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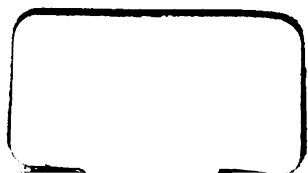
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HAYDEN'S ANNUAL Cyclopedia of Insurance

IN THE
UNITED STATES

1910-1911

ESTABLISHED IN 1891 BY H. R. HAYDEN.

HARTFORD, CONN.
THE INSURANCE JOURNAL COMPANY
PUBLISHERS
1911

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Companies.	Premiums Written.	Claims Paid.
Fidelity and Casualty,	1,828,481	844,725
Fidelity & Deposit,	58,022	91
General Accident,	1,046,889	431,006
German Commercial Accident,	98,500	25,594
Great Eastern Casualty,	341,741	114,458
London Guarantee and Accident,	76,221	34,351
Maryland Casualty,	745,234	325,713
Metropolitan Casualty,	142,865	53,204
New Amsterdam Casualty,	132,241	59,999
North American,	1,019,485	346,725
Ocean Accident and Guarantee,	280,962	154,030
Pacific Coast Casualty,	6,678	1,273
Pacific Mutual,	1,183,584	429,151
Pacific Mutual Indemnity,	48,269	11,750
Pacific Surety,	34,327	8,687
Pennsylvania Casualty,	148,216	56,812
Pittsburgh Casualty,	51,102	16,981
Phoenix Preferred,	133,756	44,760
Preferred,	1,129,875	452,711
Standard,	1,170,331	449,037
Travelers,	3,520,204	1,382,975
Travelers Indemnity,	20,161	1,118
Union Casualty,	3,673	367
United States Casualty,	575,905	259,291
U. S. Fidelity & Guarantee,	18,770	6,340
Total, 1910,	\$18,318,661	\$7,496,335

The American Casualty reported premiums written \$129,650, claims paid, \$67,459; Woodmens Casualty, premiums written \$259,310, losses paid, \$103,609; Casualty Company of America, premiums written, \$330,227, claims paid, \$188,639; Commonwealth Casualty, premiums written, \$156,439, claims paid, \$56,942; Federal Casualty, premiums written, \$345,320, claims paid, \$139,871; National Casualty, premiums written, \$732,008, claims paid, \$280,951; United States Health and Accident, premiums written, \$1,001,217, claims paid, \$446,754; Massachusetts Accident, premiums written, \$270,391, claims paid \$103,558; Ridgely Protective, premiums written, \$280,471, claims paid, \$162,498. The Fidelity Accident, premiums written, \$97,056, losses paid, \$35,909; Frankfort, premiums written, \$121,095, losses paid, \$56,213; Home Accident, premiums, \$10,538, losses \$4,119; Loyal Protective, premiums \$476,217, losses \$282,208; Royal Casualty, premiums \$77,511, losses \$23,862. These figures include both accident and health business and are therefore not included in the above table.

Several of the above companies also write Workingmens Collective Insurance, which is a form of personal accident insurance written under a blanket policy in the name of the employee as trustee, and the premium, which is based upon the annual pay-roll, may be divided pro rata among the employees or the whole borne by the employer. The following is a statement of premiums and losses under this form of policy for 1910:

Companies.	Premiums Written.	Claims Paid.
Ætna Life,	\$48,251	\$20,220
American Fidelity,	1,479	307

Companies.	Premiums Written.	Claims Paid.
Casualty Company of America,	45,752	30,536
Employers' Liability,	50,157	22,742
Fidelity & Casualty,	20,069	8,785
Frankfort,	70,012	32,020
London Guarante,	133,827	68,786
Maryland Casualty,	44,555	26,051
Ocean Accident,	39,269	23,751
Pacific Coast Casualty,	12,876	9,718
Pennsylvania Casualty,	5,188	1,436
Standard,	43,215	23,622
Travelers,	79,938	52,390
Union Casualty,	6,000	.....
United States Casualty,	10,702	7,401
	<hr/> \$611,290	<hr/> \$327,765

ACCIDENT UNDERWRITERS, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF. [See International Association.]

ACTUARIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA was organized April 25, 1889. [For an account of the origin, charter, and early proceedings of this organization see the *Cyclopedia of Insurance for 1890-1*.] The first President was Sheppard Homans, the second David Parks Fackler, elected in 1891; the third Howell W. St. John, elected in 1893; the fourth Emory McClintock, elected in 1895, the fifth Bloomfield J. Miller, elected in 1897, the sixth Thomas B. Macauley, elected in 1899, the seventh Oscar B. Ireland, elected in 1901, eighth Israel C. Pierson, elected in 1903 and 1904; the ninth Rufus W. Weeks, elected in 1905; the tenth Daniel H. Wells, elected 1906 and 1907, John K. Gore, elected in 1908-1909. [See the *Cyclopedia of Insurance from 1890-1 to 1909-10, inclusive*.]

The regular autumn meeting of the Society was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27 and 28, 1910. President Welch presided, and in a brief address said there never has been a time in the history of life insurance when the results of individual investigation of the experience of any company in any line of its activities was so eagerly sought after by company officials as at present, and he urged the younger members to make further research regardless of what had been done in the past. With the changes and refinements in the business there was an increasing demand for actuarial advice and for trained, capable actuaries. Papers were read as follows: "Mortality Among Women," Arthur Hunter; "Extension of Female Survivorship Annuitant Tables," M. M. Dawson; "Note on the Graduation of the Combined or Actuaries' Table by the Makeham Formula," Arthur Hunter; "Treatment of Cases of Alteration of Life Insurance Contracts," William Young; "The Mortality Factor in the Allocation of Insurance Surplus," W. S. Nichols; "Legal Notes," Wendell M. Strong. Papers read at the annual meeting in May were discussed. A brief report from the committee on the Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation was submitted, outlining the progress of the work, and the action of the Council in relation to various Society matters was reported and approved.

The twenty-third annual meeting was held in New York, May 18 and 19, 1911. President Welch presided, and papers were read as follows: "Selection of Risks from the Actuarial Standpoint," Arthur Hunter; "Note on a Method of Handling Loans and Surrender Values," Percy C. H. Papps; "The Theory of Schedule Rating, Particularly with Reference to Fire Insurance," Prof. A. W. Whitney, of California; "Note on Extended Term Insurance," J. H. Nitchie, Chicago; "The Net Premiums and Reserves for Waiver of Premium Payments on Total Disability," Arthur Hunter. Papers read at the autumn meeting were discussed.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Archibald A. Welch, Phoenix Mutual; vice-presidents, William C. Macdonald, Confederation Life, and Walter C. Nichols, editor *Insurance Monitor*; secretary, Arthur Hunter, New York Life; treasurer, D. G. Alsop, Provident Life & Trust; editor, Wendel M. Strong, Mutual Life.

The following was the official membership roll of the society on June 1, 1911:

The Council—Officers: Archibald A. Welch, president; first vice-president, William C. Macdonald; second vice-president, W. S. Nichols; Arthur Hunter, secretary; David G. Alsop, treasurer; Wendell M. Strong, editor of the *Transactions*; ex-presidents, David Parks Fackler, Howell W. St. John, Emory McClintock, Thomas B. Macaulay, Oscar B. Ireland, Rufus W. Weeks, Daniel H. Wells, John K. Gore; elected: Robert Henderson, May, 1912; E. E. Rhodes, May, 1912; Morris W. Torrey, May, 1912; Henry Moir, May, 1913; H. J. Messenger, May, 1913; A. B. Wood, May, 1913; William A. Hutcheson, May, 1914; E. P. Marshall, May, 1914; Herbert P. Dow, May, 1914.

FELLOWS.

Thomas Gans Ackland, F. I. A., F. S. S., London, England.
 David Griscom Alsop, Actuary, Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 * Jesse John Barker, Consulting Actuary, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Amedee Begault, Mem. A. A., Belgium; Cor. Mem. I. A., Eng., and I. A., France; Gen. Sec'y Permanent Com. International Congress of Actuaries, Brussels.
 Alfred Kimball Blackadar, A. M., F. I. A., Actuary, Canada Insurance Department, Ottawa, Canada.
 Samuel Sweet Boyden, Actuary, Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Portland, Me.
 John Jones Brinkerhoff, A. M., Actuary, Association of Life Insurance Presidents, New York.
 Edmund Ernest Cammack, Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
 David Carment, F. I. A., F. F. A., Assistant Actuary, Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sidney, Australia.
 Raymond VanArsdale Carpenter, M. Sc., Assistant Actuary, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.
 * Hubert Cillia, Vice-President, Germania Life Insurance Company, New York.
 Henry Cockburn, F. I. A., F. F. A., Life Manager and Actuary, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, London, England.
 Richard Huntington Cole, A. B., Actuary, Connecticut General Life, Hartford, Conn.
 James Douglas Craig, Assistant Actuary, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.
 * James McIntosh Craig, Actuary, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.

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- James Camp Crawford, A. M., Associate Actuary, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Emma Warren Cushman, Actuary, Massachusetts Insurance Department, Boston, Mass.
 Adolph Davidson, B. S., Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., Actuarial Department, New York Life Insurance Company, European Office, Paris, France.
 Miles Menander Dawson, F. I. A., New York.
 * Joseph Arend De Boer, A. M., President National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, Montpelier, Vt.
 William Roadley Dovey, F. F. A., London, England.
 Herbert Beeman Dow, Actuary, New England Mutual Life, Boston, Mass.
 * David Parks Fackler, A. M., Cor. Mem. I. A. Eng., I. A. Fr., and Consulting Actuary, New York.
 Edward Bathurst Fackler, A. B., LL. B., New York.
 Colin Campbell Ferguson, B.A., A.I.A., Actuary, Great West Life Insurance Company, Winnipeg, Man.
 * Robert Patterson Field, A.M., M.E., West Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lorne Kenelm File, B.A., A.I.A., Canada Life Insurance Company, Toronto, Canada.
 Benedict Devine Flynn, Assistant Actuary, Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford.
 Morris Fox, A. I. A., Actuary, New Zealand Insurance Department, Wellington, New Zealand.
 Frederick William Frankland, F. I. A., Okataina, Foxton, Manawatu, New Zealand.
 John Fährer, Actuary, The Germania Life Insurance Company, New York.
 John Marshall Gaines, Ph.D., A. I. A., New York, N. Y.
 William S. Gaylord, A.B., Home Life Insurance Company, New York.
 John Kinsey Gore, A.M., Actuary, Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.
 James Howard Gore, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics, George Washington University, Washington.
 William Joseph Graham, Equitable Life Assurance Society, Chicago, Ill.
 Milton D. Grant, B.A., F.I.A., Liverpool, Nova Scotia, Can.
 Arthur R. Grow, Actuary, New York Life Insurance Company.
 Clayton Colman Hall, LL.B., A.M., Consulting Actuary, Baltimore, Md.
 Samuel Stickney Hall, A.B., Actuarial Assistant, Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.
 Menno Snyder Hallman, M.S., A.I.A., Actuary, Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada, Waterloo, Ontario.
 Robert George Hann, A. I. A., Associate Actuary, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.
 Edward E. Hardcastle, M.A., A. I. A., Associate Actuary, Union Central Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, O.
 Francis Henry Hemperly, Actuary, United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Robert Henderson, B.A., F. I. A., Actuary, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.
 * William Hendry, Consulting Actuary, Berlin, Ontario, Canada.
 Charles Daniel Higham, F. I. A., Actuary and Secretary, London Life Association, London, England.
 Charles Hildebrand, Ph.B., Assistant Actuary, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut.
 William Richmond Hitchins, A.B., A. I. A., Assistant Actuary, Toronto, Canada.
 * John Marshall Holcombe, A.M., President, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
 George William Hubbell, A.B., Actuary, United States Life Insurance Company, New York.
 William Hughes, F. I. A., London, England.
 Arthur Hunter, F. F. A., A. I. A., F. S. S., Actuary, New York Life Insurance Company, New York.
 Robertson Gilbert Hunter, A.I.A., Associate Actuary, Germania Life Insurance Company, New York.

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- William Anderson Hutcheson, F. I. A., F. F. A., Associate Actuary, Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.
- * Oscar Brown Ireland, A.M., 2d Vice-President and Actuary, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield, Mass.
- Charles William Jackson, Actuary, Greensboro Life Insurance Company, Greensboro, N. C.
- Solomon A. Joffe, M. Sc., Assistant Actuary, Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.
- Frederick Henry Johnston, A. I. A., Associate Actuary, Prudential Insurance Company, Newark.
- David Erett Kilgour, M.A., A.I.A., Actuary, North American Life, Toronto, Can.
- George King, F. I. A., F. F. A., Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., and A. A. Belg., London, England.
- George Halsey Kirkpatrick, Assistant Actuary, Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.
- Christopher Kyle, New York Life Insurance Company, New York.
- * James Morgan Lee, Actuary, Berkshire Life Insurance Company, Pittsfield, Mass.
- James M. Langstaff, C.A., A.I.A., Toronto, Can.
- Omer Lepreux, Director General of the Caisse Generale d'Epargne et de Retraite, Brussels, Belgium. President of the Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Actuaries.
- George Leslie, National Mutual Life Association of Australasia.
- George J. Lidstone, F.I.A., Actuary Equitable Assurance Society, London, England.
- Louis Linzmeyer, Assistant Actuary, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, New York.
- * Charles Alvin Loveland, Actuary Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
- * John Bodine Lunger, Vice-President Travelers Insurance Company.
- * Emory McClintock, Ph.D., LL. D., F. I. A., Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., and A. A. Belg., Vice-President and Actuary, Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.
- James Baldwin McKechnie, M.A., A.I.A., Actuary, Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, Toronto, Can.
- * Thomas Bassett Macaulay, F. I. A., F. S. S., Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., Managing Director, Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, Montreal.
- * William Campbell MacDonald, Actuary, Confederation Life Association, Toronto.
- Henry William Manly, F.I.A., Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., London, Eng.
- Leon Marie, A.B., Cor. Mem. I. A. Eng., and A. A. Belg., Sec. Gen. I. A. Fr., sub-director Campagnie le Phenix, Paris, France.
- * Elbert Pike Marshall, A.B., Vice-President, Union Central Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, O.
- * William Andrew Marshall, Vice-President and Actuary, Home Life Insurance Company, New York.
- Franklin B. Mead, A.B., Secretary and Actuary, Michigan State Life Insurance Company, Detroit, Mich.
- Hiram John Messenger, Ph.D., Actuary, Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford.
- Henry Moir, F.I.A., F.F.A., Associate Actuary, Home Life Insurance Company, New York.
- Edward B. Morris, Ph.B., Assistant Actuary, Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
- Albert H. Mowbray, San Francisco, Cal.
- Walter Smith Nichols, A.M., Editor of the Insurance Monitor, New York.
- * Joseph Howard Nitche, A.B., Consulting Actuary, Chicago, Ill.
- Percy Charles Herbert Papps, A. I. A., Actuary, Mutual Benefit Life, Newark, N. J.
- John Sherman Paterson, Actuary, New York Insurance Department, Albany, N. Y.

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- Maximilian Heinrich Peiler, *Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.*
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- Douglas H. Rose, President The Maryland Life Insurance Company, Baltimore, Md.
- Gerard Hemmington Ryan, F.I.A., General Manager, Phoenix Assurance Company, London, England.
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- Herbert Cecil Thiselton, F. I. A., F. F. A., Manager and Actuary, Commercial Union Assurance Company, London.
- John Spencer Thompson, Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.
- Morris Whittemore Torrey, Vice-President, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, New York.
- Joel Garetson Van Cise, Actuary, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.
- James Douglas Watson, Manager and Actuary, Star Life Assurance Society, London, England.
- * Rufus Wells Weeks, A. I. A., Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., Vice-President and Actuary, New York Life Insurance Company, New York.
- George Wegenast, Manager, Mutual Life Assurance Company, Waterloo, Canada.
- Archibald Ashley Welch, A.B., Vice-President and Actuary, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
- * Daniel Halsey Wells, Ph.B., C. E., Actuary, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
- William Joseph Hutchins Whitall, F.I.A., London, England.

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Frederick Alfred Williams, A.I.A., F.S.S., Manager and Actuary, La Nacional Compania de Seguros sobre la Vida, Mexico City, Mexico.

* Asa Shove Wing, Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., President, Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Leonard Joan Wolterbeek, LL.D., Cor. Mem. A. A. Belg., The Hague.

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* George Badger Woodward, Third Vice-President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.

Joseph Hooker Woodward, Ph.B., Assistant Actuary, New York Insurance Department.

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* Walter Channing Wright, Consulting Actuary, Boston, Mass.

Frank Bertrand Wyatt, F. I. A., Actuary, Clergy Mutual Assurance Society, London, England.

Tsuneta Yano, Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., Director, First Mutual Life Insurance Company, Tokio, Japan.

William Young, F.F.A., Assistant Actuary, New York Life Insurance Company, New York.

The constitution of the Actuarial Society states that its object is "the promotion of actuarial science by personal intercourse, presentation of appropriate papers, discussion, and such other methods as may be found desirable."

There are two grades in the society, viz.: Fellows and associates, and, practically speaking, no one can become a Fellow without having passed through the grade of associate. Any one twenty-one years of age who has been pursuing actuarial studies with the intention of entering the actuarial profession, and is favorably known to two members of the society, may make application to the council, and, if his application is approved by the council and he can then pass the examination prescribed by the council, he will be admitted as an associate.

Any associate, who has been such for at least ten months and is twenty-five years of age, may apply to the council for fellowship, and if his application is approved and he passes a further examination, he will then become a Fellow. Fellows of the Society may append to their name the initials F. A. S.; and an associate the initials A. A. S.

The council have directed that examination shall take place on the first Wednesday and Thursday after the eighth day of April in each year, and the custom has been to hold them in several places and in such localities as will be convenient to two or more candidates. Examinations thus far have been exclusively in writing.

An application for admission to examination must be submitted to the council, which cannot act thereon until at least twenty days after the secretary has given notice of such candidacy to all the members of the society; and, as the council meets only at long intervals, any person who wishes to apply for admission to the examination should do so some months ahead of the time for the examination, if possible; otherwise it may not be practicable to give the prescribed notice to the members twenty days before some

* Charter members.

council meeting preceding the examination day, and his nomination may, therefore, have to be held over until after the examination, so that he would have to wait until next year.

The fee for admission to examination is ten dollars. The annual dues of associates are five dollars, and of fellows ten dollars (except for fellows not residing on this continent, who pay five dollars only). If a candidate for enrollment as an associate has passed an equivalent examination by another recognized association of actuaries the council may waive the examination which is prescribed, and in such case no fee is required, although the regular form of application must be furnished.

Applications for admission should be made on the society's blank form, which may be obtained by enclosing a stamped and directed envelope to the secretary of the society, or to the chairman of the examination committee. The secretary is Mr. Arthur Hunter, New York City.

ACTUARY. Originally a public officer in the Roman courts of justice, who drew up contracts, etc., in the presence of the magistrates. Actuaries also kept the military accounts of the Romans. [See Walford.] In the United States the profession of actuary is confined principally to the mathematical questions involved in the practice of life insurance, such as the construction of premiums, distribution of surplus, surrender values, etc. The actuary is usually an officer of his company, but is seldom, contrary to the English practice, a manager.

ADAMS, ALEXANDER C., manager at Boston of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford. [See Death Roll.]

ADAMS, GEORGE H., insurance commissioner of New Hampshire, is a native of that state and was born at Campton of American parentage, May 18, 1851. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from Dartmouth College, class of 1873, and was for a year after graduation principal of the Middleboro, Mass., high school. He then took up the study of law and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1876. In that year he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, and was elected to the legislature in 1883. He was prosecuting attorney for Grafton county from 1895 to 1899, and in the latter year was elected to the state senate, and was also appointed deputy collector of internal revenue by President Harrison in 1889. He was appointed inspector for the New Hampshire Board of Fire Underwriters in 1905 and was appointed insurance commissioner in September, 1905. He is president of the Pemigewasset National bank, a position he has held for twenty years. He was president of the State Senate in 1905.

ADAMS, JOHN H., former secretary of the American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis. [See Death Roll.]

ADIRONDACK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. G. A. Mitchell, president; R. H. McKelvey, secretary.

ADJUSTER. The business of an adjuster as known in American fire insurance is to examine into losses and settle upon the amounts due. He is a regular employee of the company, usually, although there are some independent adjusters who work for any company employing them, temporarily, or on particular losses. In most cases, also, the adjuster acts as appraiser except where an official or technical appraisal is to be had. There have been at various times adjusting bureaus and adjusting companies, as well as adjusters for the insured, but as a rule the policy-holder is satisfied with the company's adjuster.

ADLARD, WALTER, secretary and managing underwriter of the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Boston, is of English and Dutch descent, and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 20, 1866. He was educated in the Brooklyn public schools, and from 1883 to 1899 was in the employ of the Queen Insurance Company in clerical and special agency work. In the latter year he was appointed New England special agent for the Continental Fire Insurance Company, and was also special agent for the Fidelity Insurance Company and Fidelity Underwriters. He resigned this position to accept his present position on the organization of the company in 1910.

ADJUSTMENT. In fire insurance practice in the United States this work covers the act of the adjuster in settling a loss as well as its apportionment between different insurers. The latter is sometimes difficult and puzzling in the case of non-concurrent policies, and these difficulties have given rise to a number of rules for such apportionment. Among these are the "Finn," the "Albany," which is similar; the "National Board," "Griswold," and "Kinne."

AETNA ACCIDENT AND LIABILITY COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Began business 1907; capital, \$500,000. President, Morgan G. Bulkeley; vice-president, Walter C. Faxon; secretary, J. Scofield Rowe.

AETNA INDEMNITY COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Organized 1897. This company was placed in the hands of a receiver in 1911.

AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford was incorporated in 1819, and began business August 19th. Its capital stock was fixed at \$150,000, 10 per cent. of which was paid in. The Aetna was one of the pioneers in the agency business, and wrote policies in Chicago as early as 1834. Its present capital is \$5,000,000, and its stockholders have at various times paid in in cash \$4,695,000 of that amount. Up to the date of the Chicago fire, in 1871, there had been paid in \$195,000, and the capital was \$3,000,000. After the fire it

was reduced one-half, and immediately restored by the payment of \$1,500,000. After the Boston fire, in 1872, it was reduced to \$2,000,000, and restored by the payment of \$1,000,000. In 1881 the payment of another million increased the capital to \$4,000,000; in 1910 the payment of another million increased the capital to its present figure. The Aetna's operations now include every section of the country.

The department managers are: Western branch, Chicago, Ill., Thos. E. Gallagher, general agent, L. O. Kohtz, assistant general agent, Jas. S. Gadsden, general agent marine department; Pacific branch, San Francisco, Cal., E. C. Morrison, general agent, A. G. Sanderson, assistant general agent.

The company has had six presidents since its organization in 1819. Thomas K. Brace retained the office until 1857, a period of thirty-eight years. Edwin G. Ripley succeeded President Brace, and remained at the head of the company until 1862, when he was succeeded by Thomas A. Alexander. In 1866 Lucius J. Hendee was elected president, and retained the position until his death, September 4, 1888. Jotham Goodnow was elected the successor of President Hendee, being advanced from the secretaryship, which he had held for twenty-two years. He died November 19, 1892, and was succeeded by William B. Clark, who was elected president on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the company. President Clark's associate officers are William H. King, vice-president; Henry E. Rees, secretary; A. N. Williams, E. J. Sloan, E. S. Allen, and G. E. Beardsley, assistant secretaries. W. F. Whittlesey, Jr., Marine assistant secretary.

The directors are: Austin C. Dunham, Morgan G. Bulkeley, J. Pierpont Morgan, Atwood Collins, William B. Clark, Francis Goodwin, Charles E. Gross, James H. Knight, Charles P. Cooley, Arthur L. Shipman, W. H. King, Charles L. Spencer, Lyman B. Brainard, and Charles A. Goodwin. The special agents are: J. B. Hughes, O. H. King, C. J. Irvin, H. O. Kline, H. B. Smith, James S. Middleton, F. W. Mathews, P. P. Tucker, Joseph M. Biggert, Joseph W. Russell, George W. Mills, E. C. French, W. C. Roach, Ralph B. Ives, O. M. Sadler, Jr., H. B. Nugent, C. L. Ruse, S. L. Johnson, F. C. Clarke, H. C. Upham, Arthur Lohnmeyer and W. H. Wart. The total assets of the company December 31, 1910, aggregated \$21,023,545.47. Liabilities, exclusive of capital, \$8,654,529.35. The net cash premiums received during the year 1910 reached the sum of \$8,330,160.35; \$676,000.26 being in the inland department. The total cash income for the year was \$10,127,243.12; total cash expenditures, \$7,879,921.08; the fire and marine losses paid amounted to \$3,956,748.58; net amount of risks in force, \$1,179,350.249. Since organization the company has received in premiums \$238,312,804.87; losses paid since organization, \$123,408,315.68; cash dividends declared, \$32,801,365.00; dividends payable in stock, \$2,805,000.00. [See Cyclopedica for 1892-3, also biographical sketches in present volume.]

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford. The Connecticut legislature in 1820 authorized the establishment of an

annuity fund by the Aetna Insurance Company, of Hartford, with a capital stock of \$150,000. This stock was to be pledged exclusively for the payment of annuities and of losses upon insured lives. This class of business was not commenced until 1850, and in 1853 the Aetna Life Insurance Company, as a separate company, was incorporated: Hon. E. A. Bulkeley was the first president, and held that office until his death in 1872, when he was succeeded by Thomas O. Enders. In 1879 President Enders resigned, and was succeeded by Morgan G. Bulkeley, son of the original president, who still retains that office. In 1890 the company commenced the issue of accident policies in accordance with authority previously granted by the legislature, and in 1902 it began the issue of employers' liability insurance. The total income from accident, health and liability business in 1910 was \$6,200,156.37, and the total disbursements during the same year on account of such business were \$5,803,646.69. The total receipts of the company in 1910 from all departments were \$21,506,586.82, and the total disbursements were \$17,997,714.38. The company now has a capital stock of \$2,000,000 with authority to increase it to \$5,000,000, the additional stock to be paid for in cash. The total assets December 31, 1910, amounted to \$101,018,142.96, and the total liabilities, not including capital, to \$90,916,142.10.

AFFELD, CHARLES E., of Witkowsky & Affeld, general agents of the Hamburg-Bremen Insurance Company, Chicago, was born at Stettin, Germany, March 10, 1843. He came to the United States at an early age, his parents going to Chicago in the fall of 1847. He obtained his education in the public schools and a commercial college, and in 1861 enlisted in Company B, First Illinois Artillery, known as Taylor's Battery, serving until July, 1864, and seeing active service in a number of battles of that period. As an early vocation he served as clerk in a drug store and as office boy and clerk in a law office, and in 1868 entered the insurance business as a broker. He was surveyor for the New York Underwriters' Agency from 1871 to 1873 when the present firm was formed. He has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1873, has held various positions of honor and trust outside the insurance business, and is a member of the Union League and Germania, City and other clubs.

AFFELD, F. O., resident United States manager of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, is a native of Prussia, but was brought to this country in childhood. The years of his early manhood, before the civil war, were passed in Chicago, where he was for three years a clerk and student in a law office. Upon the outbreak of hostilities he enlisted and went to the front. On his return from service he accepted the position of solicitor and surveyor for the Mutual Security Insurance Company, and later for the Germania Insurance Company of Chicago. Both of these companies were destroyed by the great fire of 1871. In 1872 Mr. Affeld was appointed Chicago manager for the Hamburg-Bremen, and in 1873 he was invited to New York by Mr. Von Dorrien to assist in estab-

lishing and conducting the United States branch. In 1882 he succeeded to the managership, in association with H. C. Buchenberger, and in 1907 became manager.

AFFIDAVIT RISKS. Laws concerning. [See Reinsurance and Surplus Line Laws.]

AGENTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was organized January 20, 1890, and the following officers were elected: President, George N. Carpenter; vice-president, I. B. Snow; second vice-president, J. C. Thompson; third vice-president, J. P. Stevens; secretary, J. L. Johnson; treasurer, W. F. Winship. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting at Springfield in August, 1910, are: President, Charles B. Richardson, Richmond, Va.; vice-president, A. W. Bray, Newark, N. J.; second vice-president, John J. Ahearn, Minneapolis; secretary and treasurer, J. Putnam Stevens, Portland, Me.; executive committee: E. L. Sutton, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Georgia Emery, Detroit; John H. Smith, Nashville; E. B. Hamlin, Wilkes-Barre; John L. McFeely, Pittsburgh.

AGENTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Montpelier, Vermont, was organized during the celebration of the company's semi-centennial in 1900. The present officers of the association are: President, James A. Wellman, Manchester, N. H.; vice-president, Fred A. Stolp, San Francisco; secretary, H. Kendall Read, Philadelphia; executive committee: Earle S. Kinsley, Rutland, Vt. (chairman); George P. Dewey, Portland, Me.; W. C. Dobbins, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENT. TERM DEFINED. The insurance laws of many states define who are agents, as follows:

ALABAMA. Section 7189, code of 1907, as amended in 1909.

Any person who solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance company, or takes or transmits, other than for himself, any application for insurance, or any policy for insurance, to or from such company, or in any way gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or receives or delivers a policy of insurance of any such company, or examines or inspects a risk, or makes or forwards any diagram of any building or buildings (except as a bona fide draughtsman) or countersigns any policy of insurance, or does or performs any other act or thing in the making or consummating of any contract of insurance with or for any insurance company, other than for himself, or examines, or adjusts, or aids in adjusting any loss for or on behalf of any insurance company, whether such acts shall be done at the request or instance or by the employment of any insurance company, or of or by any other person (except those acting as attorneys at law), is deemed an insurance agent.

ARIZONA. Section 10 Insurance Laws.

260 (Section 10). Any person or firm in this Territory who receives or receipts for any money on account of or for any contract of insurance made by him or them, or for any such insurance company or individual aforesaid, or who receives or receipts for money from other persons, to be transmitted to any such company or individual aforesaid, for a policy of insurance or any re-

newal thereof, although such policy of insurance is not signed by him or them as agent or agents of said company, or who in any wise, directly or indirectly, makes or causes to be made any contract or contracts of insurance, for or on account of such insurance company aforesaid, shall be deemed to all intents and purposes an agent or agents, of such company, and shall be subject and liable to all the provisions, regulations, and penalties of this act.

COLORADO. Section 21, subdivision 5 of the Act of 1907, creating an insurance department.

A person who is neither a licensed broker nor provided with a certificate from the Insurance Department as an authorized agent or solicitor of an insurance company, and who for compensation solicits insurance in behalf of such company, or transmits for a person other than himself an application for a policy of insurance to or from such a company, or offers or assumes to act in the negotiation of such insurance, shall be an insurance agent or solicitor within the intent and for the purposes of this act.

CONNECTICUT. Section 2923 of the General Statutes.

Section 2923. The term agent or agents used in this title shall include an acknowledged agent or surveyor, and any person or persons who shall in any manner aid in transacting the business of an insurance company.

DELAWARE. Section 15 of the Act of 1901 to Re-enact and Re-vise the Insurance Laws of Delaware.

Section 5. That every person who shall procure or solicit any citizen or resident of this State or take out a policy on his or her life or lives of any other persons in any company or companies not incorporated by the laws of this State shall be deemed a foreign insurance agent within the meaning of this act. Every person who shall procure or solicit any citizen or resident of this State to take out a policy of insurance in any fire insurance company or companies not incorporated by the laws of this State shall be deemed a foreign fire insurance agent within the meaning of this act.

FLORIDA. Section 2224 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 2224. Any person or firm in this State who receives or receipts for any money on account of or for any contract of insurance made by him or them, or for any such insurance company, association, firm, or individual, aforesaid, or who receives or receipts for money from other persons to be transmitted to any such company, association, firm, or individual, aforesaid, for a policy of insurance, or any renewal thereof, although such policy of insurance is not signed by him or them, as agent or representative of such company, association, firm, or individual, or who in any wise, directly or indirectly, makes or causes to be made any contract of insurance for or on account of such insurance company, association, firm, or individual, shall be deemed to all intents and purposes an agent, or representative of such company, association, firm, or individual.

GEORGIA. Section 9 of an Act to Regulate the Business of Insurance in this State and for other Purposes.

Section 9. Any person who solicits in behalf of any insurance company, or agent of the same, incorporated by the laws of this or any other State or foreign government, or who takes or transmits, other than for himself, any application for insurance or any policy of insurance to or from such company, or agent of the same, or who advertises or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall receive or deliver a policy of insurance of any such company, or who shall examine, inspect any risk at any time, or receive or collect, or transmit any premiums of insurance, or make or forward any diagram of any building or buildings, or do or perform any other act or thing in the making or consummation of any contract of insurance for or with any

insurance company other than for himself, or who shall examine into or adjust or aid in adjusting any loss for or on behalf of any such company, whether any such acts shall be done at the instance or request, or by the employment of such insurance company, or of or by any broker or other person, shall be held to be the agent of the company for which the act is done or the risk is taken.

IDAHO. Section 36 Laws of 1911.

Section 36. Any person who for compensation, or otherwise, solicits insurance on behalf of any company receiving applications for insurance of any kind whatsoever, or transmitting for a person other than himself an application for a policy of insurance to or from such company, or offers or assumes to act in the negotiation of such insurance or in any manner aids in the transaction of the business of an insurance company incorporated in this state or out of it shall be deemed an agent within the intent and purpose of this act.

ILLINOIS. Section 22, Act of 1869, relating to Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance Companies.

Section 22. * * * The term "agent" or "agents" used in this section shall include an acknowledged agent, surveyor, broker, or any other person or persons who shall in any manner aid in transacting the insurance business of any insurance company not incorporated by the laws of this State.

Section 23. Act of 1869 to Organize and Regulate the Business of Life Insurance.

Section 23. Whoever solicits insurance on behalf of any life company not chartered by, and not established within, this State, or transmits for any person, other than himself, an application for life insurance, or a policy of life insurance, to or from such company, or advertises that he will receive or transmit the same shall be held to be an agent of such company to all intents and purposes, and subject to all the duties, requisitions, liabilities, and penalties set forth in the laws of this State relating to life insurance companies not incorporated by the legislature thereof.

Section 1. Act of 1883, to Govern Foreign Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance Companies.

Section 1. * * * The term "agent" or "agents" used in this section shall include any such acknowledged agent, surveyor, broker, or any other person or persons who shall in any manner aid in transacting the business of any insurance company not incorporated by the laws of one of the United States.

INDIANA. Sections 326 and 327, Insurance Laws.

Section 326. Any person who shall directly or indirectly receive or transmit money or other valuable thing to or for the use of such corporations, or who shall in any manner make any cause to be made any contract, or transact any business for or on account of any such foreign corporation, shall be deemed an agent of such corporation and be subject to the provisions of this act relating to agents of foreign corporations.

Section 327. The foregoing section shall not apply to persons acting as agents for foreign corporations for a special or temporary purpose or for purposes not within the ordinary business of such corporations, nor shall it apply to attorneys-at-law as such.

IOWA. Section 1750 of Code of 1897.

Section 1750. The term agent used in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall include any other person who shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, transact insurance business for any insurance company complying with the laws

of this State. Any officer, agent, or representative of an insurance company doing business in this State who may solicit, procure applications, issue policies, adjust losses or transact the business generally of such companies shall be held to be the agent of such insurance company, with authority to transact all business within the scope of his employment, anything in the application, policy, contract, by-laws, or articles of incorporation of such company to the contrary notwithstanding.

KENTUCKY. Section 633 of Barbour and Carroll's Statutes.

Section 633. . . . Whoever solicits and receives application for insurance on behalf of any insurance company, or transmits for any person other than himself an application for insurance, or a policy of insurance, to or from such company, or advertises that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, aid or assist in transacting the insurance business of any insurance company, shall be held to be an agent of such company, within the meaning of this article, anything in the policy or application to the contrary notwithstanding.

LOUISIANA. Section 23, Article 3, Act 105 of 1898.

Any person who solicits insurance for a consideration on behalf of any company or transmits for a person other than himself an application for or a policy of insurance to or from such company or offers or assumes to act in the negotiation of such insurance, shall be deemed an insurance agent within the intent of this act, should he receive from the company any compensation whatsoever, either for himself or any other person, partnership, or corporation, and shall thereby become liable to all the duties, requisitions, liabilities, and penalties to which the agent of such company is subject.

MAINE. Section 19 of Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 19. An agent authorized by an insurance company, whose name is borne on the policy, is its agent in all matters of insurance; any notice required to be given to said company or any of its officers, by the insured, may be given to such agent; any application for insurance, or valuation or description of the property, or of the interest of the insured therein, if drawn by said agent, is conclusive upon the company, but not upon the insured, although signed by him, and all acts, proceedings, and doings of such agent with the insured are as binding upon the company as if done and performed by the person specially empowered or designated therefor by the contract.

MASSACHUSETTS. Section 87 of Chapter 522 of the Acts of 1894.

Section 87. Any person not a duly licensed insurance broker, who solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance company, or transmits for a person other than himself an application for a policy of insurance to or from such company, or offers or assumes to act in the negotiation of such insurance, shall be deemed an insurance agent within the intent of this act, and shall thereby become liable to all the duties, requisitions, liabilities, and penalties to which an agent of such company is subject.

MICHIGAN. Section 130, Insurance Laws of Michigan.

. . . . The term agent or agents used in this section shall include any acknowledged agent, surveyor, broker, or any other person or persons who shall in any manner aid in transacting the insurance business of any insurance company not incorporated by the laws of this State.

MISSISSIPPI. Section 50, Insurance Laws of 1902.

Section 2327. Every person who solicits on behalf of any insurance company, or who takes or transmits, other than for himself, an application for in-

surance, or a policy of insurance, to or from such company, or who advertises or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall receive or deliver a policy of insurance of any such company, or who shall examine or inspect any risk, or receive, collect, or transmit any premium of insurance, or make or forward a diagram of any building, or do or perform any other act or thing, in the making or consummation of any contract of insurance, for or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall examine into or adjust, or aid in adjusting any loss for or on behalf of any such insurance company, whether any of such acts shall be done at the instance or request or by the employment of the insurance company, or of or by any broker or other person, shall be held to be the agent of the company for which the act is done, or the risk is taken, as to all the duties and liabilities imposed by law, whatever conditions or stipulations may be contained in the policy or contract; such person knowingly procuring by fraudulent representations payment, or the obligation for the payment, of a premium of insurance shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for not more than one year.

MISSOURI. Section 5915, Insurance Laws of Missouri.

Section 5915. Agents Defined.—Any person or persons in this State who shall receipt for any money on account of or for any contract of insurance made by him or them for any insurance company or association not at the time authorized to do business in this State, or who shall receive or receipt for any money from other persons, to be transmitted to any such insurance company or association, either in or out of this State, for a policy or policies of insurance issued by such company or association, or for any renewal thereof, although the same may not be required by him of them as agents, or who shall make or cause to be made, directly or indirectly, any contract of insurance for such company or association, shall be deemed to all intents and purposes an agent or agents of such company or association, and shall be subject to all the provisions and regulations, and liable to all the penalties provided and fixed by this chapter.

MONTANA. Section 589 Revised Statutes.

The term "agent" or "agents," used in the foregoing section, shall include an acknowledged agent or surveyor or any other person or persons who shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, transact or aid in transacting the insurance business of any insurance company not incorporated by the laws of this State.

The following is an additional section relating to surety companies, Section 193, laws of 1909:

Every person who shall receive or transmit applications for suretyship or receive for delivery bonds founded on applications forwarded from this State, or otherwise procure suretyship to be effected by such company upon the bonds of, or the bonds given to, persons or corporations in this State shall be deemed an agent of such company.

NEBRASKA. Section 8 of Chapter 16 of Compiled Statutes.

Section 8. Any person or firm in this State who shall receive or receipt for any money, on account of or for any contract of insurance made by him or them, or for any such insurance company or individual aforesaid, or who shall receive or receipt for any money from other persons, to be transmitted to any such company or individual aforesaid, for a policy or policies of insurance or any renewal thereof, although such policy or policies of insurance may not be signed by him or them, as agent or agents of such company, or who shall in any wise, directly or indirectly, make or cause to be made any contract or contracts of insurance, for or on account of such company aforesaid, shall be deemed, to all intents and purposes, an agent or agents of said company, and shall be subject and liable to all the provisions of this chapter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Section 4 of Chapter 171 of the Statutes.

Section 4. A person who solicits insurance on behalf of a life insurance company, or transmits for a person other than himself an application for a policy of life insurance to or from such company, or offers or assumes to act in the negotiation of such insurance, shall be deemed a life insurance agent, and shall be liable to all the duties, requirements, liabilities, and penalties to which such agents are subject.

NEW MEXICO. Section 26 of Chapter 46 of the General Laws.

This section reads the same as that of Montana, ante.

NEW YORK. Section 49 of the Insurance Law.

Section 49. The term agent in this chapter shall include an acknowledged agent or surveyor or any other person or persons who shall in any manner aid in transacting the insurance business of any insurance corporation not incorporated by the laws of this State, and any broker whose business, in whole or in part, is to negotiate for and place risks, deliver the policies covering the same, and collect premiums therefor.

OHIO. Section 3644, Revised Statutes.

Section 3644. Any person who solicits insurance and procures application therefor shall be held to be the agent of the party, company, or association thereafter issuing a policy upon such application or a renewal thereof, anything in the application or the policy to the contrary notwithstanding.

OKLAHOMA. Section 27, laws of 1909.

A person not a duly licensed insurance broker, who for compensation solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance company, or transmits for a person other than himself an application for a policy of insurance to or from such company, or offers or assumes to act in the negotiating of such insurance, shall be an insurance agent within the intent of this Act, and shall thereby become liable to all the duties, requirements, liabilities and penalties to which an agent of such company is subject.

OREGON. Section 3731, Laws of Oregon.

... Any person who solicits insurance, receives an application or order to write, renew, or procure any policy, collect any premium, or who attempts as middleman to place any fire insurance in this state, shall be deemed an insurance agent.

RHODE ISLAND. Section 10 of Chapter 182.

Section 7. Every person who acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for any person other than himself, and receiving compensation therefor; and every person who shall so far represent any insurance company, established in any State or country, as to receive or transmit proposals for insurance, or to receive for delivery policies founded on proposals, forwarded from this State, or otherwise to procure insurance to be effected by such company for persons residing in this State, shall be deemed and taken to be acting as agent for and undertaking to make insurance as agent for and in behalf of such company, and shall be subject to the restrictions and liable to the penalties herein made applicable to agents of such companies.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Section 6 of the Acts of 1883.

Section 6. Any person who solicits insurance in behalf of any insurance company not organized under or incorporated by the laws of this State, or who

takes or transmits other than for himself any application for insurance, or any policy of insurance, to or from such company, or who advertises or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall receive or deliver any policy of insurance to any such company, or who shall examine and inspect any risk, or receive, collect, or transmit any premium of insurance, or make or forward any diagram of any building or buildings, or do or perform any other act or thing in the making or the consummating of any contract of insurance, other than for himself, or who shall examine into or adjust, or aid in adjusting, any loss for or in behalf of any such insurance company, whether such acts shall be done at the instance or request or by the employment of such insurance company, shall be held to be acting as the agent of the company for which this act is done or the risk is taken.

TEXAS. Section 1, Chapter 36, Acts of 1879.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That any person who solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance company, whether incorporated under the laws of this or any other State or foreign government, or who takes or transmits other than for himself any application for insurance, or any policy of insurance, to or from such company, or who advertises, or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or shall receive or deliver a policy of insurance of any such company, or who shall examine or inspect any risk, or receive or collect or transmit any premium of insurance, or make or forward any diagram of any building or buildings, or do or perform any other act or thing in the making or consummating of any contract of insurance for or with any such insurance company, other than for himself, or who shall examine into or adjust, or aid in adjusting, any loss for or on behalf of any such insurance company, whether any of such acts shall be done at the instance or request or by the employment of such insurance company, or of or by any broker or other person, shall be held to be the agent of the company for which the act is done or the risk is taken, as far as relates to all the liabilities, duties, requirements, and penalties set forth in this act; *provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to citizens of this State who arbitrate in the adjustment of losses between the insurers and the assured, nor to the adjustment of particular or general average losses of vessels or cargoes by marine adjusters who have paid an occupation tax of two hundred dollars for the year in which the adjustment is made; *provided, further*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to practicing attorneys at law in the State of Texas acting in the regular transaction of their business as such attorneys at law and who are not local agents nor acting as adjusters for any insurance company.

WASHINGTON. Laws of 1911, Chapter 49.

Section 2. "Agent" or "Insurance Agent" is a person, co-partnership, corporation, attorney, board or committee duly appointed and authorized by an insurance company, to solicit applications for insurance to be known as a soliciting agent, or to solicit applications and effect insurance in the name of the company, to be known as a recording or policy writing agent, and to discharge such other duties as may be vested in or required of the agent by the company.

WISCONSIN. Chapter 353, laws of 1905, amending section 1977, laws of 1898.

Section 1977. Every person or member of a firm or corporation who solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance corporation or person desiring insurance of any kind, or transmits an application for a policy of insurance, other than for himself, to or from any such corporation, or who makes any contract for insurance, or collects any premiums for insurance, or in any manner aids or assists in doing either, or in transacting any business of like nature for any insurance corporation, or advertises to do any such thing, shall be held to be an agent of such corporation to all intents and purposes, unless it can be shown that he receives no compensation for such services.

AGENTS, RESIDENT. Laws concerning. [See Resident Agents' Laws.]

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Watertown, N. Y. Organized 1853; capital, \$500,000. W. H. Stevens, president; J. Q. Adams, secretary; P. H. Willmott, assistant secretary. Organized as a farmers' mutual, then converted into a stock company with charter limiting it to the insurance of farm property; now engaged in general fire insurance. It transacts business in most of the states and territories. It writes tornado insurance. Fifty-eighth annual statement, January 1, 1911:

Capital,	.	.	.	.	\$500,000.00
Assets (to protect policyholders),	.	.	.	.	3,761,805.00
Liabilities,	.	.	.	.	2,561,206.00
Reserve for Contingencies,	.	.	.	.	100,000.00
Net surplus to policyholders,	.	.	.	.	1,800,599.00
Net surplus to stockholders,	.	.	.	.	1,200,599.00

ALABAMA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN 1860-1911. In 1860 the supervision of the business of insurance in Alabama was vested in the State Auditor, but by an act of the Legislature in 1897 it was transferred to the Secretary of State, who became insurance commissioner, ex-officio. The term of office is four years and the officials have been:

W. J. Green,	.	.	1860-1865	M. C. Burke,	.	.	1884-1888
M. A. Chrisholm,	.	.	1865-1868	Cyrus D. Hogue,	.	.	1888-1892
R. M. Reynolds,	.	.	1868-1872	John Purifoy,	.	.	1892-1896
R. T. Smith,	.	.	1872-1876	Walter S. White,	.	.	1896-1897
Willis Brewer,	.	.	1876-1880	James K. Jackson,	.	.	1897-1899
J. M. Carmichael,	.	.	1880-1884	R. P. McDavid,	.	.	1899-1903

J. Thomas Heflin, who was elected in March, 1903, resigned in April, 1904, and E. R. McDavid, the deputy commissioner, was appointed to succeed him. Frank N. Julian was elected in 1907, and Cyrus B. Brown, the present commissioner, assumed office in January, 1911, for the term ending in 1915. Hervey W. Laird is deputy commissioner.

ALABAMA, UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Underwriters' Association of Alabama.]

ALASKA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. By act of Congress, approved June 6, 1900, insurance companies are required to report to the Surveyor-General, who is acting Secretary of the District. The present incumbent of the office is William L. Distin.

ALBANY INSURANCE COMPANY, Albany, N. Y. Organized 1811; capital, \$250,000. J. E. McElroy, president; Charles H. Hahn, secretary.

ALCOCK, CHARLES, general manager of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool. He was appointed to succeed J. H. Mc-

Laren, who died November 13, 1893. Mr. Alcock was for some years chief clerk of the London Assurance Corporation, in charge of its foreign department. In 1885 he joined the staff of the Royal as assistant secretary, succeeding afterward to the secretaryship, and on the retirement of Sub-Manager Digby Johnson, in 1893, to take the management of the Lancashire, he was appointed to the vacancy, which he filled until his advancement to the office of general manager.

ALEXANDER, JAMES WALLACE, vice-president of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, is a native of Virginia, and was born in Meclenberg County, Va., of American parentage, April 20, 1862. He received a common school education, and began his business career in mercantile pursuits. He has served as a member of the Louisiana legislature, is a director in various business enterprises in the state, and president of the Rapides Club and Rapides Opera House company. He has been engaged in the local agency business for the past twenty years in Alexandria, La., and has been one of the vice-presidents of the National Association of Local Agents and active in its affairs for several years, and is president of the Louisiana State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents.

ALIENATION. A transfer of property to another. The fire insurance policy being a personal contract the alienation of the property covered by it voids the policy. So many controversies as to what constitutes alienation have arisen in insurance practice that the standard policies now describe minutely what will avoid the policy. [See Policy Forms, Fire. Also any digest of insurance law.]

ALLEMANNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1868; capital, \$200,000. William Steinmeyer, president; Chas. P. Kellerman, secretary.

ALLEN, EDWIN STANTON, assistant secretary of the Aetna Insurance Company, is a son of Francis B. Allen, vice-president of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and was born in New York city, July 12, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of New York city and Trinity College, Hartford, graduating therefrom in 1894. He entered the service of the Aetna after leaving college, and has been with the company continuously serving it in various capacities as clerk, examiner, special and general agent. He was elected to his present position in May, 1907.

ALLEN, FRANCIS BURKE, vice-president Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance company, was born at Baltimore, Md., June 1, 1841. He received a common and high school education, and began his business career as a machinists' apprentice. From 1862 to 1868 he served in the engineer corps of the United States Navy, reaching the grade of lieutenant, but resigned from

the service in the latter year. He is a director of the Navy League of the United States, past junior commander-in-chief, G. A. R., and past Rear Admiral, National Association Naval Veterans of the United States, and is active in Grand Army affairs, and a past president of the Army and Navy Club of Conn. He is also a vice-president of the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters of New York.

ALLEN, THEODORE LATHROP, secretary of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Pittsfield, Mass., was born in New York city, November 12, 1846, and received his education in the public schools and the College of the City of New York. His early business experience was acquired in various mercantile pursuits. He was registrar of deeds for Berkshire district and has held various local public offices in Pittsfield.

ALLIANCE AGAINST ACCIDENT FRAUD. An Association of casualty insurance companies and representatives of railroads, was organized at a meeting in New York in November, 1905. Its object is stated to be: "To protect and defend its members against fraudulent claims; to prosecute all persons engaged in presenting and promoting such claims; to collect and disseminate information to its members, concerning fake claimants, shyster lawyers, unprincipled physicians, ambulance chasers, false witnesses, and others engaged in such practices, and their methods." Officers were elected as follows: President, Robert B. Armstrong, Casualty Company of America; first vice-president, James R. Pratt, United Railways & Electric Company, Baltimore; second vice-president, R. C. Richards, Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; secretary and treasurer, Chauncey S. S. Miller, Casualty Company of America. The work of the Alliance is carried on through committees. At the annual meeting in January, 1911, officers were elected as follows: President, J. L. Quackenbush, Interborough-Metropolitan, New York; vice-president, J. J. Dorn, U. S. Casualty; secretary, F. L. Arnold; treasurer, F. D. Edmunds. Directors: Cornelius F. Collins, assistant corporation counsel City of New York; H. V. Drown, public service corporation, New Jersey; Lewis R. Gwyn, American Express Co.; W. H. McGarr, N. Y. Central R. R. Co.; L. A. Spalding, Casualty Company of America; A. K. Wing, N. Y. Transportation Co.

The Index Bureaus have been established at the following places: New York City, 21 Park Row; Philadelphia, Pa., Land Title building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ills., Old Colony building, Chicago, Ills.; Boston, 88 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1904; capital \$750,000. Eugene L. Ellison, president; Henry W. Farnum, secretary.

ALLISON, YOUNG E., insurance journalist, is of Scotch-Irish lineage and a native of Henderson, Ky., where he was born

December 23, 1853. Leaving school when nine years old, he obtained in a country printing office, the rudiments of his present profession. He was a newspaper reporter at the age of seventeen, and in the course of his journalistic career has been managing editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, editor of the *Louisville Daily Commercial*, and city editor of the *Evansville, Ind., Journal*. He established the *Insurance Herald* in Louisville in 1888, and on its sale to its present owner in 1899 became the founder, with August Straus, of the *Insurance Field* of Louisville, of which he is the present editor, in association with Mr. Champion I. Hitchcock, and part proprietor. Colonel Allison has achieved fame in literature as a humorist, a magazine writer, a novelist, and dramatist. He was, in 1893, the Kentucky commissioner for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. He was editor of the *Louisville Herald*, the leading Republican daily newspaper of the South, from 1902 to 1905, when he disposed of his interest to devote his whole time again to the *Insurance Field*.

ALVERSON, H. C., formerly assistant general agent of the Insurance Company of North America and Philadelphia Underwriters (the Insurance Company of North America and Fire Association of Philadelphia), with headquarters at Erie, Pa., was born in Chatauqua county, New York, June 12, 1843. He began the insurance business in 1866 at Beloit, Wis., as a solicitor for farm business. From 1869 to 1871 in Wisconsin, and from 1871 to 1886 in Iowa, he did special agency work, and on January 1, 1886, he entered the service of the Insurance Company of North America as Iowa state agent. He resigned the assistant general agency of the above companies in January, 1903, and was elected secretary and general manager of National Masonic Accident Association of Des Moines, Iowa. He was appointed manager of the North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago, Ill. (National Masonic Department), with headquarters at Des Moines, February 3, 1905.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1896; capital, \$300,000. W. L. H. Simpson, president; W. A. W. Burnett, vice-president; J. E. Hoffman, secretary and treasurer.

AMERICAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1903; capital \$200,000. R. R. Koch, president; D. T. Richman, secretary.

AMERICAN BONDING COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1895; capital, \$750,000. George Cator, president; Wm. E. P. Duvall, secretary-treasurer.

AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, Reading, Pa. Organized 1902; capital \$300,000. E. P. Van Reed, president; Harvey H. Shomo, secretary.

AMERICAN CENTRAL INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1853; capital, \$2,000,000. Edward T. Campbell, president; B. G. Chapman, Jr., secretary.

AMERICAN CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1899; capital, \$137,000. M. A. Woollen, president; H. M. Woollen, secretary.

AMERICAN COMPANIES ORGANIZED OR CONTROLLED BY FOREIGN COMPANIES. A number of fire insurance companies of other countries doing business in the United States have organized or acquired the control of companies with American charters. The following is the list April 1, 1911:

Caledonian,	Owning Caledonian American, N. Y.
Commercial Union,	Owning Commercial Union Fire, N. Y.
Liverpool and London and Globe,	Owning Liverpool and London and Globe, N. Y.
London and Lancashire,	Owning Orient, Hartford.
North British and Mercantile,	Owning North British and Mercantile, N. Y., and Common-
Phoenix of London,	[wealth Fire.
Royal,	Owning the Pelican, New York.
Scottish Union and National,	Owning Queen, N. Y., and Royal Indemnity.
	Owning Scottish Union, Connecticut.

AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY, New York. Organized 1893; capital \$350,000. Edwin M. Treat, president; A. L. Shapleigh, vice-president; Joseph J. Gross, secretary. The executive headquarters of the company are in St. Louis, Mo. [See Credit Insurance.]

AMERICAN DRUGGISTS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1907; capital \$200,000. C. H. Avery, president; F. H. Fredericks, secretary.

AMERICAN FIDELITY COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt. Organized 1900; capital, \$500,000. James W. Brock, president; Harlan W. Kemp, secretary.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1810; capital, \$200,000. Surplus line business. Clarence E. Porter, president; Waite Bliven, secretary.

AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Fort Worth, Texas. Organized in 1909; capital, \$314,177. W. T. Waggoner, president; M. Davis, secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES. This association was organized at a meeting held in Chicago in May, 1909, and the organization was promoted by and is largely composed of actuaries

connected with companies located in the central, western and southern sections of the country, and its purposes are the advancement of the science of insurance mathematics. The membership is composed of Fellows, Associates and Contributing members. Officers were elected as follows: President, Lucius McAdam; vice-president, Henry W. Buttolph; secretary, Jacob C. Seitz; treasurer, Henry S. Vail; librarian, Edwin R. Carter; board of governors, Donald F. Campbell, Frederick A. Draper, Wilbur S. Wynn, Frederic S. Withington (1911), Oswald J. Arnold, Charles H. Beckett (1912). The annual meeting of Institute was held in Chicago, June 6 and 7, 1911. President Buttolph presided and twenty-eight Fellows and Associates were present on roll-call. Papers were read by Lucius McAdam on "The Computation of the Cost of the Total and Permanent Disability Clause," and by Professor H. L. Rietz of the University of Illinois, and R. M. Webb of the Kansas City Life. Officers were elected as follows: President, H. W. Buttolph, Indianapolis; vice-president, O. J. Arnold, Illinois Life, Chicago; secretary, J. C. Seitz, Security Life of America, Chicago; treasurer, Donald F. Campbell, Armour Institute, Chicago; librarian, E. R. Carter, National Life of the U. S. A., Chicago. J. H. Nitchie was elected a member of the governing board to succeed F. S. Withington, and Wilbur S. Wynn was re-elected a member of the board.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS, THE, was established by American ocean marine insurance companies March 31, 1898. On May 25th the following officers were elected: Charles Platt of Philadelphia, president of the Insurance Company of North America, president; A. A. Raven, president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New York, vice-president; L. Allyn Wight of New York, secretary; A. J. Macdonald of New York, treasurer. The functions of the Institute are advisory, rather than legislative. Most of the marine insurance companies are represented in the membership. Herbert Appleton of the United States "Lloyds", is president, and William H. McGee, secretary and treasurer; address, 77 Beaver Street.

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY of Newark, N. J. Organized 1846; capital, \$1,000,000. P. L. Hoadley, president; A. E. Larter and Chas. E. Sheldon, vice-presidents; C. Weston Bailey, secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE CONVENTION was organized in 1905 by the officers of life insurance companies of the western and southern states. The first annual meeting was held at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., September 29 and 30, 1906, and officers were elected as follows: President, Charles E. Dark, American Central Life, of Indianapolis; secretary, T. W. Blackburn, Omaha; executive committee, J. B. Reynolds, B. H. Robinson, S. B. Smith, T. R. Palmer, and Elliott Estes.

The fifth annual meeting was held at Des Moines, Iowa, September 15, 16 and 17, 1910. President Hamilton presided, and in his

address spoke of the remarkable growth of the newer life insurance companies, and reviewed briefly the events of the year, and speaking of supervision urged companies to co-operate with the state authorities to secure uniform and proper regulation. Fifty companies were represented at the meeting. Papers were read during the three days' sessions as follows: "The Total and Permanent Disability Risk in Connection with the Life Insurance Contract," by Lucius McAdam, actuary of the United States Annuity and Life, Chicago; "The Attitude of the Courts with Relation to Life Insurance Companies," by George H. Carr, Central Life, Des Moines; "The Short Life History," by Dr. Amand Ravold, Missouri State Life; "Insurance Militia or Forces Against Mortality," by Dr. Albert Anderson, Jefferson Standard Life; "Increased Mortality from Diseases of the Kidneys and Circulatory Systems," by Dr. W. F. Milroy, Bankers Reserve Life, Omaha; and "What Benefit may Life Insurance Companies Expect to Derive from Uniform Legislation Among the States and on what Subjects Should Uniform Legislation be Encouraged by the Life Companies," by L. A. Dean, State Mutual Life, Rome, Ga. Secretary Blackburn presented a report reviewing association affairs for the year, and giving a statement of the condition of the convention. Resolutions were adopted instructing the executive committee to bend its efforts for the coming year to securing uniformity of legislation upon the subject of taxation, and favoring the movement to establish a National Bureau of Health. Changes in the constitution were adopted, and a resolution was also adopted instructing the executive committee to secure information for the purpose of inaugurating a "bureau of legislative conference," and to determine the cost of establishing, and whether members would support such a bureau and subscribe to its service, and report its findings to the next annual meeting.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Thomas W. Vardell, Southwestern Life, Dallas, Texas; secretary, T. W. Blackburn, Omaha, Neb.; executive committee, two year term—Isaac Miller Hamilton, Federal Life, Chicago; T. L. Miller, West Coast Life, San Francisco; M. A. Woollen, American Central, Indianapolis; one year term—P. D. Gold, Jr., Jefferson Standard, Raleigh, N. C.; W. A. Lindly, Security Mutual, Lincoln, Neb.; J. B. Reynolds, Kansas City Life, Kansas City, Mo. In addition a vice-president from each state represented in the association was elected.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, FOREIGN BUSINESS OF. [See Foreign Business.]

AMERICAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1877. John R. Freeman, president; Theodore P. Bogert, secretary.

AMERICAN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1909; capital, \$100,000. Sterling R. Holt, president; H. C. Naylor, secretary.

AMERICAN MUTUAL LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1887; Russell Gray, president; S. A. Williams, secretary.

AMERICAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Rock Island, Ill. Organized 1907; capital \$200,000. H. H. Cleaveland, president; M. P. Vore, secretary.

AMERICAN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lynchburg, Va. Organized 1906; capital, \$100,000. W. A. Taylor, president; N. M. Jordan, secretary.

AMERICAN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Galveston, Texas. Organized 1905; capital, \$150,000. W. L. Moody, Jr., president; L. H. Collier, secretary.

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY, New York. Organized 1884; capital, \$2,500,000. Henry D. Lyman, president; H. B. Zevely, secretary.

AMERICAN UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1910; capital, \$500,000. James F. Stone, president; R. G. Oellers, Jr., secretary.

AMONSON, LOUIS S., president of the People's National Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia, is a native of Norway, and was born at Bergen, July 7, 1869. He was educated in the Latin School in Kristiania, Norway, and has been engaged in fire insurance since boyhood. He was secretary of agencies of the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and subsequently vice-president of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania and Union Insurance Company. He took an active part in the organization of the People's National Fire Insurance Company, and was elected president. He is a director of Central Trust and Savings Company, Franklin Trust Company, Quaker City National Bank, Philadelphia Casualty Company, and of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and of other financial and business institutions, and is also a member of Art Club, Manufacturers' Club, Montauk Club of Brooklyn, and various other similar organizations. He is also vice-president and a director of the United Fireman's Insurance Company.

ANCHOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1899; reorganized as a stock company 1901; capital, \$103,025. L. E. Ellis, president; G. A. Holland, secretary.

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ORDER OF THE BLUE GOOSE, THE, was organized during the meeting of the Wisconsin Field Men's Club at Green Lake, Wis., in June, 1906. The order conceived in a spirit of fun, developed a serious purpose, and its objects are social and fraternal. The following officers were elected: Most Loyal Grand Gander, Walter E. Atwater, of

the Commercial Union; His Highness, Supervisor of the Flock, Dr. W. E. Golden, Atlas; Grand Custodian of the Goslings, W. W. Conklin, Queen; Grand Wielder of the Goose Quill, George Heller, Jr., North America; Grand Keeper of the Golden Goose Egg, George A. Roberts, Detroit F. & M.; Guards to the Grand Custodian of the Goslings, L. S. Wallace, Pennsylvania Fire; C. H. Silkworth, Springfield; M. M. Hawxhurst, Michigan F. & M.; C. E. Hilbert, Lond. & Lanc.; Robe Bird, New York Underwriters; O. E. Lane, Providence-Washington. At the meeting in November, 1907, a new constitution was adopted and the order changed into a national organization, with the different state branch organizations known as "ponds." Officers elected at the annual meeting in October, 1910, are: Most Loyal Grand Gander, T. H. Williams, San Francisco; His Highness, Supervisor of the Flock, W. T. Benallack, Detroit; Grand Wielder of the Goose Quill, Walter E. Atwater, Milwaukee; Grand Keeper of the Golden Goose Egg, F. G. Snyder, Louisville; Grand Custodian of the Goslings, Edwin E. Wells, Denver; Grand Guardian of the Nest, W. O. Chamberlain, Minneapolis; Grand Guards: Carroll L. DeWitt, Illinois; Reynolds Barnum, Missouri; R. L. Reynolds, Ohio; Claude G. Snyder, Kentucky; Gilbert Leigh, Arkansas; J. R. Stewart, Ontario.

ANDRUS, SHERWOOD DICKERSON, general agent of the western department of the Georgia Home Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill., was born at Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 5, 1855, of American parentage, and was educated in the public schools and Hope College, Holland, Mich. He began his insurance career as clerk in the office of the Black River Insurance Company of Watertown, and in 1878 removed to Chicago, where for a few years he was engaged in other business than insurance. In 1884 he was appointed special agent for the Sun Fire office in Illinois, and from 1886 to 1890 was special agent for the Norwich Union in Illinois and Indiana, during which time was secretary for three consecutive terms for the Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters. Later he became an examiner in the western department of the National Fire, and from 1893 to 1908 he was connected with the Providence-Washington Insurance Company, first as special agent and then assistant manager of the western department. He was elected vice-president of The Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1905. He was appointed to his present position July 1, 1909. He is a member of the Illinois Athletic Club and member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and Auburn Park Lodge and Chapter of Masons, and the Royal League.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS, LIMIT FOR FILING. [See Statements, Annual.]

ANNUITIES. Sums payable annually either for life or a term of years. Annuities are of much larger use in Great Britain than in the United States, as a provision for possible old age. A number of American life insurance companies grant annuities, and the

extent of their business is shown by the following comparative statement of payments made during the past five years:

	Amount. 1906	Amount. 1907	Amount. 1908	Amount 1909	Amount. 1910
Aetna,	\$6,230	\$11,242	\$18,436	\$21,462	\$32,963
Connecticut General, . .	1,033	2,258	2,670	3,378	3,484
Connecticut Mutual, . .	17,578	18,101	20,852	22,253	23,449
Columbian National, . .	.....	.....	515	515	553
Equitable,	1,084,892	1,142,230	1,129,296	1,124,338	1,169,616
Fidelity,	1,414	2,370	3,280	4,098	5,052
Germania,	37,384	39,268	40,682	40,460	41,643
Hartford, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Home,	40,442	45,889	46,559	49,506	51,554
John Hancock, . . . . .	.....	.....	254	.....	.....
Metropolitan,	107,697	133,010	151,727	169,037	126,591
Mutual Benefit,	162,955	168,435	173,600	183,015	167,349
Mutual, New York	2,742,415	2,812,003	2,736,925	2,707,752	2,658,888
National, Vermont, . . .	211,227	253,429	277,890	330,003	369,102
New England,	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York,	1,844,113	1,774,484	1,739,250	1,705,683	1,659,508
Northwestern,	62,543	67,946	72,382	81,972	83,524
Penn Mutual,	243,640	255,676	266,774	289,824	323,902
Phoenix Mutual,	11,361	11,308	12,632	13,712	17,572
Provident Life & Trust, .	82,298	81,351	84,842	91,267	94,838
Provident Savings, . . .	15,377	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prudential,	57,717	60,565	68,999	69,435	98,611
Reliance,	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Security,	293	293	293	293	488
State Mutual,	4,026	6,230	8,483	10,919	14,821
Travelers,	23,711	25,133	28,601	27,925	31,049
Union Central,	22,233	24,390	25,506	24,907	22,472
Union Mutual,	2,298	2,392	2,453	2,716	1,935
United States,	19,802	18,149	18,144	17,743	17,155
Washington,	35,400	34,557	.....	.....	.....
Total,	\$6,838,179	\$6,994,009	\$6,931,045	\$6,992,263	\$7,016,269

ANTI-COMPACT LAWS. Legislation forbidding fire insurance companies or agents to combine in compacts or boards of underwriters, for the purpose of fixing, maintaining, and controlling rates of insurance upon property was introduced in 1899 in the legislatures of Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, and Tennessee, and anti-trust laws, which included fire insurance, were introduced in Arkansas and Texas. The South Carolina anti-compact bill was successful, and the anti-trust bills were passed in Arkansas and Texas. A sweeping anti-trust bill was also passed in Missouri, which included fire insurance companies and wiped out the exemption granted to the local boards of St. Louis and Kansas City by the anti-trust law of 1895. In 1900, anti-trust legislation appeared in the legislature of Mississippi in the form of an attempt to amend the existing law, and in those of Kentucky and New Jersey in bills to prohibit fire insurance compacts. The legislation failed in both states. Ohio amended its anti-compact law of 1891 by making it apply to agents' commissions also. Virginia also passed a law applying to agents' commissions, and Louisiana adopted a full anti-compact law. In the United States Congress the lower House adopted an anti-compact clause in a District of Columbia

bill, which was not acted upon by the Senate. In 1901 anti-compact legislation failed in Indiana, Minnesota, Oregon, Tennessee, and West Virginia. An attempt to modify the Missouri law so as to permit local agents to combine to make rates was defeated, and a bill in Michigan to apply the existing anti-compact law to domestic companies which had heretofore been exempt failed. In 1902 there was an unsuccessful anti-compact bill in the New York legislature and another in that of Kentucky, and, on the other hand, a reactionary movement set in in the legislatures of Iowa, Ohio, South Carolina, and Virginia and was successful in the latter state, which repealed the Wharton anti-compact law of 1899. In 1903 South Dakota enacted an anti-compact law, and anti-compact bills failed in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin. An effort (1903) in Missouri to modify the anti-compact law of 1899, so as to allow rates to be made by local boards in large cities, was unsuccessful. The legislation in Wisconsin was for the purpose of doing away with the privilege given by the act of 1897 to local associations of underwriters to make rates, and that in Indiana was to allow agents to make rates and prohibit to the Western Union. In 1904 South Carolina practically repealed its anti-compact law, but an effort in Mississippi, backed by the insurance commissioner, to eliminate insurance companies from the existing anti-trust law, so as to permit agents to combine to make rates, was defeated. Anti-compact bills were introduced in New Jersey, Virginia, and New York, but were not passed.

In 1905 Arkansas and Tennessee passed anti-compact laws. Anti-compact bills were introduced in California, Indiana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, New York, Illinois, Florida, Michigan, and Minnesota, but failed of passage. An effort was made to repeal the Missouri law, but was unsuccessful, as were also efforts to prohibit the use of advisory rate-books. A similar effort in Kansas also failed, and efforts to strengthen the anti-compact laws in Washington and Wisconsin also failed.

In 1906 anti-compact bills were introduced in the legislatures of New York, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Virginia. In the latter state the bill passed the lower house but failed of final enactment.

In 1907 anti-compact bills were introduced in the legislatures of New York, Indiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Kansas, West Virginia, and Illinois, and in 1908 anti-compact bills were introduced in the legislatures of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Kentucky, and South Carolina. In 1907 the legislature of New Mexico enacted an anti-compact law; but through the action of the governor did not go into effect. On the other hand Arkansas amended its law, but still prohibiting compacts or agreements to regulate rates in the state. Anti-compact bills were introduced in the legislatures of Kansas, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Colorado, North Carolina, California, Minnesota, Iowa,

Illinois, and Maine in 1909, and bills were introduced in the legislatures of Missouri and Wisconsin to repeal or amend the anti-compact laws of those two states, but none of the bills in those states were enacted into law. Anti-compact bills were introduced in the legislatures of New York, Massachusetts, South Carolina and Virginia in 1910, but failed of enactment into law. Anti-compact bills were introduced in 1911 in the legislatures of Oklahoma, Utah, Oregon, West Virginia, North Dakota, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Washington, New York and Massachusetts, but with the exception of Washington and Oregon no anti-compact legislation had been enacted when this record closed. In Washington an anti-compact law was enacted as a section of the new insurance code, and in Oregon the law was amended to apply to casualty and marine insurance companies.

The anti-compact idea appears to have had its birth in the Michigan legislature, in its session of 1883. It was said that certain large furniture manufacturing firms in Grand Rapids were behind the bill to prohibit local boards, instigated by a desire to be revenged on their own local board for advancing rates on a number of special hazards at Grand Rapids. The bill, which was made to apply only to companies of other states and countries, was presented by Mr. Fletcher of that city, passed by the House by a large majority, and was defeated in the Senate near the close of the session. It was reintroduced by the same legislator in the session of 1885, but it failed this time in the House. In the third onset, in the session of 1887, under the auspices of Mr. Cole, it passed both houses by a large majority, and received the executive approval. In endeavoring to enforce the law the insurance commissioner came in collision with the companies, which protested that it was unconstitutional, and, pending a decision of the Supreme Court, established an "inspection and rating bureau" under Mr. David Beveridge, with headquarters at Detroit. This the state attorney-general declared to be an evasion of the law, and the Supreme Court soon after pronounced the law constitutional.

But two years before this struggle for an anti-compact law had culminated in Michigan another state had caught up the idea and embodied it in law. It was Ohio, which, in 1885, injected an anti-compact provision into that section of the revised statutes which prohibited the removal of insurance suits from state to federal courts. Ohio thus secured the eminence of being the first state to adopt an anti-compact law. The bill was introduced into many legislatures in 1885, but with success in only one instance. Following Ohio, later in the year, New Hampshire passed the famous valued-policy-anti-compact law which drove all the agency companies of other states and countries from the state. Though the bill appeared in a number of legislatures in the three following years, it was passed only in Michigan. It was not until 1889 that anti-compact legislation was again successful. In one form and another four states, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Texas (in the latter by implication), passed anti-compact or anti-trust laws in

which fire insurance was covered. By the Supreme Court of Missouri its law was declared unconstitutional, and the Supreme Court of Texas decided that the anti-trust law of that state was not applicable to insurance companies. Georgia passed a modified law in 1891. An anti-trust law was adopted by Missouri in 1893, and the secretary of state endeavored to enforce it upon insurance companies until checked by an adverse opinion by the attorney-general. In 1895, however, the legislature amended the law so as to make it explicitly applicable to combinations of fire underwriters in cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants. Maine passed an anti-compact law in 1893, and repealed it in 1895. Texas in 1895 amended its anti-trust law so as to include insurance companies among those forbidden to combine. Iowa adopted what is known as the "Blanchard law" in 1896, and substituted a new law for it in 1897. This was declared unconstitutional by Judge McPherson of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa. An appeal was taken by the state to the United States Supreme Court and the decision was reversed. Alabama, Washington, and Wisconsin passed laws in 1897, and Nebraska passed a substitute for its old law, which in 1901 was pronounced unconstitutional by Judge McPherson [see *Cyclopedia* 1904-5]. Virginia enacted an anti-compact law in March, 1898, which it repealed in 1902, and South Carolina enacted a law in February, 1899, which it practically repealed in 1904. An anti-trust law, which included fire insurance, was adopted in Arkansas in March, 1899, and new anti-trust laws, taking the place of existing laws, were adopted in Missouri in April, 1899; and in Texas in May, 1899, and in Arkansas in 1905. The new Missouri law prohibited the St. Louis and Kansas City local boards, which had previously been exempted. In 1900 Louisiana, and in 1903 South Dakota, adopted anti-compact laws. There are, therefore, laws now in force in eighteen states specifically prohibiting, in one form or another, fire insurance companies or agents from uniting for the purpose of controlling the rates of insurance or penalizing them for doing so, and in some few of the states the laws also prohibit combinations or associations of casualty insurance companies. The following is the text of these laws:

ALABAMA. (Act of 1897.)

Whereas, existing laws have proven inadequate to protect the people against combinations, conspiracies, and agreements between insurers, whereby rates of insurance are raised or fixed by such practices, therefore, in order to suppress such combinations, conspiracies, and agreements to the end that competition in business shall alone make such rates:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Alabama, that every contract or policy of insurance made or issued after the passage of this act shall be construed to mean that in the event of loss or damage thereunder, the insured or beneficiary thereunder may, in addition to the actual loss or damage suffered, recover twenty-five per cent. of the amount of such actual loss, any provision or stipulation in said contract or policy to the contrary notwithstanding; provided at the time of the making of such contract or policy of insurance or subsequently before the time of trial the insurer belonged to or was a member of, or in any way connected with, any tariff association or such like thing by whatever name called, or who had any agreement, or had any

understanding with any other person, corporation, or association engaged in the business of insurance as agent or otherwise about any particular rate of premium which should be charged or fixed for any kind or class of insurance risk, and provided, further, no stipulation of agreement in said contract or policy of insurance to arbitrate loss or damage, or to give notice or make proof of loss or damage, shall in such case be binding on the assured or beneficiary, but right of action accrues immediately upon loss or damage.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, that if it is shown to the reasonable satisfaction of the jury by a preponderance of the weight of the testimony that such insurer at the time of the making of such agreement or policy of insurance, or subsequently before the time of the trial, belongs to or was a member of, or in any way connected with, any tariff association, or any such like thing, by whatever name called, either in or out of the State, or had made any agreement or had any understanding either in or out of the State with any other person, corporation or association engaged in the business of insurance, as agents or otherwise, about any particular rate or premium which should be charged or fixed for any risk of insurance on any person or property or any kind or class of insurance risk, they must if they find for the assured or beneficiary, in addition to his actual damages, assess and add twenty-five per cent. of the amount of such actual loss, and judgment shall be rendered accordingly.

Section 3. Be it further enacted that this act shall be liberally construed to accomplish its object.

ARKANSAS. (Approved March 7, 1899.)

Section 1. Any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other state or country and transacting or conducting any kind of business in this state, or any partnership or individual, or other association of persons whatsoever, who shall create, enter into, become a member of, or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, or understanding with any other corporation, partnership, individual, or any other person or association of persons, to regulate or fix the price of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm, or to maintain said price when so regulated or fixed, or shall enter into, become a member of or a party to any pool, agreement, contract, combination, association, or confederation to fix or limit the amount or quantity of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, tornado, or any other kind of policy issued by any corporation, partnership, individual, or association of persons aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and be subject to the penalties as provided by this act.

Sec. 2. Any person, partnership, firm or association, or any representative or agent thereof, or any corporation or company, or any officer, representative or agent thereof, violating any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit not less than \$200 nor more than \$5,000 for every such offense, and each day such person, corporation, partnership, or association shall continue to do so shall be a separate offense, the penalty in such cases to be recovered by an action in the name of the state at the relation of the attorney-general or prosecuting attorney; the moneys thus recovered to go into the county school fund of the county in which the cause accrues, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 4 of this act prescribes the form of an affidavit which must be sworn to by the president, secretary, or treasurer of each incorporated company doing business in the state (including insurance companies). The official must swear that he has not "created, entered into, or become a member of or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, federation, or understanding with any other corporations, partnership, individual, or any other person or association of persons to regulate or fix the price or premium to

be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, tornado, or any other kind of policy." Refusal to make oath subjects the company to a denial of a license to do business in the state.

Practically the same bill was introduced in the legislature of 1905 and became a law. The principal section of the law of 1905 reads as follows:

Any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other state or country, and transacting or conducting any kind of business in this state, or any partnership or individual, or other association or persons whatsoever, who are now, or shall hereafter create, enter into, become a member of, or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, or understanding, whether the same is made in this state or elsewhere, with any other corporation, partnership, individual, or any other person or association of persons, to regulate or fix either in this state or elsewhere the price of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or tornado, or to maintain said price when so regulated or fixed, or who shall now or shall hereafter enter into, become a member of, or party to any pool, agreement, combination, association, or confederation, whether made in this state or elsewhere, to fix or limit, in this state or elsewhere, the amount or quantity of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, tornado, or any other kind of policy issued by any corporation, partnership, individual, or association of persons aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud and be subject to the penalties as provided in this act.

The penalty provided was forfeiture of license and a fine of \$5,000 for each day business is transacted in violation of the law. Suits for violation of the law were joined for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law, which was upheld by the state Supreme Court.

Section I of the act passed in 1907, amending the above act, reads as follows:

Any foreign or domestic insurance company is hereby permitted to do business in this State without fine or forfeiture upon compliance with the insurance laws of this State, provided that such corporation is not a member or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation or understanding made in this State or elsewhere to regulate, fix or maintain insurance premiums on property in this State.

GEORGIA. (Approved October 21, 1891.)

Section 1. From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any insurance company or companies authorized to do business in this State, or the agent or agents thereof, to make, maintain, or enter into any contract, agreement, pool, or other arrangement with any other insurance company or companies licensed to do business in this State, or the agent or agents thereof for the purpose thereof, or that may have the tendency or effect of preventing or lessening competition in the business of insurance transacted in this State, and when it shall be made to appear to the commissioner of insurance that any company or companies, agent or agents, have entered into any such contract, agreement, pool, or other arrangement, thereupon said commissioner shall revoke the license issued to such company or companies, and the same shall not be reissued until the president, or chief officer of such company or companies shall file an affidavit with said commissioner, stating that all such contracts,

agreements, pools, or other arrangements have been annulled and made void; provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any insurance company, legally authorized to transact business in this State, from separately surveying, inspecting, or examining the premises to be insured, by and with the consent of the owner, for the purpose of bringing about improvements in fire protection so as to lessen the cost of insurance by reducing rates.

Section 2. Any citizen of this State whose rates of insurance have been increased or who has been refused insurance at reasonable rates, shall have the right to file a written complaint under oath, to the best of his knowledge and belief, with the insurance commissioner, charging any company or companies authorized to do business in this State with a violation of the preceding section of this act, and that thereupon it shall be the duty of said insurance commissioner to issue a citation addressed to the company or companies against whom said complaint is made, requiring it or them to be and appear before said insurance commissioner at a specified time and place to be fixed by said insurance commissioner, not less than twenty nor more than forty days from the date of filing said complaint, and show cause why its or their license or licenses should not be revoked as provided by the first section hereof. And it is further provided that such citation shall be served not less than ten days from the date of filing said complaint by the sheriffs or constables of said State in the same manner as provided by law for the service of process upon insurance companies.

Section 3. For the purposes of the provisions of this act, the insurance commissioner shall have power to administer oaths, issue subpoenas for witnesses, hear testimony, issue commissions for taking testimony by interrogatories, and the party or parties complaining, and the company or companies defending, shall have the right to serve notice for the production of books and papers; all to be done under the same rules as now provided by law for civil actions in the supreme courts. The county in which the insurance commissioner shall fix the hearing shall be as to this act the *loci forum* of said hearing or trial. The cost and fees for the sheriff or constable, witnesses, and the commissioners taking interrogatories shall be the same as now provided by law for similar service in the superior courts of this State, the same to be taxed against and paid by the party or parties cast in said suit, and against whom said insurance commissioner shall find; for which costs said insurance commissioner is hereby authorized to issue execution—the same to be levied and collected as executions from the courts of this State.

IOWA. (Code of Iowa, 1897.)

Section 1754. Combinations.—It shall be unlawful for two or more fire insurance companies doing business in this state, or for the officers, agents or employees of such companies, to make or enter into any combination or agreement relating to the rates to be charged for insurance, the amount of commissions to be allowed agents for procuring the same, or the manner of transacting the fire insurance business within this State; and any such company officer, agent, or employee violating this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall pay a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered in the name of the State, for the use of the permanent school fund.

Section 1755. Revocation of Authority.—The auditor of State is authorized to summon before him for examination under oath any officer, agent, or employee of any such company suspected of violating any of the provisions of the preceding section, and on complaint to him in writing by two or more residents of this State charging such company under oath, upon their knowledge or belief, with violating the provisions of the preceding section, he shall summon any officer, agent, or employee of said company before him for examination upon oath; if upon such examination, and that of any other witness produced and examined, he shall determine that such company is guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section, or if any such officer, agent, or employee, after being duly summoned, shall fail to appear or submit to examination, the auditor shall forthwith issue an order revoking the authority of such company to transact business within this State, and it shall not thereafter be permitted to do the business of fire insurance in this State at any time within one year therefrom.

Section 1756 and 1757 provide for an appeal by either party from the decision of the auditor to the district court, and that the testimony given by any officer or employe in the investigation before the officer shall not be used against him in any criminal prosecution.

The Iowa law was pronounced unconstitutional in 1903 by Judge McPherson of the United States district court for the district of southern Iowa, and the state authorities appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which reversed the circuit court decision late in 1905. The general statutes, section 5060, provides that any corporation, creating, entering into or becoming a member of any combination agreement or understanding with any other corporation to regulate or fix the price of any article of merchandise or commodity, shall be guilty of a conspiracy. The Iowa courts have held (*Beechley vs. Mulville* 102 Iowa 602) that insurance is a commodity.

KANSAS. (Adopted in 1889.)

Section 1. That all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts, or combinations between persons or corporations, made with a view or which tend to prevent full and free competition in the importation, transportation, or sale of articles imported into this State, or in the product, manufacture, or sale of articles of domestic growth or product, or domestic raw material, or for the loan or use of money, or to fix attorneys' or doctors' fees, and all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations between persons or corporations, designed or which tend to advance, reduce, or control the price of the cost to the producer, or to the consumer, of any such product or articles, or to control the cost or rate of insurance, or which tend to advance or control the rate of interest for the loan or use of money to the borrower, or any other services, are hereby declared to be against public policy, unlawful and void.

The remaining sections prescribe the penalty for violation of the law, and the legal proceedings in connection therewith. Any person entering into the trust or combination forbidden shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, and to imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than six months, either or both, in the discretion of the court. The punishment of public officers failing to prosecute violators of the law is provided for.

LOUISIANA. (Law of 1900.)

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company, association, or partnership, doing a fire insurance business in this State, to enter into any combination or compact with other fire insurance companies, associations, or partnerships or to require or allow their agents to enter into any combinations or compact with other fire insurance agents, companies, associations, or partnerships, for the purpose of governing, controlling, or influencing the rates charged for insurance on property situated in this State. Provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit one or more companies from employing a common agent or agents to supervise and advise of defective structures or to suggest improvements to lessen fire hazards.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all fire insurance companies, associations, or partnerships doing a fire insurance business in this State shall cause to be filed on the first day of December, 1900, and on the first day of December of each year thereafter, with the Secretary of State, the affidavit of some officer

as agent of said company, associations, or partnerships who reside in this State, setting forth the fact that the company, association or partnership of which he is an officer or agent, has not in twelve months previous to the date of said affidavit entered into any trust, combination, or association for the purpose of preventing competition in insurance or influencing insurance rates in this State; the said affidavit shall be made before an officer of this State authorized to administer oaths, and any false statement in said affidavit shall be deemed perjury. Provided, that the affidavit that must be made on December 1, 1900, need only state that the provisions of this act have not been violated from the time of its promulgation to the date of the affidavit. Provided, further, that any attempt to evade the provisions of this act by agreeing upon any person or number of persons for the purpose of making rates for all such insurance companies, associations, or partnerships by buying rate books shall be deemed a violation of this act, and shall be punishable as herein provided.

The penalty for a violation of the act is a revocation of the license of the offending company for the unexpired term of the same and for twelve months next following thereafter.

MICHIGAN. (Public Acts of 1887, Act No. 285.)

Section 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact, that no fire, fire and marine, or marine and inland insurance company or association not organized under the laws of this State shall be permitted to do business therein under the provisions of an act entitled "An act relative to the organization and powers of fire and marine insurance companies transacting business in this State," approved April 3, 1869, until in addition to complying with the provisions of said act it has filed with the commissioner of insurance an undertaking, duly executed and authenticated by the company, in such form as the commissioner of insurance shall from time to time prescribe, that it will not, directly or indirectly, enter into any compact, agreement, arrangement, or undertaking of any nature or kind whatever with any other company, companies, association, or associations, the object or effect of which is to prevent open and free competition between it and said company, companies, association, or associations, or the agents of their respective companies or associations in the business transacted in this State or in any part thereof.

Section 2 prescribes that no company of the kind above described shall enter into the compact or agreement forbidden. Section 3 makes the prohibition apply to the agents of such companies. Section 4 forbids agents and brokers to solicit for companies violating the law. Section 5 declares that a person violating the law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, in default of which he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three months. Section 6 makes it the duty of the insurance commissioner to furnish a blank form to the companies to complete the undertaking required by Section 1, and in case of failure therein by a company for thirty days after the mailing of such blank he must revoke its certificate of authority to do business, and cause the notification thereof to be published in some paper of general circulation in the state for four weeks. Section 7 makes it the duty of the commissioner to investigate all complaints of violation of the law. Section 8 forbids any person to act as agent for a company after its certificate of authority has been revoked, under a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, in default of the payment of which he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding ninety days.

MISSOURI. Anti-trust Law adopted in 1891 and amended 1895, 1897, and 1899.

Section 8965. (R. S. 1899.) Any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other state or country for transacting or conducting any kind of business in this state, or which does transact or conduct any kind of business in this state, or any partnership or individual, or other association of persons whatsoever, who shall create, enter into, become a member of, or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, or understanding with any other corporation, partnership, individual, or any other person or association of persons, to regulate or fix the price of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm, or to maintain said price when so regulated or fixed, or shall enter into, become a member of or a party to any pool, agreement, contract, combination, or confederation to fix or limit the amount or quantity of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and be subject to penalties as provided in this article; and provided that if such insurance companies or their agents, or the board of fire underwriters doing business in any city of this state shall combine in any city of this state, either directly or indirectly, or agree, or attempt to agree, directly or indirectly, to fix or regulate the price or premium to be paid for insuring property located within or outside of such city against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm, such company so violating the provisions of this article, either by itself, its agents, or by any such board of underwriters, shall be taken and deemed to have forfeited its right to do business in this state, and shall become liable to all the penalties and forfeitures provided for by the provisions of this article.

Section 8973, R. S. 1899, of this act prescribes the form of an affidavit which must be sworn to by the president, secretary, or treasurer of each incorporated company doing business in the state (which includes fire insurance companies). The official must swear that he has not "created, entered into, or become a member of or a party to" "any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, or understanding, with any other corporation, partnership, individual or any other person or association of persons to regulate or fix" "the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm." Refusal to make oath subjects the company to a denial of a license to do business in the state.

Sections 8978 to 8985, inclusive, R. S. 1899, provide that "every pool, trust, agreement, combination, etc., entered into . . . to regulate, control, or fix . . . the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm, or to maintain said price or prices when so regulated . . . are hereby declared illegal," and prescribes the form of proceedings to be taken for the enforcement of the act.

NEBRASKA. (Adopted in 1897 and declared unconstitutional by the United States District Court in 1901.) For text of decision see cyclopedia for 1904-5.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (Laws of 1885, Chapter 39.)

Section 1. Should any insurance company not organized under the laws, but doing an insurance business within this State, make an application to remove

any suit or action, to which it is a party, heretofore or hereafter commenced in any court of this State to the United States district or circuit court, or shall enter into any compact or combination with other insurance companies for the purpose of governing or controlling the rates charged for fire insurance on any property within this State, the insurance commissioner shall forthwith revoke the license or authority of said company to transact business, and no renewal of said license or authority shall be granted for the period of three years from the date of such revocation.

OHIO. (Adopted in 1885, Section 3659, Revised Statutes, as amended in 1891 and again in 1900.)

If any such company, association, or partnership, doing business within this State, makes an application for a change of venue or to remove any suit or action wherein such company has been sued by a citizen of this State now pending, or hereafter commenced in any court of this State, to the United States district or circuit court, or to any federal court, or shall enter into any compact or combination with other insurance companies, or shall require their agents to enter into any compact or combination with other insurance companies for the purpose of governing or controlling the rates charged for fire insurance on any property within the State, or for the purpose of governing or controlling the rates per centum or in amount of commissions or compensation to be allowed agents for procuring contracts for fire insurance on any property within this State (provided that nothing herein shall prohibit one or more such companies from employing a common agent or agents to supervise and advise of defective structures, suggest improvements to lessen the fire hazard, and to advise as to the relative value of risks), the superintendent of insurance shall forthwith revoke and recall the license or authority to it to do or transact business within this State, and no renewal of authority shall be granted to it for three years after such revocation; and it shall thereafter be prohibited from transacting any business in this State until again duly licensed and authorized.

OREGON. (Act of 1909, Chapter 230.)

Section 14. If any company, corporation, association or partnership, engaged in the business of suretyship or fire insurance within the state of Oregon, shall enter into any compact or combination, or shall require or allow, with knowledge thereof, their agents in Oregon to enter into any such compact, trust or combination with other insurance agents, or companies, for the purpose of governing or controlling the rates charged for surety bonds or fire insurance within this state, or for the purpose of discriminating against any company or its agent by reason of its affiliation or non-affiliation with any board or association of fire insurance companies, managers or agents, or for any other purpose detrimental to the public good, the Insurance Commissioner shall forthwith revoke and cancel the license of such company or companies to do surety or fire insurance business in this state, and such authority to do business shall be withheld for the term of one year.

It is further provided, however, that the act does not prohibit general agents in Oregon of fire insurance companies from "establishing or maintaining a surveyors' bureau, which bureau shall be maintained only for the purpose of ascertaining fair and equitable rates upon the insurable property in Oregon," and those in charge of such bureau shall sell the rates, rules and other information to any person who may desire to purchase them, and at a reasonable and fair rates of compensation. An additional section provides a penalty for violation of sections of the act, "where fine and punishment have not been specifically provided," of a fine not exceeding \$500. The act was amended in 1911 to apply to casualty and marine insurance companies.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The anti-compact law of 1899 was repealed by the legislature of 1904 by the following sections of House Bill 784:

Sec. 8. No insurance company shall be allowed to do business in this state which shall be a member of any association whose purpose is to establish, fix, or maintain excessive or unreasonable rates or charges for insurance. Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for such insurance companies to be members of any association the purpose and object of which is to secure the proper inspection of risks, the classification of risks, the maintenance of uniform and reasonable rates, and the prevention of discrimination in charges between parties dealing with such insurance companies in this state.

Sec. 9. Upon the complaint of one or more citizens of this state that any insurance company is discriminating in rates between citizens of this state on risks similar in character, the Comptroller-General shall forthwith summon said company to appear before him, and if it shall be shown that said company has charged for any risk so complained of an amount in excess of the rates charged other persons on other risks of the same class, this discrimination in rates to the prejudice of any citizen of this state, the Comptroller-General shall order said company to make due correction in the rate immediately, refunding such excess as may have been charged, together with interest thereon from the date of its payment until the same is refunded to the citizen thus charged; and that if any such company shall fail to make this correction within thirty days after notice and the making of such order, the Comptroller-General, on proof thereof, shall revoke the license of said company; provided, that no rate on any fire insurance risk in this state shall exceed the rate on similar risks in adjoining states, nor shall any rate be charged or maintained on property in this state that, after a full hearing before the Comptroller-General, shall be shown to be greater than rates charged in adjoining states on risks of like character and similar circumstances.

The general anti-trust law of South Carolina (section 2845) makes unlawful "all arrangements, contracts, trusts, syndicates, or associations, that may lessen or affect in any manner the full and free competition in any tariffs, rates, tolls, premiums or prices, or seeks to control in any way or manner such tariffs, rates, tolls, premiums or prices in any branch of trade, business or commerce.

SOUTH DAKOTA. (Act of 1903.)

Section 1. Any combination, agreement, confederation, compact or understanding made and entered into either directly or indirectly by or between two or more fire insurance companies insuring property against loss or damage by fire and loss or damage from the elements, transacting business within this State, or between officers, agents or employees of any such companies, relating to the rates to be charged for insurance, regulating and fixing the minimum price or premium to be paid for insuring property located within this State, the amount of commission to be allowed agents for procuring insurance or the manner of transacting the business of fire or other casualty insurance within this State, is hereby declared to be unlawful, and any such company, officer or agent violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court having jurisdiction shall pay a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each offense, to be recovered for the use of the general fund of the State, and any such company, corporation or association so offending shall not be permitted to transact business within this State.

Sec. 2. Any fire insurance company, corporation or association desiring to transact business within this State shall, in addition to the requirements now provided for by law, furnish the Insurance Commissioner of this State on or before the 1st day of July each year, and at any other time during the year when called upon by the Insurance Commissioner of this State, as one of the conditions for being permitted to transact business within this State, an affidavit subscribed and sworn to by the president or secretary or

managing officer of said corporation or association before competent authority, stating that said company of which he is an officer has not violated any of the provisions of the foregoing act, naming them, and such affidavit shall be in the following form:

State of

County of

I, being first duly sworn, depose and say that I am one of the managing officers of the company, or association, and that said association has not entered and will not enter into any combination or agreement with any other fire insurance company or companies whatsoever, by which there is any understanding of whatsoever kind or character, either directly or indirectly tending to fix or establish a uniform price or premium for fire insurance in the State of South Dakota, nor any agreement whatever, either directly or indirectly, relating to the rates to be charged for insurance within said State.

TENNESSEE. (Act of 1905.)

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Tennessee, That it shall be unlawful for any two or more fire insurance companies doing business in Tennessee, or any two or more agents or representatives of fire insurance companies doing business in Tennessee, to enter into any contract, compact, or agreement looking to the maintaining of any specific rates to be charged for insurance on any property located in this state.

Provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to prohibit the formation of associations of fire insurance agents in any city, town, or county in this state for the purpose of minimizing expenses by the employment of joint inspectors or experts for preparing rating schedules and designating improvements with a view to the reduction of the cost of insurance; provided, that all rates which may be suggested through such associations shall be advisory only and not binding on any member thereof; provided further, that if any board of agents, or agent, or company attempts to enforce any fine upon any agent or company who refuses to write at any rate other than that fixed by such board, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than \$50.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any one or more agents or associations of fire insurance agents in any city, town, or county of this state to impose any penalty, or threaten to impose any penalty, upon any agent because of any rates which may be charged by said agent or any member of said association.

Sections 3 and 4 provide penalties. For violation of Section 1 companies are subject to a fine of "not less than \$100 nor exceeding \$1,000," and revocation of license. Section 4 provides that "any agent or officer of any association of agents" violating Section 2 shall be liable, upon conviction, to a fine "not less than \$100 nor more than \$500." Section 5 provides that it "shall be the duty of the insurance commissioner, upon complaint of any citizen or upon his own initiative," to make investigations as to violations, and if he finds, upon investigation, that there is sufficient justification for legal proceedings, to lay the facts before the attorney-general, and shall authorize the district attorney-general to enter his name as prosecutor in any criminal proceedings instituted for violation of this act. It is further provided that this shall not be construed to prevent any citizen from acting as prosecutor in such cases.

TEXAS. (Section 175 to 182 of Chapter 15 of the Insurance Laws of Texas.) Enacted 1899, taking the place of the anti-trust law of 1899 as amended in 1895.

The first two sections of the act (Sections 175 and 176) are the same as Section 1 and 2 of the Arkansas law. [See Ante.] The affidavit required of officers of companies is the same as that of the Arkansas law so far as concerns insurance. The act provided that it should take effect on January 31, 1900.

WASHINGTON. (Section 32 of Insurance Law adopted in 1911.)

Section 32. If any insurance company authorized to transact business in this state, or any agent or representative thereof, shall, either within or without this state, directly or indirectly enter into any contract, understanding or combination with any other insurance company, or agent or representative thereof for the purpose of controlling the rates to be charged for insuring any risk, or class or classes of risks in this state, the commissioners shall forthwith revoke its license and those of its agents; and no renewal of the licenses shall be granted until after the expiration of three years from the date of final revocation.

WISCONSIN. (Chapter 356, Laws of 1897.)

Section 1. No fire, fire and marine, or marine and inland insurance company or association, its agent or representatives doing business in this State, shall, either directly or indirectly, enter into any contract, agreement, combination, or compact with any other such company or companies or its or their agents or representatives for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a fixed schedule, or schedule of rates; provided, however, that in cities and villages it shall be lawful for the local board of underwriters incorporated under the statutes of this State, and in case of the non-existence of such local board therein, then and in that event it shall be lawful for an association of the local agents in such city or village to from time to time establish and maintain rates therein, and for them and such companies represented by them to enter into any lawful contract or agreement to so establish and maintain rates so made; provided, however, that all such schedules of rates shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the assured.

It is hereby made the duty of the commissioner of insurance of this State to enforce compliance with the provisions of this section, and it shall be his duty to revoke the license of each and every such insurance company violating the provisions of this section, and to report such violation to the attorney-general of the state for prosecution, and each and every such company violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred (\$500) dollars for each and every violation of the same.

For an account of proceedings against companies for violations of the laws, or legal proceedings involving compacts, and decisions thereon see Cyclopedia for 1904-5 and subsequent volumes and for a review of the court's decision in the Iowa anti-compact case, and the decision on the Arkansas law see Cyclopedia for 1906-7.

Suits were brought against a number of companies in Arkansas in 1907, but were dismissed on payment of a nominal fine and with the understanding that no further proceedings would be brought. The suits had been brought prior to the taking effect of the amendment to the anti-compact law. In 1907 the attorney-generals of Missouri and Kansas started investigations under the anti-compact laws. Early in 1908 the attorney-general of Missouri announced that no further proceedings would be taken after exacting certain promises from companies, as to readjusting rates and no prosecutions resulted from the investigation in either Missouri or Kansas. The Attorney-Generals of both states reached the con-

clusion that some form of agreement among companies as to rates was necessary, and in Kansas the findings were followed by legislation giving the superintendent of insurance supervision over rates. Oklahoma enacted an anti-trust law in 1908, which, while it did not specifically mention insurance companies, was generally regarded as including insurance companies in its provisions. Anti-trust suits which were begun in 1902 at Belleville, Ill., were revived in 1908, and in October a permanent injunction was issued against one hundred and ten companies by the circuit court of St. Clair county, but the injunction was regarded as unimportant as the practices enjoined had previously been abandoned by the companies.

Late in 1909 proceedings were brought in Indiana against rating organizations, and a decision was rendered in September, 1910, and a permanent injunction was issued enjoining companies from combining to maintain or enforce rates, but the court found also that the necessity for co-operation in measuring the fire hazard had been proved; and the court held that it was not illegal for companies to combine for the purpose of employing inspectors to measure the fire hazard and furnish estimates of rates. Action was also begun in Kansas against the companies for violation of the law in supporting the Eldridge rating bureau, so-called, and the court decided that the state had failed to prove its case and the facts did not disclose any compact in violation of the law.

In August suits were brought in Arkansas against sixty-five fire insurance companies for violation of the anti-compact law, but the suits were dismissed by the Supreme Court on the ground that suit should be brought against the companies individually. Suits were filed against the companies individually early in 1910, and suits brought in July against forty companies in Mississippi, in which an amended complaint was filed in November, 1909, were also resumed early in 1910, but the proceedings in either state had not been concluded when this record closed. The attorney-general of Nebraska also began an inquiry into the operations of fire insurance companies in respect to violations of the anti-compact law in 1909. The only action of long standing which was concluded in 1909 was the action brought at common law against the Newark, N. J., Fire Insurance Exchange. [See Cyclopedia for 1909-10.]

Anti-compact legislation has, as a rule, met with the disapproval of insurance departments. An exception occurred in 1903, when the South Dakota department strongly advocated the enactment of an anti-compact law, and secured its passage by the legislature.

A commission appointed by the New York legislature to investigate fire insurance, which reported in January, 1911, expressed disapproval of anti-compact legislation, and said: "The safe policy to follow in treating this subject is to recognize the good which flows from combination well regulated; to permit the companies to use rating associations and bureaus to develop the principle of schedule rating and to spread the cost of determining proper rates among the companies, and to permit them to agree to maintain those rates."

The Virginia Legislature of 1900 passed a law prohibiting a combination of fire insurance companies for the purpose of regulating the commissions to be paid to their agents. The first section of the law reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That it shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company, association, or partnership authorized to do business in this State, to enter into any compact or combination with other fire insurance companies, associations, or partnerships, to make or require their agents or employees to enter into any compact, agreement, or pledge for the purpose of governing or controlling the commissions or compensation paid said agents.

The anti-compact laws of Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota also contain clauses forbidding combinations of fire underwriters for the purpose of governing or controlling the commissions to be paid to agents. The North Carolina legislature of 1905 passed a similar law, Section 1 of which reads as follows:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company, association, or partnership doing business in this state, employing an agent who is employed by another fire insurance company, association, or partnership, either directly or through any organization or association, to enter into, make or maintain any stipulation or agreement in restraint of or limiting the compensation which said agent may receive from any other fire insurance company, association, or partnership.

Section 2 of the act imposes a penalty for its violation of a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$500 and revocation of license for a period of twelve months.

The Louisiana legislature of 1904 also passed a law prohibiting agreements on compensation of agents, and making revocation of license a penalty for its violation. Section 1 reads:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Louisiana, That it shall be unlawful for any corporation, not domiciled in the state of Louisiana, to enter into any combination or agreement with another corporation to prevent its legally authorized representatives in Louisiana from accepting a higher compensation than the corporations, parties to the aforesaid agreement, pay.

The Florida legislature in 1909 passed a law, chapter 5888, section 1 of which reads as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company, association or partnership doing business in this State, employing an agent who is employed by another fire insurance company, association or partnership, either directly or through any organization or association, to enter into, make or maintain any stipulation or agreement in restraint of or limiting the compensation which said agent may receive from any other fire insurance company, association or partnership. The penalty for any violation of this Section shall be a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars and the forfeiture of license to do business in this State for a period of twelve months thereafter.

The law was repealed by the legislature of 1911.

ANTI-REBATE LAWS. Following is a list of the states which have laws prohibiting the giving of rebate of premium to the

insured by life insurance companies or their agents, together with the text of such laws.

The first anti-rebate law applying specifically to the business of life insurance was enacted by Massachusetts in 1887. The previous year, it is true, Louisiana passed a law prohibiting the allowance of rebates in insurance, but no class of insurance was named in the act; it was supposed to refer to fire insurance, and it was not until later that an opinion was given by the attorney-general of the state that its provisions were applicable to the practice of life insurance.

In 1898 a reactionary movement began with the introduction of a bill in the Kentucky legislature to repeal the anti-rebate law of that state. It failed, as did a similar bill in the Maryland legislature in 1900, and bills in the Michigan and New Jersey legislatures in 1901. Finally the New Jersey legislature in 1902 passed a repeal bill, but it was vetoed by the governor. In 1903 further efforts were made to modify anti-rebate laws, and the South Dakota legislature passed a repeal bill which was vetoed by the governor, while a bill in the Illinois legislature sought to exempt a company from the penalties of the law when it could be shown that it had not caused nor ratified the act of the agent in violating the law. This bill was not passed. The anti-rebate laws of a number of the states, while at first applying only to life insurance, have been amended to include fire insurance as well as other forms of insurance in their prohibitions, and in some states the laws prohibit the sale of stock in connection with insurance, or as an inducement to insurance.

The Massachusetts law has served as a model for the anti-rebate laws of most of the states enacting them, in some cases being copied almost literally, and in others being followed closely in substance. The following is a synopsis of anti-rebate legislation from its beginning in 1886:

Alabama passed an anti-rebate law in 1879, and the legislature of 1909 enacted a new law, which is a copy of the Colorado law (see below), with the same penalty except as to imprisonment, which in the Alabama law is made thirty days only. Sections 3 and 4 of the Alabama law prohibits the sale of agency company stock or other stock or the issue of any special or advisory board or other contract promising returns and profits as an inducement to insurance.

COLORADO. The Colorado law is Section 49 of the Act of 1907, creating an insurance department, and reads as follows:

Section 49. No life insurance company doing business in this State shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes. Nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or any officer, agent, solicitor or representative thereof pay, allow or give or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the

policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance; nor give, sell or purchase or offer to give, sell or purchase, as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith, any stocks, bonds or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association or partnership, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon, or anything of value whatever, not specified in the policy.

The penalty for a violation is revocation of license, and a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or both. An additional section of the act also makes the person knowingly receiving a rebate guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for thirty days, or both.

CONNECTICUT. The law is section 3538, Chapter 134 of the laws of 1899; and Chapter 193, Section 1, of the laws of 1907 and reads as follows:

No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds of the same class and expectation of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or any agent, subagent, broker, or any other person, make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract, other than is plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or agent, subagent, broker, or any other person, pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefit to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy of insurance. No person shall receive or accept from any company or agent, subagent, broker, or any other person, as inducement to insurance, any such rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefit to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement not specified in the policy of insurance. No person shall be excused from testifying or from producing any books, papers, contracts, agreements, or documents, at the trial of any other person charged with a violation of any provision of this section, on the ground that such testimony or evidence may tend to incriminate him, but no person shall be prosecuted for any act concerning which he shall be compelled to so testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, except for perjury committed in so testifying.

An additional section provides that no person shall act on the solicitation of policies of insurance without first obtaining a certificate of authority from the insurance commissioner which shall be renewed on the first of April of each year, and makes the penalty for violation of the act a revocation of license "and no such certificate shall be thereafter issued to said convicted person by said commissioner for the term of three years from the date of such conviction" and a fine of not more than \$500.

DELAWARE. The Delaware law (Chapter 273, Volume 19, Law of 1901) is a copy of the Massachusetts law. The penalty for a violation is \$500, or imprisonment for not less than one nor more than six months for each violation. An act was passed in 1907 prohibiting rebating by surety companies, and with the same penalty for violation as in the act above.

IDAHO. The law was passed in 1901 and amended by the Act of 1903, creating an insurance department, and further amended in 1905, and is now section 42 of the acts of 1911. The section provides that "no life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any discrimination between individuals of the same class and of equal expectancy of life, in the amount of payment or return of premiums or rates charged for policy of insurance" and in other respects in its prohibitions is similar to the law of New Mexico, (which see). The section also provides in addition that no person shall be excused from testifying at any proceeding for a violation of the act on the ground that such testimony may tend to convict him, but no person shall be prosecuted for or on account of any transaction concerning which he may be compelled to testify. A violation of the act is a misdemeanor and subjects the offender to a fine of \$300 and imprisonment for six months, or both, together with a revocation of license of the corporation "issuing policies or making contracts" that are in violation of the section.

The laws of 1911 also prohibit rebating by fire insurance companies. The section reads as follows:

Section 38. No insurance company or corporation transacting the business of fire or life insurance in this state, and no agent or sub-agent thereof, or any other person, shall offer to pay or allow as an inducement to insure any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any value consideration or inducement not specified in the policy contract of insurance, or give, sell or purchase or offer to give, sell or purchase as an inducement to insurance or in connection therewith any stock, bonds or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association or partnership, or any dividends or profits accruing thereon, or anything of value whatsoever, not specified in the policy.

The section exempts mutual companies organized under the laws of the state, and section 39 of the act provides that "no person shall receive or accept from any such company or corporation or agent or sub-agent thereof, or from any other person, any such rebate of premium payable in the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other profits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement not specified in the policy of insurance." The section also contains the provision of section 41 regarding the giving of testimony and prosecution on account thereof in prosecutions for violation of the section. The penalty for violation is a fine of \$200 or imprisonment for six months, or both.

ILLINOIS. The law is Section 203 to 206 of Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes, and was approved June 19, 1891. The first section is as follows:

Section 1. No life insurance company or association organized under the laws of this State, or doing business within the limits of the same, shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination between insureds of the same class and equal expectation of life, in its established rates, nor in the charging, collecting, demanding, or receiving of the amount of premium for insureds of the same class and equal expectation of life; nor in the return ratably of premiums, dividends, or other benefits, accruing or that may accrue, to such insureds as aforesaid; nor in the terms or conditions of the contract between such company and

the insureds; and such contract of insurance shall be fully and wholly expressed and contained in the policy issued and the application therefor, nor shall any such company or its agents pay, or allow, or offer to pay or allow, to any person insured, any special rebate of premium, or any special favor or advantage, in the dividends or other benefits to accrue on such policy, or promise the same to any person as inducement to insure, or promise to give any advantage or valuable consideration whatsoever, not expressed or specified in the policy of such company.

The three additional sections declare the discriminations enumerated in Section 1 to be violations of law, and any company or association so violating shall, with the agent or agents concerned, be jointly and severally subject to a penalty of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 for each offense, and the auditor of public accounts shall cancel the certificate of authority of such agent. It is declared that the act does not apply to fraternal associations.

INDIANA. The law was enacted in 1909, and section 1 of the law reads as follows:

That no life insurance company doing business in this State, nor any officer or agent of such company, shall directly or indirectly pay, allow, or offer to pay or allow, as an inducement to insurance, any rebate or premium in connection with a policy of life insurance to be issued upon any application solicited in this State. Nor shall any such company, officer or agent make any contract or agreement as to the amount of the premium to be paid on any policy solicited in this State other than as plainly expressed in the policy, nor shall any company knowingly issue a policy of insurance when any part of the premium has been rebated.

Section 2 makes "any person knowingly receiving" any rebate guilty of a misdemeanor, and imposes a penalty of a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both, for the first ten thousand dollars of insurance and an additional fine of \$100 for each additional \$10,000 of insurance or fraction thereof. Section 3 provides that, "any company, person or persons violating any of the provisions of section 1 of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than one hundred (\$100) dollars or more than five hundred (\$500) dollars, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for any period not exceeding six months, or both, for each ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars of insurance or fraction thereof, thus written."

Section 4 and 5 relate to securing evidence and prosecuting violations against agents and companies and imposes an additional penalty on conviction of revocation of license for the period of one year. The act defines the term "rebate" to mean "anything of value, or the making of an agreement, expressed or implied, that will directly or indirectly diminish any premium below the amount specified in the policy," excepting payment of dividends under participating policies.

IOWA. The following is the provision in the Iowa Code of 1897:

Section 1782. No life insurance company shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination between persons insured of the same class and equal expectancy of life in the amount or payment of premiums, or rates charged for

policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms or conditions of the contract it makes, nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement, other than is plainly expressed in the policy issued, nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow, directly or indirectly, as an inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy or contract of insurance.

KENTUCKY. The Kentucky law, which is a section of the revenue law of 1893, is an exact copy of the Massachusetts law, and prescribes a penalty of not exceeding \$500, to be paid by any company, officer, or agent thereof violating the provisions of the law. [The Kentucky Court of Appeals in March, 1902, in the case of the Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky upheld the constitutionality of the law, which had been attacked on the ground that it interfered with the freedom of trade and prevented competition.]

LOUISIANA. The Louisiana law is Section 9, Act 114 of the Acts of 1898, and is as follows:

Section 9. No life insurance company doing business in the State of Louisiana, shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds of the same class and expectation of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in any manner of the terms and conditions of the contract it makes; nor shall any such company or agent, sub-agent, or broker, or any other person, make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or agent, sub-agent, broker, or any other person, pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, as inducement to insurance, rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent agents accepting on their responsibility notes for the first premium.

Any violation of this section to which the assured is a party shall annul the contract *ipso facto*; the agent or solicitor making the rebate shall have his certificate of authority forfeited and shall not be eligible to receive a certificate of authority to do business in the State for a period of three (3) years.

The legislature of 1908 enacted a law to prevent discrimination between policyholders of life insurance companies by the sale of special contracts or other inducements under the pretense of making such policyholders agents of the company. The act imposes a penalty upon a company for violation, of a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300, with revocation of license, and upon an agent a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300, or imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days.

MAINE. (Chapter 128, Public Laws of 1891.) This law was amended in 1907 and now reads (Section 104, Chapter 49, Revised Statutes 1903):

No life insurance company doing business in this State shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life in the

amount of payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than is plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or any officer, agent, solicitor or representative thereof, pay, allow or give, or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance, nor shall any person knowingly receive as such inducement, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance; or give, sell or purchase, or offer to give, sell or purchase as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith any stocks, bonds or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association or partnership, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon or anything of value whatsoever not specified in the policy.

Any person or corporation violating any provision of this law shall be imprisoned for not more than six months, or fined not more than \$200 or both, and the insurance commissioner must revoke the certificate of authority of such agents, etc., for one year. The law was amended in 1907 to provide that no person should be excused from testifying upon any proceedings brought under the act on the ground that such testimony would tend to incriminate him, but no testimony so given or produced shall be used against him upon any criminal investigation, nor shall he be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty for or on account of any thing to which he may testify or furnish evidence.

MARYLAND. The Maryland law (Chapter 254 of the laws of 1890) reads:

No life insurance company incorporated under the laws of any other State or country doing business in the State of Maryland shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals of the same class and equal expectation of life, in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the contracts of insurance it makes, nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract, other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon, nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow, as inducement to any person to insure, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage whatever, in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

It shall not be lawful for any company organized under the laws of any other State or country, or its representatives, to procure for any person seeking life insurance a State license for the purpose of allowing to such person a rebate.

Any life insurance company, its agent or agents, violating sections one hundred and nineteen A and one hundred and nineteen B of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the offender or offenders shall be sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars on each and every violation, when the amount of insurance is twenty-five thousand dollars or less; and for every additional twenty-five thousand dollars of insurance or less there shall be an additional penalty of five hundred dollars; and said offender or offenders shall be prohibited from doing insurance business in the State of Maryland until said fine is paid.

An amendment was added in 1892, provided that an informer of the violation of the law shall receive one-half of the penalty inflicted on the offender.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Massachusetts law is Section 68 of the codified insurance laws of 1887, and is as follows:

Section 68 of "An Act to amend and codify the statutes relating to insurance." No life insurance company doing business in Massachusetts shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals, between insureds of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of premium or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or any agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon, nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

The penalty for a violation of the law is a fine of not more than \$500 for each offense. The legislature of 1908 passed a law applying to other than life and marine companies, or all companies specified in section 32, chapter 576 of the acts of 1907, prohibiting rebating or the selling of stock or other inducement to insurance, and imposed a penalty for violation of a fine not to exceed \$200.

MICHIGAN. Michigan (section 7219 laws 1897) copies the Massachusetts law, with the following addition:

Any company which shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit to the State the sum of \$500 for each violation, to be recovered by the attorney-general by appropriate action in a court of competent jurisdiction, and any judgment therefor shall be collected in the same manner as is herein provided for collecting judgments rendered in favor of policy-holders, and any officer or agent who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not less than \$50 and not exceeding \$500, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

An act was passed in 1911 prohibiting rebating and applying to all companies.

MINNESOTA. The Massachusetts law was incorporated in the general codification of 1895 but the legislature of 1907 changed the wording of the law somewhat, and the legislature of 1909 enacted a new law, which reads:

No insurance company or association, however constituted or entitled, doing business in this State, nor any officer, agent, sub-agent, broker, solicitor, employee, intermediary, or representative thereof, shall make or permit any advantage or distinction in favor of any insured individual, firm, corporation, or association, with respect to the amount named in, or to be paid in, any policy of insurance, or shall offer to pay or allow, directly or indirectly, or by means of any device or artifice, as inducement to insurance, any rebate or premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other profit to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement not specified in the policy contract of insurance; or give, sell or purchase, offer to give, sell, or purchase, as inducement to insure or in connection therewith, any stocks, bonds or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association, partnership or individual, or any dividends or profits accrued or to accrue thereon, or anything of value whatsoever, not specified in the policy.

Section 2 of the acts prohibits any person from receiving any rebate, or any special advantage in dividends to accrue thereon, or any consideration or inducement not specified in the policy of insurance, and such person is not excused from testifying in proceedings brought for violation of the law on the ground that such testimony might tend to incriminate him, but he shall not be prosecuted for any act concerning which he is compelled to testify. The act does not apply to agents or officers taking insurance on their own life or property or to industrial companies issuing policies to associations of working men or like organizations. The penalty imposed either for giving or accepting, anything prohibited in the act, is a fine of not less than sixty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

MISSISSIPPI. The anti-rebate section of the law of 1902, establishing an insurance department, is as follows:

Section 38. No life insurance company doing business in Mississippi shall make any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals of the same class and expectation of life in the amount of payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any of the terms or conditions of the contract it makes, nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than are plainly expressed in the application and policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow as inducements to insurance any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

The penalty is a revocation of license of the offending company or agent.

MISSOURI. The Missouri law was enacted in 1907, and is Section 7900a of Chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes of 1899. The section reads as follows:

Section 7900a. No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company, or agent thereof, make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company, or any officer, agent, solicitor, or representative thereof, pay, allow or give, or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy contract of insurance; or give, sell or purchase, or offer to give, sell or purchase, as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith, any stocks, bonds or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association, or partnership, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon, or anything of value whatsoever, not specified in the policy.

Any company or association which may violate this section, or which may permit its agents or representatives to violate any of

its provisions, shall be barred from transacting business in the state for a period of five years; and any agent found guilty of a violation of the act shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, and imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both.

MONTANA. The law was passed in 1903 and amended in 1907 and now reads practically the same as the law of Colorado (which see.)

The penalty is a fine of not more than \$500 and revocation of license for a period of one year and the auditor is required to give the offending party opportunity to be heard before revoking his license. Fraternal associations are exempted.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The law passed in 1907 is the same as the Colorado law (which see.) The penalty for the violation of the law is \$500 and a revocation of license for three years.

NEW JERSEY. The first section of the New Jersey law of 1895 is a copy of the first section of that of Connecticut. Sections 2 and 3 provide a penalty of a fine for each offense of \$100 for every \$250 of insurance or fraction thereof effected by said policy, one-half of the penalty to be for the benefit of the person prosecuting the suit, the other half to be paid to the state treasurer for the benefit of the school fund. In case of default in paying this fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment not exceeding sixty days. Any agent convicted under the law cannot act as agent for any life insurance company in the state within two years after final judgment, under penalty of a fine or imprisonment, or both.

The legislature of 1907 added a section to the law prohibiting companies doing both a participating and non-participating business, to make any distinction on rate of commission or compensation to agents based on the participating and non-participating character of the policy.

The law was amended in 1909, excepting from the provisions of the law and permitting companies issuing industrial policies to issue such policies at special rates to labor unions, lodges or like organizations, or employees of one employer, where the premiums are paid through the employer or secretary of such organization.

The legislature of 1910 passed an act prohibiting rebating by fire insurance companies, but the bill was vetoed by the governor, and a similar bill became a law in 1911, and imposes a fine for violation of \$100.

NEW MEXICO. The territorial legislature passed an anti-rebate law in 1909.

Section 19. No life insurance company doing business in this Territory shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of payment of premiums or rates charged for policies, of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes.

Nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or any officer, agent, solicitor or representative thereof pay, allow or give or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance, any rebate or premium payable on the policy, or any special favor of advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance; nor give, sell or purchase or offer to give, sell or purchase, as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith, any stocks, bonds or other securities of any insurance company, or other corporation, association or partnership, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon, or anything of value whatever, not specified in the policy.

Violation of the above section by any officer or agent is made a misdemeanor, and the penalty is a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars and imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or both, together with revocation of license. Section 20 prohibits the issuance of stock, or any special or advisory board or other contract of any kind promising returns and profits as an inducement to insurance, and no company offering such stock or special inducements to insurance in New Mexico or any other state or territory, shall be licensed to do business in New Mexico. The section also prohibits any corporation acting as an agent for a life insurance company, or any of its agents or employees from selling or offering to give or sell, directly or indirectly in any manner any stock or agreement of any form promising returns or profits as an inducement to insurance or in connection therewith.

Section 21 makes any person knowingly receiving a rebate, or any special contract or favor or advantage whatever as an inducement to take any policy of life insurance not specified in the policy contract, guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

NEW YORK. The New York legislature passed an anti-rebate law in 1889. [See Cyclopaedia for 1890.]

The insurance code of 1892 re-enacted the law in the following words:

Section 89. No life insurance corporation doing business in this State shall make any discrimination in favor of individuals of the same class or of the same expectation of life either in the amount of premium charged or in any return of premium, dividends, or other advantages. No agent of any such corporation shall make any contract for insurance, or agreement as to such contract, other than that which is plainly expressed in the policy issued.

No such corporation or agent thereof shall pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, as an inducement to any person to insure, any rebate of premium, or any special favor or advantage whatever, in the dividends to accrue thereon, or any inducement whatever not specified in the policy.

If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the superintendent of insurance, after a hearing by him upon due notice, that any corporation is issuing policies or making contracts that are directly or indirectly in violation of this section, he shall, upon the written approval of the attorney-general, require such corporation and its officers and agents, to refrain, within twenty days, from making any such policy or contract. No such corporation shall make any agreement with any of its officers, trustees, or salaried employees whereby it agrees that for any services rendered, or to be rendered hereafter by such official, trustee, or em-

ployee, he shall receive any salary, compensation, or emolument that will extend beyond a period of twelve months from the date of such agreement or contract.

If any such corporation, or officer or agent thereof, shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, the superintendent shall, within twenty days after such failure, publish a notice of the fact in the State paper once a week for four weeks, and institute such proceedings in law as may be necessary to restrain such violation of this section.

The legislature of 1906 amended the anti-rebate law by adding the following section:

Section 577-k. Any person knowingly receiving any rebate or allowance or deduction from any premium, or any valuable thing, special favor or advantage whatever, as an inducement to take any policy of life insurance, not specified in the policy, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

NORTH CAROLINA. The law of this state, which is section 27 of the Insurance Act of 1899, is a copy of the Massachusetts law. The penalty for violation of the law is a fine not exceeding \$500 for each offense.

The law was amended in 1911 to prohibit the sale or giving of stock, or any other consideration whatsoever as inducement to insurance not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

NORTH DAKOTA. Law passed in 1907, and section 1 is a copy of section 1 of the Connecticut law, except that it adds a provision prohibiting the sale or offer of stock, bonds or other securities in connection therewith or any inducement whatever not specified in the policy. The penalty for violation is a fine not to exceed \$500, with revocation of license for failure to pay the penalty.

OHIO. The Ohio law follows that of Massachusetts, with the following additional sections [as amended in 1893]:

Section 2. Every corporation or officer or agent thereof who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500, to be recovered by action in the name of the State, and on collection paid into the county treasury for the benefit of the common school fund.

Section 3. Every officer or agent of any such corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100, or imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of insurance, upon being satisfied that any such corporation, or any agent thereof, has violated any of the provisions of this act, to revoke the license of the company or agent so offending, and no license shall be granted to such company or agent for one year after such revocation.

The legislature of 1908 amended section one of the act by adding the words: "or give, sell or purchase, or offer to give, sell or purchase as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith any stocks, bonds or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association or partnership, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon or any thing of value whatsoever not specified in the policy."

The legislature of 1910 passed the following:

Section 1. That no fire insurance company organized under the laws of, or doing business in, the State of Ohio, or any officer, agent, solicitor, or representative thereof, shall pay, allow or give, or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly, as inducements to fire insurance, nor shall any person knowingly receive, as such inducement to such insurance, any rebate or premiums payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in any benefit or benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy contract of insurance, or give, sell or purchase, as inducements to insurance or in connection therewith, any stock, bonds or other securities of such insurance company or other company.

The penalty for violation by the company is a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and on the officer, agent or any other person the same fine is imposed, with an additional 30 days' imprisonment, or both, together with revocation of the agent's license for one year.

OKLAHOMA. The legislature of Oklahoma passed an anti-rebate law in 1909. It is contained in sections 57 and 58 of the laws of 1909, which read as follows:

Section 57. No life insurance company, association or corporation doing business in this State shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of payment of premium or rate charged for policies of insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contract it makes; nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or officer, agent, solicitor or representative thereof pay, allow or give, or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium, payable on the policy or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for service of any kind for any valuable consideration or inducement whatever; nor give, sell or purchase, or offer to give, sell or purchase, as inducement to insurance, or in connection therewith, any stock, bonds or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association or partnership or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon or anything of value whatever.

Section 58. Any person knowingly receiving any rebate or allowance or reduction from any premium or any special contract of employment, or promising profits or dividends of any character, or any valuable thing, special favor or advantage whatever, as an inducement to take any policy of life or endowment insurance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

No penalty is provided, but section 75 provides that any violations of the provisions of the act, where the penalty is not specially provided, shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

OREGON. The Oregon law was enacted in 1907, and is an amendment to Section 3722 of Bellenger and Cotton's annotated codes and statutes of Oregon. It reads as follows:

No life insurance company or any of its representatives doing business in this State shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of

individuals between insureds of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of the payment of premiums or rates charged for any of its policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or any representative thereof make any contract of insurance, or agreement as to such contract, other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or representative pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premiums payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

The penalty for violation of the act is revocation of license and a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

PENNSYLVANIA. The law of 1889, as amended in 1895, was repealed by the legislature of 1909, and a new law enacted in its place of which section one reads as follows:

Section 1. That no insurance company organized under the laws of or doing business in this Commonwealth or any officer, agent, solicitor or representative thereof or any insurance broker shall pay, allow or give or offer to pay allow or give directly or indirectly as inducements to insurance nor shall any person knowingly receive as such inducement to insurance any rebate of premiums payable on the policy or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind or any special advantage in date of policy or age of issue or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance or give sell or purchase or offer to give sell or purchase as inducements to insurance or in connection therewith any stock bonds or other securities of such insurance company or other insurance company or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon except as hereinafter provided.

No life insurance company organized under the laws of or doing business in this Commonwealth shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds of the same class with equal expectation of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon or in any of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon. * * *

The act permits companies authorized under the laws of Pennsylvania prior to the first of March, 1909, and engaged in selling stock to policyholders, "to continue the sale of the same until the amount of capital or guarantee capital which such companies are authorized by law to have shall have been disposed of," and the act also makes it lawful for any life insurance company organized on the mutual assessment plan under the laws of Pennsylvania prior to March 1, 1909 and actually engaged prior to and on said date in selling by option or otherwise to its policyholders the stock of a proposed joint stock life insurance company to be organized for the purpose of taking over the business of said mutual company to continue the sale of the same until the amount of capital, which joint stock companies are authorized by law to have shall have been disposed of. No person shall be excused from testifying in any trial for a violation of the law on the ground that such testimony may tend to incriminate him, but no

person shall be prosecuted for or on account of such testimony as he may give.

Any insurance company, its officers, solicitors or agents, any insurance broker or any person violating the provisions of the law is subject to a fine of \$500, and shall also be disqualified from acting as an agent or broker for a term of three years thereafter.

RHODE ISLAND. The Rhode Island law is Section 1, Chapter 183 of the Laws of 1896, and is as follows:

Section 1. No life insurance company organized or doing business within this State shall make any distinction or discrimination as to the premiums or rates charged for policies upon the lives of persons insured, except such as shall apply to all persons of the same age, sex, general condition of health, and hope of longevity, nor shall any such company make or require any rebate, diminution, or discount upon the sum to be paid on any policy in case of the death of the person insured, nor insert in the policy any condition, nor make any stipulation, whereby the person insured shall bind himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, to accept any less sum than the full value or amount of the policy in case of a claim accruing thereon by reason of the death of the person insured, other than such as are imposed upon all persons in similar cases, and any such stipulation or condition so made or inserted shall be void.

Section 3 makes it unlawful for any agent of any life insurance company to make any distinction as to the time and manner of collecting dues upon policies. The penalty for violation of the act is a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The law is section 2 of an act passed in 1908, and reads as follows:

No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction in favor of individuals between insureds (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life, in the amount of the payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes. Nor shall any such company, or agent thereof, make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contracts other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or an officer, agent, solicitor or representative thereof, pay, allow or give, or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance; nor give, sell or purchase, as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith any stocks, bonds or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association or partnership, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon, or anything of value whatever, not specified in the policy.

The penalty for violation is a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for not less than 30 nor more than 90 days, or both, and costs of prosecution, and revocation of license.

TENNESSEE. The Massachusetts law was made Section 28 of the general insurance law enacted in 1895. The penalty for violation was made from \$100 to \$500 for each offense, and if by an

officer or agent, \$100 to \$200, and not exceeding thirty days imprisonment.

UTAH. The law is section 49 of the acts of 1909 creating an insurance department, and is a copy of the Colorado law, (which see ante).

VERMONT. Vermont passed the law in 1888, affixing as a penalty for its violation a fine of not more than \$500.

VIRGINIA. Section 34 and 35 of the laws of 1906 creating an insurance department. The law reads:

No life insurance corporation doing business in this State shall make any discrimination in favor of individuals of the same class, or of the same expectation of life, either in the amount of premium charged or in any return of premium, dividends or other advantages. No agent of any such corporation shall make any contract for insurance or agreement as to such contract other than that which is plainly expressed in the policy issued. No such corporation or agent thereof shall pay, or allow or offer to pay, or allow as an inducement to any person to insure any rebate of premium or any special favor or advantage whatever in the dividends to accrue thereon, or any inducement whatever not specified in the policy. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the commissioner of insurance, after hearing by him, upon due notice, that any corporation is issuing policies or making contracts that are directly or indirectly in violation of this section, he shall, upon the written approval of the corporation commission, require such corporation, and its officers and agents, to refrain within twenty days from making any such policy or contract.

The penalty for violation is a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each offense, and revocation of license.

WASHINGTON. (Insurance Code of 1911.)

Section 180. No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals, between insureds of the same class and equal expectation of life, in the amount of payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any company or agent, sub-agent or broker make any contract of insurance, or agreement as to such contract, other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or agent, sub-agent or broker pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premiums payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any other valuable consideration or inducement whatsoever not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

Any insurance company violating any of the provisions of this act shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000, and any agent who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500 and shall have his license revoked. The act specifically exempts fraternal associations or secret societies.

The section also provides that "no life insurance company shall issue in this state, nor permit its agents, officers, or employees to issue in this state, agency company stock, or other stock or securities, or any special or advisory board contract, or other contract of any kind promising returns and profits, as an inducement to insurance," and prohibits the licensing of a com-

pany to do business in the state which offers such inducements, and no corporation, acting as agent of a life insurance company, nor any of its officers or agents, shall be permitted to sell or offer to give directly or indirectly, any such inducement to insurance.

Section 33 of the code also prohibits rebating by companies other than life, and is as follows:

No insurance company, by itself or any other party, and no licensed insurance agent, solicitor, or broker, personally or by any other party, shall offer, promise, allow, give, set off, or pay, directly or indirectly, any rebate of, or part of, the premium payable on the policy, or on any policy, or agent's commission thereon, or earnings, profit, dividends, or other benefit founded, arising, accruing or to accrue thereon, or therefrom, or any other valuable consideration or inducement to or for insurance, on any risk in this state now or hereafter to be written, which is not specified in the policy contract of insurance; nor shall any such company, agent, solicitor or broker, personally or otherwise, offer, promise, give, sell or purchase any stocks, bonds, securities or property, or any dividends or profits accruing or to accrue thereon, or other thing of value whatsoever as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith which is not specified in the policy.

No insured person or party shall receive or accept, directly or indirectly, any rebate of premium or part thereof, or agent's, solicitor's, or broker's commission thereon payable on the policy, or on any policy of insurance, or any favor or advantage or share in the dividend or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement, not specified in the policy contract of insurance; the amount of the insurance whereon the insured has received or accepted, either directly or indirectly, any rebate of the premium or agent's, solicitor's or broker's commission thereon, shall be reduced in such proportion as the amount or value of such rebate, commission, dividend or other consideration so received by the insured, bears to the total premium on such policy, and any such insured shall be liable, in addition to having the insurance reduced, to a fine of not more than two hundred dollars.

The section also provides that the license of any insurance company, agent, solicitor or broker who violates the provisions of this section, shall be revoked, and shall not be renewed within one year from the time of revocation, and also provides further that no person shall be excused from testifying at a trial of any person charged with violating the law, on the ground that such testimony may tend to incriminate him, but no person shall be prosecuted for any act concerning which he may be called upon to testify.

WEST VIRGINIA. The West Virginia law was amended in 1907, and now reads as follows:

Section 15. No life insurance company doing business in this State shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the issued policy thereon; nor shall any such company or any officer, agent, solicitor, or representative thereof, pay, allow or give, or offer to pay, allow or give directly or indirectly as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance, or give or sell or purchase, or offer to give, sell or

purchase as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith with any stocks, bonds, or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association or partnership, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon or anything of value whatsoever not specified in the policy, and any policy sold in violation of this clause, shall be null and void.

WISCONSIN. The law is section 19550 of the laws of 1891, amended in 1907 and reads as follows:

1. No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged or in any return of premium, dividends or other advantages.

2. No such company or any agent thereof shall make any contract or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued pursuant thereto, nor pay or allow or offer to pay or allow any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage *whatever* in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy.

3. No such company or any agent thereof shall at the time of soliciting insurance or issuing a policy, or at any time in consideration of or in connection with a policy issued or proposed to be issued, make or offer to make any contract or agreement whatever for any deduction from any premium or any addition to any dividend or other benefit whatever, on account of services rendered or to be rendered by the applicant for the policy or any person interested therein, either as an advisor of the company or as a member of an advisory or similar board or body or in any other capacity or manner whatever nor contract for, sell or offer for sale any stock of such life insurance company or any stocks, bonds or other certificates representing any interest or property in any organized company or corporation which shall at the time be under any contract or agreement whatever with such life insurance company, or own or control any of the stock thereof, or in any case where any part of the stocks, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of such company or corporation shall be owned or held by such life insurance company. No person shall so contract with any such company or agent thereof, or receive any such favor, privilege or advantage, within the meaning of this act.

Section 4 provides that: Any officer, director or agent aforesaid or person contracting with such company, officer, director or agent, in violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and Section 5 provides for revocation of license by the commissioners for a term of three years whenever it appears to his satisfaction that said person has violated the law. Section 6 requires that on demand of the commissioner all forms of policies or other contracts pertaining to any contract of insurance shall be furnished, and provides a penalty of revocation of license for failure to comply within fifteen days after such demand is made. Section 7 provides that no one shall be excused from testifying to anything prohibited in the act, on the ground that the testimony would tend to incriminate him, but Section 8 provides that no person shall be liable in any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence.

The legislature of 1909 enacted the following additional section, and imposing the penalties as above:

Section 19431. No insurance company doing business in this State, other than a life insurance company, and no agent, officer, or employee thereof, shall offer to pay or allow, or offer or agree to pay or allow, as an inducement to an insurance, any rebate of the premium paid or payable under its policy, or any special favor, advantage, benefit, valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in its policy.

WYOMING. This state passed an anti-rebate law January 22, 1891 (Chapter 101, Session Laws of 1891), and amended it in 1897. It provides a penalty of \$500 for every violation when the amount is \$25,000 or less, and \$500 for every additional \$25,000.

STATES IN WHICH LEGISLATION HAS FAILED. The above are all the states in which anti-rebate laws have been passed. In the legislatures of other states and territories and the Congress of the United States, legislating for the District of Columbia, anti-rebate bills have been introduced and failed. These are as follows, the years in which the bills were introduced being also given:

1888—Georgia.

1889—Illinois (introduced again in 1891 and passed), New Hampshire (introduced again in 1891 and passed), New Jersey, Rhode Island, Tennessee (introduced again in 1895 and passed), Wisconsin (introduced again in 1891 and passed).

1890—Kentucky (introduced again in 1892 and passed).

1891—California, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, Texas.

1892—New Jersey (second time).

1893—Indiana (second time), Minnesota (second time, introduced a third time in 1895 and passed), Missouri (second time), Nebraska (second time), New Jersey (third time).

1894—New Jersey (fourth time). Introduced again in 1895 and passed.

1895—Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana (third time), Montana, Nebraska (third time), Oklahoma.

1896—Virginia.

1897—Kansas (second time), Missouri (third time), New Mexico, Wyoming.

1898—A bill to repeal the anti-rebate law in Kentucky failed.

1899—Missouri (fourth time), and the Congress of the United States, for the District of Columbia.

1900—Virginia (second time). A bill in the Maryland legislature to amend the law failed.

1901—Indiana (fourth time), Nebraska (fourth time), South Carolina. The Delaware law was revised. Bills in the Michigan and New Jersey legislatures to repeal the law failed.

1902—New Jersey repealed its law, but the repeal was vetoed by the governor.

1903—South Dakota passed a repeal bill, which was vetoed by the governor. Anti-rebate bills failed in North Dakota and Washington state.

1904—Kentucky. A bill to repeal the anti-rebate law was defeated. An anti-rebate bill failed in Georgia (second time).

1905—Indiana (fifth time), Missouri (fifth time), Oregon, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Utah. The Idaho law was amended. An attempt was made to repeal the North Carolina law but failed.

1907—Indiana (sixth time).

APPEL, DANIEL FREDERICK, vice-president and director of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Cumberland, Md., June 24, 1857. From 1875 to 1885 he was engaged in fire insurance work as local agent in Pennsylvania and field agent in the West. Was appointed Indiana general agent for the New England Mutual Life in March, 1885, superintendent of agencies in March, 1895, and was elected secretary in March, 1905. He was elected to his present position in 1908.

APPLETON, SAMUEL, United States manager for the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London, was born in the city of New York April 7, 1846. He was liberally educated, and from 1862 to 1867 held a position in an importing house in Boston, since which time he has been in the insurance business. He was manager of a fire insurance company in Boston from 1869 to 1884, and from 1886 to 1899 general agent at Boston for The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation. March 1, 1899, he was appointed one of the United States managers in the firm of Appleton & Dana, Boston, Mass., and on January 1, 1903, he became sole manager and attorney.

APPORTIONMENT. [See Policies, Non-Concurrent.]

ARIZONA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1887-1911. By an act passed in 1887 the territorial treasurer of Arizona was charged with the supervision of insurance, but in 1901 an act was passed transferring the authority to the territorial secretary. The officers in charge have been C. B. Foster, 1887-1890; J. Y. T. Smith, 1890-1891; William Christy, 1891-1893; James A. Fleming, 1893-1895; P. J. Cole, 1895-1897; T. E. Parish, 1897; C. W. Johnstone, 1897-1898; T. W. Pemberton, 1898-1901; Charles H. Akers, 1901-1903; Isaac C. Stoddard, 1903, resigned 1904; W. F. Nichols, 1904-1908; John H. Page, 1908-1909. The present territorial secretary is George U. Young, who was appointed from May, 1909.

ARKANSAS, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1873-1911. By the insurance law of 1873 the auditor of the state, who is elected by the people for two years, is charged with the duty of insurance supervision. The officials have been as follows:

Stephen Wheeler, . . .	1873-74	W. S. Dunlop, . . .	1887-93
W. R. Miller, . . .	1874-77	Charles B. Mills, . . .	1893-97
John Crawford, . . .	1877-83	Clay Sloan, . . .	1897-99
A. W. Files, . . .	1883-87	T. C. Munroe, . . .	1899-05
		A. E. Moore, . . .	1905-09

John R. Jobe is the present auditor.

ARKANSAS LIFE UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION was organized in March, 1907, with the following officers: President, H. L. Rimmel, Little Rock; vice-president, R. C. Bright; second vice-president, H. M. Ramey; secretary, R. R. Thompson, Texarkana; treasurer, J. A. Gray. The present officers, elected in March, 1911, are: President, Sid B. Redding; vice-presidents, W. E. Bilheimer and J. S. Hogan; secretary, Forrest Croxson; treasurer, H. W. Anderson; executive board, H. L. Rimmel, A. C. Rimmel, H. M. Ramey, R. C. Bright and H. Connelley.

ARKANSAS LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION was organized at Little Rock, June 12, 1901, by sixty-five agents of the state. Officers were elected as follows: Allan Kennedy, Fort Smith, president; A. W. Mills, Pine Bluff, secretary; W. Z. Tankersley, Pine Bluff, treasurer. The officers elected at the annual meeting, held in June, 1911, are: President, Allen Kennedy, Fort Smith; vice-president, W. J. Little; secretary, Arthur W. Mills, Pine Bluff.

ARKWRIGHT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1860. R. W. Toppan, president; D. W. Bartlett, vice-president and secretary.

ARLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, D. C. Organized 1872; capital, \$100,000. Jas. M. Johnston, president; E. McC. Jones, secretary.

ARMSTRONG, DAVID W., JR., secretary of the National Surety Company, New York, was born in Louisville, Ky., February 14, 1870. He was graduated from Columbia College in the class of 1896, and after leaving college became secretary to the manager of the United States Casualty Company, and subsequently assistant in charge of its burglary insurance department. He then entered the service of the New Amsterdam Casualty Company as special agent, and resigned to organize the burglary insurance department of the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, in 1900, which position he resigned upon election as assistant secretary of the Aetna Indemnity Company, in 1903. He became assistant secretary of the National Surety Company in 1904, and organized its burglary insurance department, and in 1908 became secretary. He has been secretary of the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, chairman of the Burglary Insurance Underwriters' Association, and vice-president of the Casualty and Surety Social Club, and has contributed occasional articles to insurance journals. He is, at the present time, a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of the International Insurance Encyclopedia.

ARSON. At common law arson is the malicious and wilful burning of the house or outhouse of another. Arson was formerly punishable with death, and is so now in some states, but generally

it has been made a statutory offense and the statute prescribes the penalty. [See Incendiary.]

ASHBROOK, JOSEPH, vice-president and manager of the Insurance Department of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city, August 4, 1840. He was educated in its public schools, and at the age of fifteen entered the office of a firm of stock brokers. Enlisting in the 118th Pennsylvania regiment, he served throughout the civil war, being severely wounded shortly after entering the service in 1862, and brevetted major for gallant service in the Wilderness campaign. Soon after the close of the war, Major Ashbrook became superintendent of agencies of the Provident Life and Trust Company and in 1881 was appointed manager of its insurance department. In 1906 he was elected vice-president, in addition to his former office.

ASSESSMENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS. Notices of the principal organizations of this class will be found in their alphabetical places in this volume.

ASSESSMENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE BUSINESS IN 1910. [For statistics of the business see Fraternal Beneficiary Orders, National Fraternal Congress, Associated Fraternities, Life Insurance Aggregates.]

ASSESSMENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE IN THE COURTS. [See Legal Decisions Affecting Insurance.]

ASSETS. In insurance the entire property of the company. In making annual statements net or ledger assets are distinguished from gross assets, although the distinction is sometimes an uncertain one. In fire insurance the rule is to admit all assets "available to pay losses." This excludes furniture and fixtures, supplies, etc. In life insurance agents' balances, bills receivable, furniture, etc., and a percentage of uncollected premiums are deducted. Gross uncollected premiums are returned in fire insurance, and commissions on same are charged as liability.

ASSOCIATED FRATERNITIES OF AMERICA was organized at a meeting held in Chicago March 22, 1901, by representatives of the younger fraternal orders in opposition to the National Fraternal Congress. Forty-two societies were represented, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and its purposes were declared to be "to unite all reputable fraternal beneficiary orders of America for concert of action in all matters of mutual interest, and for mutual protection, benefit, and improvement in all things tending to growth, permanency, and usefulness, and for the prevention of all things tending to injure their progress." C. H. Robinson of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Des Moines, Ia., was elected president, and Edmund Jackson of the Mystic Workers of the World of Fulton, Ill., secretary and treasurer.

The tenth annual session of the Associated Fraternities was held in Atlantic City, N. J., August 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1910. President Donovan presided, and following addresses of welcome to the delegates, presented his annual report. The president favored amalgamation of the two associations, or at least a working agreement between them, and reviewed legislation of the year, and other matters affecting the interests and progress of fraternal societies. Reports from committees were presented and papers were read as follows: "The Problems and Successes of Women in Fraternal Work," Mrs. Frances E. Burns, of the Ladies of the Modern Maccabees; "Lapses in Women's Societies and Some of the Reasons for the Same," Mrs. Lina M. Collins; "The Future of Fraternal Insurance from the Point of View of a Social Worker," Dr. Randolph J. Budsky, of the Russell Sage Foundation. The committee on statistics submitted a report covering the statistics of forty-three societies out of a total number of societies affiliated with the association of forty-seven, and showing a total membership at the close of 1909 of 2,828,300; an increase of 210,103 for the year. The amount of protection written during the year was reported as \$590,532,983, and the amount in force at the close of 1909 \$3,766,587,570; an increase for the year of \$300,846,030. The amount terminated by death was \$24,875,042, and by lapse \$264,811,911. The total income for 1909 was \$41,146,193 and the total paid to members was \$28,321,186. The per cent. of lives terminated to the expected was 78.9. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. E. Dervy, Des Moines; vice-president, A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.; secretary and treasurer, C. H. Robinson, Chicago, Ill.

ASSOCIATION OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF BALTIMORE CITY. Incorporated 1889. The present officers, elected in January, 1911, are: President, Henry M. Warfield; vice-president, William Cunningham; secretary, Charles E. Willet; treasurer, Marion K. Burch; chief inspector, Charles E. Willet; executive committee, Edward W. Thompson, chairman; M. O. Selden, William Cunningham, F. W. McComas, John H. Sirich, Chas. H. Koppleman; rating committee: John W. Hewes, chairman; Harry T. Poor, John G. Price, William W. Baldwin, Clinton O. Richardson, Edgar H. Donaldson, William C. Ballard.

ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTES, of America, was organized at a meeting held in Philadelphia in April, 1909, and insurance societies and institutes of an educational nature are eligible to membership. The second annual meeting was held in Chicago in May, 1911, and reports concerning the work of the different institutes during the year were presented, and plans for future work outlined. The officers are: Louis A. Tanner, Chicago, chairman; John H. Kenney, secretary and treasurer. The members of the association are: Insurance Society of New York, Insurance Library Association of Boston, Fire Insurance Society of Philadelphia, Fire Insurance Club of Memphis, Fire In-

Insurance Club of Chicago, Insurance Institute of Hartford and Fire Insurance Society of San Francisco.

ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE MEDICAL DIRECTORS OF AMERICA was organized December 6, 1889, in New York, by the medical directors of leading life insurance companies. The present officers are: President, George Wilkins, M.D., Sun Life, Montreal, Canada; vice-president, Brandreth Symonds, M.D., Mutual Life, New York City; second vice-president, Harry Toulmin, M.D., Penn Mutual, Philadelphia; treasurer, A. S. Knight, M.D., Metropolitan Life, New York City; secretary, Wm. E. Porter, M.D., Mutual Life, New York City; executive committee: Edward K. Root, M.D., Aetna Life, Hartford; E. W. Dwight, M.D., New England Mutual, Boston; F. C. Wells, M.D., Equitable Life, New York; Frank Wells, M.D., John Hancock Mutual, Boston; Dr. J. W. Fisher, M.D., Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee; H. Cabell Tabb, M.D., Life Insurance Company of Virginia, Richmond; Oscar H. Rogers, M.D., New York Life, New York; Thomas H. Willard, M.D., Metropolitan Life, New York.

ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE PRESIDENTS, THE, was organized at a meeting in New York in January, 1907. The objects of the association as stated in the constitution are: To promote the welfare of policy-holders; to advance the interests of life insurance; to prevent extravagance and reduce expenses by an interchange of views on practice among life insurance companies in matters of general administration; to consider carefully important measures that may be introduced from time to time in legislative bodies, with a view to ascertaining and publicly presenting the grounds which may exist for their adoption or rejection by the legislature; to consider anything that may be suitably a matter of general concern to the life insurance business. Ex-President Grover Cleveland was the first chairman, and Robert Lynn Cox, secretary, and the executive committee was as follows: Paul Morton, Equitable Life; S. C. Dunham, Travelers; Thomas A. Buckner, New York Life; George E. Ide, Home Life; L. G. Fouse, Fidelity Mutual; Haley Fiske, Metropolitan; Charles A. Peabody, Mutual Life, and the chairman of the association. Ex-President Cleveland who had been chairman of the association since its organization in 1907, died June 24, 1908, and at a meeting in October following changes in the plan of organization were adopted by which the offices of permanent chairman and secretary were abolished. In their place the office of general counsel and manager was created and Robert Lynn Cox, the former secretary, was appointed to the position. The position of actuary was also created and J. J. Brinkerhoff, formerly actuary of the Illinois insurance department, was appointed actuary, and William J. Tully was appointed counsel to the association. The present officers are: Robert Lynn Cox, general counsel and manager; executive committee, Robert Lynn Cox, chairman; Jesse R. Clark, president Union Central Life; Sylvester C. Dunham, president The Travelers; Haley Fiske, vice-president

Metropolitan Life; L. G. Fouse, president Fidelity Mutual Life; George E. Ide, president Home Life; Paul Morton, president Equitable Life; Charles A. Peabody, president Mutual Life; John F. Dryden, president The Prudential; Alfred D. Foster, president New England Mutual Life.

The fourth annual meeting of the association was held in Chicago, December 9 and 10, 1910. Robert Lynn Cox, general counsel and manager, called the meeting to order, and introduced Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life, as chairman, who briefly addressed the meeting, reviewing the growth of life insurance, and the part the central west and the association were to take in its future development. Superintendent of Insurance Potter of Illinois delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to on behalf of the association by E. B. Craig, vice-president of the Volunteer State Life of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Papers were read as follows during the first day's session: "Nature and Extent of Life Insurance Instruction in Colleges and Universities," Robert Lynn Cox; "Vocational Training and Its Future," Edmund J. James, LL.D., president University of Illinois; "Insurance Education in Europe," Henry Moir, associate actuary Home Life Insurance Company, New York; "Life Insurance as a Life Work for College Men," Edward A. Woods, manager Pittsburgh district, Equitable Life Assurance Society; "The College and What It May Do for Life Insurance," George T. Dexter, second vice-president Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York; "The Systematic Training of Agents," Sylvester C. Dunham, president Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford; "Opportunity for Women in the Life Insurance Business," Mrs. L. C. Rawson, vice-president Des Moines Life Insurance Company; "Pathways of Success," Mrs. Florence E. Shaal, manager women's department Equitable Life, Boston; "Some Obstacles Which Delay Reform of Insurance Taxation," Thomas Sewall Adams, Ph.D., Washington University, St. Louis. Professor Adams reviewed at some length the different view points regarding the question of taxation, a matter which cried for reform in general, but taking up the question of insurance taxation more particularly, he stated his opinion that any hope of complete uniformity of taxation in all the states was Utopian. There was, however, one way of securing uniformity, and that was by adjusting the rates of premiums or dividends or both to the varying rates of taxation. This was a means only of equalizing the burden, and, while not proving that policyholders paid the tax, would point out to policyholders strongly what the insurance companies believed on the question. The speaker suggested that before the tax burden was substantially lowered the insurance men must provide the doubting public with more facts, and in conclusion he said:

The insurance companies can do much by pointing out the mistakes of logic which the agnostic makes, by clearing away the misapprehensions under which he labors, by calling attention to forms of investment less worthy than old line insurance now wholly exempt from taxation, by supplying facts proving the economical management of insurance companies and describing the income, wealth, and general social status of their policyholders. But they

can do most by joining wholeheartedly in the campaign for a general clean-up of taxation. For it will not be the special pleaders who will deserve most in the coming years, but those who come with clean hands into the great court of public opinion and generously ask not that their own wrongs be remedied, but that a great stain upon democratic government be removed, whose most eloquent pleading is not for a reduction of their own score but for a new and just reckoning of all obligation, anxious first of all that democracy shall cast the scales from her eyes, confident that when she sees she will grant them individually all they hope for or wish—simple justice.

The second day's session was called to order by Chairman Morton, and papers were read as follows: "The People's Investments," Prof. James Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago; "The Fight Against Preventable Diseases," Dr. Eugene H. Porter, New York State Health Commissioner; "Modern Sanitation, Dr. Alvah H. Doty, quarantine commissioner port of New York; "The Work of the Census in Vital Statistics," Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician vital statistics, United States Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.

A special report was submitted by the life extension committee of the association, George E. Ide, president of the Home Life, chairman, and the committee stated that while it is always a pleasure to enter upon new and untried lines of activity, the problem before the committee had been to decide in what direction activity could best be exercised and to what extent company managers would be justified in expending policyholders' money in improving general health conditions and educating the public on the subject of hygiene and sanitation. The committee reported that it had been unable to formulate any definite plan by which the association could directly approach policyholders upon the subject of life extension, and it had been compelled to reject suggestions that had been made as impracticable or too expensive. The work had not, however, been without result, as the subject had been brought prominently before company officials and to the attention of the public, and the subject of life extension was now receiving more attention than ever before. In conclusion the committee said:

Your committee would, therefore, recommend that a Bureau of Health and Sanitation be instituted within our association, this bureau to undertake at once the collection of statistical information regarding registration laws, health departments and other agencies showing the extent to which the people in their organized capacity have undertaken to improve health conditions. The companies would doubtless co-operate in the work of such a bureau.

It might be well also to instruct the officers of the association to give their active support whenever possible to the enactment and enforcement of laws having for their purpose the prevention of disease, whether prohibitive in character or in nature of extending the field and efficiency of health departments.

Our counsel assures me that this work can be done with no expense other than the employment of a little clerical help. When this preliminary step has been taken the association may find it proper in the future to employ one or more experts in sanitation to investigate on behalf of life companies the conditions existing in various localities and to suggest, when requested, methods of improving these conditions. In other words, our first step should be to inform ourselves accurately as to existing conditions, and to lend our hearty support to the general movement in so far as it can be done without material increase in the expense of maintaining the association, and later on to follow up this preliminary work by an initiative of our own in the line suggested.

Resolutions were adopted congratulating the manager on a very successful convention and the careful arrangements therefor, and also expressing appreciation and extending a vote of thanks to the authors of the papers read. Resolutions were also adopted respecting taxation and the life extension work, as follows:

Resolved, That this association expresses its great interest in the suggestion made by Professor Adams in relation to taxation and requests the executive committee to consider a plan by which the house of governors or a group of governors of prominent states may be persuaded to join in the appointment of a commission to consider and report to the various states upon the general subject of state taxation with suggestions as to a general scheme embracing the taxation of the various forms of property and of corporations and businesses which is common to most of the states.

Whereas, The opportunity for the study of principles of life insurance from a vocational standpoint is not generally offered in the institutions of higher learning within the United States,

Resolved, That this association devote its energies toward the adoption by such institutions of suitable courses of study either in the regular curriculum or in the elective courses or in the summer schools or post-graduate work as will best prepare those men and women who may make the business of life insurance their life work; and,

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to invite the attention and consideration of the colleges and universities of this country to the advantages to be derived from the introduction of such courses of study as herein outlined.

Resolved, That the association adopt the report of the Life Extension Committee and the general counsel and manager be instructed to carry out the recommendation of the committee, and co-operate to procure the establishment of a federal department of health.

(The association publishes the proceedings of its annual meeting.)

ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. [See Life Underwriters' Association.]

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES. The association was organized in 1910, and its objects as stated in its constitution are: "The promotion of the best interests of the southern fire insurance companies; the betterment of conditions generally in the South; the creation of a stronger sentiment among our people in patronizing southern fire insurance companies; the co-operation with associations whose purposes are similar; to provide a plan for disseminating information among members touching their mutual interests; the encouragement of wise building and tax laws, and reduction of fire waste." Meetings are held annually. The officers are: President, H. R. Bush, Dixie Fire; vice-president, John J. McKay, Atlantic-National Fire; secretary and treasurer, Dowdell Brown, Atlanta Home; executive committee: W. L. Reynolds, H. R. Bush, Edwin G. Seibels, Dana Blackmar, John J. McKay, Dowdell Brown.

ASSOCIATIONS OF STATE BOARDS OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS. [See Fire Underwriters' Associations.]

ASSOCIATIONS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND CAPTAINS OF FIRE PATROLS, SALVAGE CORPS, AND PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. At the annual convention of the National Association of Fire Engineers held at Louisville, Ky., in October, 1892, the chiefs of fire patrols and salvage corps who were present as delegates in the convention had a separate meeting and organized an association, taking the above title. The purposes of the association as set forth were as follows: The promotion of friendly relations between fire departments and fire patrols of the same city; the collection of statistics regarding incendiarism and means of protection of property at fires, and mutual social conventions. The officers elected for the first year were: Captain A. C. Hull, superintendent of the Fire Patrol of New York, president; J. F. Pelletier, captain of the Fire Patrol of Kansas City, Mo., secretary and treasurer.

At the nineteenth annual meeting held in Syracuse, N. Y., August 23, 24, 25, 26, 1910, Barney Duffy, Louisville, Ky., was elected president, and Frank Whitmore of St. Paul was elected secretary and treasurer. Fourteen cities were represented at the meeting. [For account of meetings from 1893 to 1902 see Cyclopaedia of 1900-1901 and 1902-1903.]

The following is a list of organizations represented in the association:

Cities.	Association.	When Organized.	Superintendents or Captains.
Newark, N. J.,	Salvage Corps, . . .	July 1, 1879,	H. S. Martin.
Providence, R. I.,	Protective Department, . .	Feb. 1, 1875,	Chas. H. Swan.
New York City,	Fire Patrol, . . .	Oct. 3, 1839,	Fred. S. Groves.
Chicago, Ill.,	Fire Insurance Patrol, . .	Oct. 1, 1871,	E. T. Shepherd.
Cincinnati, Ohio,	Salvage Corps, . . .	Nov. 16, 1886,	J. J. Conway.
Kansas City, Mo.,	Fire Patrol, . . .	June 1, 1889,	J. F. Pelletier.
Worcester, Mass.,	Protective Department, . .	Dec. 1, 1875,	H. R. Williamson.
Albany, N. Y.,	Protective Department, . .	Sept. 17, 1872,	F. H. Weatherwax.
Philadelphia, Pa.,	Fire Insurance Patrol, . .	July 15, 1869,	Geo. R. Stillman.
St. Louis, Mo.,	Underwriters Salvage Corps, .	July 4, 1874,	James T. O'Donnell.
Boston, Mass.,	Protective Department, . .	Mar. 10, 1868,	Samuel Abbott, Jr.
San Francisco, Cal.,	Fire Patrol, . . .	April 30, 1875,	J. F. O. Comstock.
Memphis, Tenn.,	Salvage Corps, . . .	May 17, 1893,	M. P. Conroy.
Brooklyn, N. Y.,	Fire Insurance Salvage Corps, .	Dec. 16, 1895,	Jno. J. Cashman, Jr.
Janesville, Wis.,	Fire Police Patrol, . . .	Mar. 17, 1855,	John B. Whiting.
Baltimore, Md.,	Fire Insurance Salvage Corps, .	July 4, 1873,	M. W. Jordan.
Louisville, Ky.,	Salvage Corps, . . .	April 14, 1888,	B. Duffy.
Minneapolis, Minn.,	Salvage Corps and Fire Patrol, .	Oct. 15, 1895,	John T. Ruane.
St. Paul, Minn.,	Fire Insurance Patrol, . .	Oct. 8, 1895,	Frank Whitmore.
New Orleans,	Fire Insurance Patrol, . .	Mar. 20, 1873,	James Walsh.
Duluth, Minn.,	Duluth Salvage Corps, . .	Feb. 1, 1895,	Joseph Randall.
Milwaukee, Wis.,	Fire Ins. Patrol, . . .	Dec. 1, 1886,	M. J. Curtin.

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA of New York
Organized 1897; capital, \$200,000. R. B. Rathbone, president;
Charles S. Conklin, secretary.

ATLANTA, GA., MANAGERS OF DEPARTMENTS, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT.

FIRE.

Companies	Managers.	Companies.	Managers.
Aachen & Munich,	Dan B. Harris.	New Brunswick, N. J.	Hughes & Yates.
Alliance, Phila.,	Edward S. Gay.	Palatine,	John C. Whitner & Co.
American Central,	Dillingham & Godfrey	Pennsylvania Fire,	W. E. Chapin.
American-Union,	Hughes & Yates	Peoples National,	Hughes & Yates.
Atlanta Home,	D. Brown, Sec'y.	Phila. Underwriters.	Edward S. Gay.
British America,	Dillingham & Godfrey.	Queen of America,	S. Y. Tupper.
Citizens of Mo.,	Egleston & Prescott.	Royal,	Milton Dargan.
Fire Asso. of Phila.,	W. E. Chapin.	Southern of Lynchburg,	Geo. N. Hurt.
Georgia Fire,	Wm. J. Harris, Pres.	Security,	Dan B. Harris.
Girard, Phila.,	J. C. Whitner & Co.	Sun of New Orleans,	John C. Whitner & Co.
Hamburg-Bremen,	W. F. Pattillo.	United Firemens	Hughes & Yates.
Hartford Fire,	Egleston & Prescott.	Western of Toronto,	Dillingham & Godfrey.
Ins. Co. of N. Amer.,	Edward S. Gay.		

LIFE.

Etna Life,	W. E. Hawkins.	Mutual Life,	R. F. Shedden.
American of Galveston,		Nat'l Life U.S. of A.	
American Nat'l, Va.,	Moorefield & Bishop.	National of Vt.,	Geo. M. Hope & Co.
Columbia Life,	C. A. Horne & Co.	New England Mutual,	T. B. Lumpkin.
Columbian National,	Alfred C. Newell & Bros.	New York Life,	R. L. Cooney.
Connecticut Mutual,	Palmour & Wells.	Northwestern Mutual,	W. Woods White.
Des Moines Life,	Charles G. Smith.	Pacific Mutual,	A. L. Johnson.
Equitable of N. Y.,	F. C. Burr.	Penn. Mutual Life,	Bagley & Willet.
Empire Life,	Wm. W. Reid, Prest.	Philadelphia Life,	
Fidelity Mutual,		Phoenix Mutual Life,	John S. Cameron.
Germania,	R. N. R. Bardwell.	Prudential,	Akers & Skinner.
Guarantee of Houston,	T. F. Martin.	Reliance Life,	Pearce, Maddox & Pearce.
Greensboro Life N.C.,	Fred. W. Hogan.	Reserve Loan Life,	
Home Life of N. Y.,	C. C. McGehee, Jr.	Security Mutual Life,	F. W. Coleman.
Home Life of N. Y.,	J. R. Nutting & Co.	Southern States Life,	Wilmer L. Moore, Prest.
Illinois Life,	Tumlin & Barnes.	Southern National,	
Life Ins. Co. of Va.,	B. Lewis Burwell.	State Life (Ind.),	C. V. LeCraw.
Manhattan Life,	M. B. Young.	State Mutual, Mass.,	John D. Pickett.
Maryland Life Md.,	Davis & Griffin.	State Mutual of Ga.,	John K. Tucker.
Massachusetts Mutual,	Allen Wilder.	Travelers,	Haas & Co.
Metropolitan Life,	A. R. Wright.	United American Life,	N. P. Browne.
Meridian Life & Trust,	J. E. Wilhelm.	Union Central,	Thomas H. Daniel.
Missouri State,	Browne & Preston.	Union Mutual,	J. L. Riley & Co.
Michigan Mutual,	Geo. Crandall.	Volunteer State,	A. W. Jackson.
Mutual Benefit,	Angier & Foreman.		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna (Liab. Dept),	Lipscomb & Co.	Great Southern	
Amer. Bonding Co.,	Edward M. Durant & Co.	Accident,	W. F. Fagan.
Amer. Surety Co.,	M. M. Jackson.	Hartford Steam Boiler,	Perdue & Egleston.
Etna Life (Accident),	Charles C. Thorn.	Industrial Life & H.,	J. N. McEachern, Prest.
Empire State Surety,	Reese Perry.	Lloyds Plate Glass,	A. L. Waldo & Co.
Empl. Liab. of London B. M. Grant & Co.		Companies,	Managers.
Equitable Casualty		London Guar. & Acc.,	J. L. Riley & Co.
Co. of Atlanta,	A. D. McGaughey.	Maryland Casualty Co.,	Aaron Haas, Son & Howell.
Fidelity & Casualty,	Eugene Oberdorfer.	Mass. Bonding & Ins.	Co., Fair Dodd.
Federal Casualty,	John R. Thornton.	Met. Casualty,	J. L. Riley & Co.
Fidelity & Deposit,	Aaron Haas, Son & Howell.	National Surety Co.,	Cliff C. Hatcher Ins. Agency.
Frankfort Marine Acc.	Fair Dodd.	National Casualty,	
General Acc., Perth,	Davis & Griffin.	Natl. Life & Acc.,	W. F. Wilkinson.
Great Eastern Casualty			

Companies.	Managers.	Companies.	Managers.
New York Plate Glass, No. Amer. Acc., Ocean Acc. & Guar. Co., (Liability Dept.), Ocean Acc., (Credit Dept.), Pacific Surety, Pacific Mutual, (Health and Accident Dept.), Pennsylvania Casualty, Philadelphia Casualty, Preferred Accident, Royal Indemnity, Standard Acc.,	Davis & Griffith. A. M. Conway. Payton Douglas. Haas & MacIntyre. A. L. Johnson & Co. Perry & Wright. Khett & O'Brien. John D. Owens. C. F. Frizzell, Res. Asst. Sec'y. J. W. Hartley.	Title Guaranty & Surety, Travelers (Acc. Dep't), U. S. Casualty Co. (Liability Dept.), U. S. Casualty Co. (Accident Dep't), U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty, U. S. Health & Acc't, U. S. Lloyds, (Automobile Dept.),	Haas & MacIntyre. Atlanta Branch of H. O., J. A. Williamson, Cashier. John H. Mullin. C. C. Hatcher Ins. Agency. Bryan & Smith. H. C. Conley. E. E. Paschal.

ATLANTA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga. Organized 1882; capital, \$200,000. Joel Hurt, president; Dowdell Brown, secretary.

ATLANTIC CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Atlantic City, N. J. Organized in 1902; capital, \$100,000. G. F. Currie, president; Edward E. Seeler, secretary.

ATLANTIC HORSE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1907; capital, \$110,000. W. E. Tefft, president; G. W. Hubbard, secretary.

ATLANTIC INLAND ASSOCIATION, an association composed of ocean marine and fire and inland marine insurance companies writing inland hulls on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, was organized in March, 1899, for the purpose of preventing demoralization in the Atlantic inland marine business. It makes a tariff and provides rules and obligatory forms of policies. E. O. Weeks, vice-president of the *Ætna*, was its first president, and Louis F. Burke of the Home was its first secretary and treasurer, and continues as such. J. B. Branch, president of the Providence-Washington, is president. The affairs of the association are handled by a committee which is composed of the following, the officers being *ex-officio* members: H. Appleton, Hendon Chubb, Benjamin Rush, Wm. R. Hedge, W. L. H. Simpson, W. F. Whittlesey, Jr., W. B. Meikle, F. Herrmann. The membership comprises thirty-four companies.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1842. Marine and inland transportation insurance. A. A. Raven, president; G. Stanton Floyd-Jones, secretary.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), of London, founded 1808, deposited \$200,000 at Albany in 1895, and entered New York state, having previously, in 1890, deposited \$200,000 in Massachusetts, and entered most of the northern and western states. It has also \$100,000 deposited in Ohio, \$10,000 in New Mexico, \$50,000 in Virginia, and \$10,000 in Georgia. The headquarters of the company for the United States are in

New York. The company operates with three independent underwriting branches, of which Frank Lock is manager for the eastern and southern states at New York, Geo. E. Haas is manager of the western department at Chicago, and Frank J. Devlin is manager for the Pacific department at San Francisco. In 1898 the company purchased the King's County Insurance Company and in 1904 absorbed the Manchester Assurance Company of Manchester, England, and continues the greater part of the agency plant so obtained. It transacts a large business in England and has branches in most parts of the world. Samuel J. Pipkin is the general manager at the home office in London. 1908 was the centennial year of the company.

ATWOOD, HORACE F., vice-president of the Rochester German Insurance Company of Rochester, N. Y., was born at Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1850, and was educated in the public schools of that city. His insurance experience began with six years in the western department of the Hamburg-Bremen at Chicago. January 1, 1879, he accepted the appointment of western special agent of the Rochester German, and a year later he was transferred to the home office. On May 20, 1883, he was appointed secretary of the company, and has since managed the insurance part of its business. Mr. Atwood is a scientist of distinction. He has been twice president of the Rochester Academy of Science, has been vice-president of the American Society of Microscopists, and is a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London. He was president of the Rochester Club for two terms, and is vice-president of the Rochester park commission. He was chairman of the Adjustment Committee of Fifteen organized in San Francisco immediately after the fire in 1906. Elected vice-president of the Rochester German Insurance Company, January 5, 1909.

AUSTIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dallas, Texas
Organized 1902; capital \$210,000. G. W. Jalonick, president; A. F. Pillet, secretary.

B

BABB, GEORGE W., Manager of the Eastern and Southern Departments of the Northern Assurance Company, Limited, of London, and General Attorney for the Company in the United States, was born at Boston, Mass. in 1847. He was employed in the dry goods jobbing business from 1865 to 1870. From the latter year to 1875 he was clerk in a Boston Fire Insurance local agency, and from 1876 to 1880 was a local agent in the same City. In 1880 he became General Agent for the Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, for its entire field, and in 1882 was appointed Special Agent of the Northern Assurance Company becoming Manager of the Northern for its New England Department in 1885. In 1889 he went to New York as the Manager of the New York Department of the Northern to which the New England Department was added in 1896. Mr. Babb was a member of the original Committee of four which prepared the Universal Mercantile Schedule. In 1907 he was elected president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters and re-elected in 1908. He is now vice-president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

BABCOCK, JOHN J., general agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was born in Broome county, New York, and spent his early life on a farm. He started in the insurance business in 1871 at Binghamton, N. Y., taking up special agency work in 1872. In 1880 he was appointed to his present position with the Springfield Fire and Marine. Mr. Babcock was one of the early members of the Underwriters' Association of the State of New York, also of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, in which he is still an active member.

BACON, EDWIN HUGH, editor and manager of the *Coast Review* of San Francisco, Cal., was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 5, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Peoria, Ill., and his early occupations were farming, merchandising, and the publishing business. He entered upon his present work in May, 1883.

BAILEY, JAMES DYAS, manager of the Pacific Coast department of the Insurance Company of North America, was born at Boston, Mass., in July, 1839, being a descendant of the old colonial family of John Bailey, who arrived from England in 1670 and settled at Scituate, Mass. He received his education in the public schools of Boston, and was graduated from the celebrated Lyman School in the class of 1852. Like many of the young men of the "Old Bay State" he decided to try his fortune in the West, and located in San Francisco in 1862. Upon the organization of the

Union Insurance Company of California, in 1865, he entered its service as policy clerk, and remained in the employment of that company twenty-six years, and until its absorption by the Alliance of London, at which time he was its secretary. In August, 1892, Mr. Bailey was appointed general agent for the Pacific department of the Insurance Company of North America, embracing California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, British Columbia, and the Hawaiian Islands. He was prominent in social, charitable, and religious matters in San Francisco, and a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and treasurer of the board of trustees of the First Unitarian Church. Mr. Bailey died February 6, 1911.

BAILEY, LESTER, V., general agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company for Central Massachusetts, was born in Baileyville, Maine, December 9, 1864, and was educated in the common schools and business colleges. The early days of his business life were spent among the towns of Central Massachusetts. In 1892, he took up the insurance business and has been special agent for the company he now represents for several years. He was appointed acting manager in 1904, and subsequently appointed to his present position. He was elected vice-president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Central Massachusetts in 1905, and president in 1906. Unanimously re-elected president Central Massachusetts Life Underwriters for 1907.

BAILEY, WILFORD A., general insurance agent, was born in Baileyville, Me., March 20, 1863. His education was obtained in the common schools and business college. His business life has been spent almost wholly in the city of Worcester and he was for seventeen years the general agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company for Central Massachusetts. He is a member of several clubs and a trustee of Worcester Academy. In 1899 he was elected the first president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Central Massachusetts.

BAKER, DANFORD MORSE, second vice-president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal., is a native of Connecticut and was born of American parentage in Union, August 20, 1861. He received a common school education, and after leaving school worked on a farm and later taught school. He began his life insurance career as a clerk, and has had a wide experience in office and field. He was manager for the Pacific Mutual Life at Chicago until called to the home office and elected third vice-president of the company in 1906. He was president of the Chicago Life Underwriters Association in 1904-5, and was elected a vice-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters in 1904.

BALDWIN, PERCY VERMILYE, manager of the Boston office of The Travelers Insurance Company, was born of American parents in Newark, N. J., Sept. 19, 1870. He received a private

school education, and entered the insurance business at the age of eighteen in New York city; later removing to Boston. He has been prominent in life underwriting affairs, and has served as vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, and was elected president of the association in 1902. He has served as a vice-president, and is at present chairman of the executive committee of National Board of Life Underwriters.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM C., president and general manager of the Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company, was born at Washington, Washington County, Pa., January 12, 1858. He attended public schools until ten years of age, and entered the dry goods business as errand boy, later becoming a salesman, and was employed as such until nineteen years of age, then engaged in business personally and continued in the mercantile business until thirty-three years of age. During this period he also became connected with oil, gas, water and other enterprises in the Western Pennsylvania district, and with banking institutions. In 1892 became associated with the Edward A. Woods agency of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and wrote business in the field for that company for about eight months. February, 1893, entered the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company as a soliciting agent, and worked through Western Pennsylvania, and in 1895 was appointed agency director, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa., and continued with that company until January, 1902, at which time he took an agency with the Canada Life Insurance Company, and opened up Western Pennsylvania under a general agency agreement. Having organized the Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company, was elected vice-president and general manager of that company January 1, 1903, and continued to fill that position until January 1, 1907, when he was elected president and general manager of the company.

BALKAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Sofia, Bulgaria. Wm. C. Scheide & Co., Hartford, Conn., United States managers. (Re-insurance business.)

BALLARD, WILLIAM M., United States branch secretary of the Commercial Union Assurance and Palatine Insurance Company of London, and assistant secretary of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born at Iowa City, Ia., and is the oldest son of the late Frank W. Ballard, the insurance journalist. He was prepared for Yale University, but became a teacher at Stamford, Conn., instead of entering. From 1878 to 1880 he was with the "Insurance Age," and two years later went into the service of the United Fire Reinsurance Company of Manchester as secretary to the manager and special agent. When the Palatine re-insured the business of the United Fire in 1892, he was appointed branch secretary of the former at the New York office. In 1898 he was appointed assistant manager under the administration of Manager William Wood. After the Palatine was absorbed by the Com-

mercial Union in 1900 and the Palatine of London was organized, Mr. Ballard was appointed United States branch secretary of the two companies, and assistant secretary of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York.

BALLARD, SEYMOUR M., secretary of the New York Life Insurance Company, is a native of New York state and was born in Cortland, October 25, 1851. He entered the New York State Insurance Department in 1873, later becoming a department examiner, and in April, 1894, was appointed supervising cashier of the New York Life in New York. He was appointed assistant comptroller in 1889, comptroller in 1903, and was elected secretary of the company a year later.

BALTIMORE EQUITABLE SOCIETY, Baltimore, Md. (mutual fire insurance company), Organized 1794. Wilton Snowden, treasurer; H. E. Rawlings, secretary.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized as an assessment company in 1882; reorganized as a regular life insurance company in 1898. F. S. Strobbridge, president; W. O. MacGill, secretary.

BALTIMORE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. Organized January 11, 1887, and reorganized November 27, 1900, with the following officers: President, J. Herman Ireland; vice-president, Henry P. Goddard; secretary, Ernest J. Clark; treasurer, Munroe Snell. The present officers and executive committee, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1911, are: President, J. K. Taylor; vice-president, E. L. Gernand; secretary, W. Stran McCurley; treasurer, M. S. Beman; executive committee, Geo. M. Kimberly, chairman; Fred. Shaw, M. H. Goodrich, C. T. Thurman and A. G. Ramsay.

BANKERS ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, of Des Moines, Iowa, Organized 1893. F. L. Miner, president; J. A. Kizer, secretary.

BANKERS LIFE ASSOCIATION, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1879. E. E. Clark, president; H. S. Nollen, secretary.

BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lincoln, Neb. Organized 1887; capital, \$100,000. W. C. Wilson, president; J. H. Harley, secretary.

BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, New York. Began business 1869; reincorporated 1899; capital, \$100,000. William Hanhart, president; H. M. Humphries, secretary.

BANKERS RESERVE FUND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. This company re-insured and retired in 1910.

BANKERS SURETY COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio. Organized 1903; capital, \$500,000. P. W. Harvey, president; M. A. Craig, secretary.

BARBEY, JACOB A., secretary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. is a native of Massachusetts and was born of American parentage at Cambridge, Mass., November 30, 1863. He received a common school education and has spent his entire business life in life insurance. He was elected to his present position in 1908.

BARKER, JESSE J., F. A. S., Consulting-Actuary of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Western Pennsylvania in the early fifties, coming from an old Revolutionary family, of which General Richard Butler, who was killed in St. Clair's defeat, and General William O. Butler of Mexican War fame, who was Democratic candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with General Cass, were members and kinsmen of his father. Mr. Barker was educated at the high school in Philadelphia and at Waynesburg College, Pennsylvania. After graduating, he studied law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, but preferring mathematical pursuits, to which he was early inclined, he studied the science of life insurance under Emerson W. Peet, then actuary of the National Life Insurance Company, and others, and subsequently was employed for some years in the actuarial department of the Penn Mutual Life, finally being promoted to the headship of the department in January, 1880. On January 1, 1908, after a long and severe illness, Mr. Barker retired from the active duties of Actuary of the Company and was elected its Consulting Actuary. Mr. Barker is a Fellow and charter member of the Actuarial Society of America.

BARRY, CHARLES HART, manager of the Western Department of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago, was born at Alton, Ill., November 15, 1857, and is a son of Amasa S. Barry, a prominent and widely-known Western adjuster of fire losses. Mr. Barry was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1877, and learned his first steps in the fire insurance business in a local agency at Alton. Two years later found him in the Chicago office of the Niagara Fire. In 1881 he was appointed special agent of the Phoenix of London for Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, and in 1884 State agent and adjuster for the Insurance Company for North America and Pennsylvania Fire for southern Illinois, and afterward for Michigan. In 1890 he became a member of the firm of J. F. Downing & Co. of Erie, Pa., Western managers of the two last-named companies. When the Pennsylvania Fire decided, in 1894, to establish a Western department of its own, Mr. Barry was appointed manager.

BARRY, JAMES VICTOR, assistant secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and former commissioner of insur-

ance of Michigan, was born of Irish parentage in Monroe, Mich., on September 21, 1861. He was educated in the public schools, and previous to his appointment as insurance commissioner of Michigan in 1901 was employed as a newspaper correspondent. He resigned as commissioner of insurance and accepted his present position in December, 1910.

BARTOW, NEVETT STEELE, secretary of the Queen Insurance Company of America, New York, was born at Astoria, Long Island, N. Y., September 5, 1868. He was educated in the private and public schools of that place and began his business life in the New York city department of the Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool in 1884. He was employed for a time in the office of the company, then did surveying, after which he was the company's assistant special agent in New England. From 1892 until 1900 he was special agent for the New England field, when he returned to the New York office to assume his present position.

BASFORD, ORVILLE S., commissioner of insurance of South Dakota, is a native of Chittenden County, Vt., and is fifty-seven years of age. His forebears came to America from Wales in about the middle of the seventeenth century. He pursued a four years academic course in the University of his native state at Burlington, Vt. He served the Republican party as chairman of the South Dakota state committee in 1894 and has canvassed for the National Republican Committee in Missouri and elsewhere. He was appointed commissioner of insurance to fill the unexpired term from February 1 to July 1, 1907, and has also been appointed and commissioned for a two years term, beginning July 1, 1907. He was again commissioned on July 1, 1909, for another two years ending July 1, 1911.

BASSETT, NEAL, manager western department of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, Chicago, is a native of Alabama, and was born in Huntsville, September 3, 1871. He received a private school education, and has spent all his business life in fire insurance. He was special agent for the North German and Transatlantic Fire Insurance Companies, later becoming special agent for the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, and was appointed manager of the company's western department in 1909.

BEALS, ARTHUR G., secretary of the Providence Washington Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., began his insurance career in a local agency at Boonville, N. Y. He was born at Trenton, N. J., June 21, 1865, and was educated in public and private schools. In 1888 he purchased a local agency at Carthage, N. Y., among the companies represented being the Providence Washington, and in March, 1891, he was appointed special agent for that company for New York state. He was elected to his present position January 1, 1905.

BEARDSLEY, EDWARD WATSON, ex-president of the National Association of Local Agents, and member of the agency firm of Beardsley & Beardsley, Hartford, Conn., was born in Winsted, Conn., June 4, 1868. He was educated in the public schools and Hartford High school, and began his business career as office boy in the office of the Phoenix Insurance Company in 1885. On March 1, 1891, he was appointed local agent of the Phoenix, and in 1899 formed the agency firm of Beardsley & Beardsley, representing the Phoenix and Aetna of Hartford, Home of New York and Alliance of Philadelphia. He was elected president of the Connecticut State Association of Local Agents in 1901, and has been active in the affairs of both the state and national association, being elected president of the National Association in 1908. He is a director of the Hartford Business Men's Association, and clerk of the West Middle School district.

BEARDSLEY, GUY ERASTUS, assistant secretary of the Aetna Insurance Company, was born in Coventry, Chenango county, N. Y., December 14, 1874, and was educated in the public and high schools of Hartford. He is a graduate of Yale University, class of 1896, and began his business career in fire underwriting, serving as an examiner at the home office of the Aetna for a number of years, and later representing that company in the field as special agent in Connecticut, Western Massachusetts, and Vermont. He went from the Aetna's home office as special agent for the National Union Fire of Pittsburg in Western Pennsylvania, and was special agent for the Home of New York in Connecticut and Rhode Island for three years and later became special agent of the Aetna. With the exception of these four years spent in the field for the Home and National Union, his business career has been spent with the Aetna, and he was elected to his present position in May, 1907.

BEATES, FREDERICK J., assistant secretary of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Springfield, Mass., was born at Lancaster, Pa., September 6, 1863. He received a common and high school education, and in 1878 entered a mercantile house in Philadelphia, in which he remained until 1885, when he entered the fire insurance business in a local agency in Philadelphia. In 1893 he was appointed to a field position in the middle department territory for the American Fire of New York, and in 1896 was appointed special agent of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Germany. On the retirement of that company from the United States he accepted a position with the Springfield Fire and Marine as special agent for Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. He was appointed to his present position January 1, 1910.

BEATH, ROBERT B., president of the United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city, of Scotch parentage, January 26, 1839. After leaving the public schools of Philadelphia he was apprenticed to the machine blacksmith's trade.

He enlisted as a private in the Union army at the outbreak of the civil war, in which he served throughout, retiring in 1865 with a lieutenant-colonel's commission. He was a local insurance agent at Pottsville, Pa., 1868-1872, secretary of the United Firemen's from 1881-1892, and its president since the latter year. Colonel Beath served one term as surveyor-general of Pennsylvania. He was department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1883 commander-in-chief of that organization. He is the author of its "Blue Book," and published its history in 1888. He served for a number of years as secretary of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and at the meeting in May, 1902, was elected president, serving one year.

BEDDALL, EDWARD F., president of the Queen Insurance Company of America and United States attorney for the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, is a native of the county of Essex, England, where he was born May 1, 1839. His first connection with the insurance business was as inspector of agencies for the London branch of the Royal, in 1863. Mr. Beddall was made manager of the Canadian branch of the Royal in July, 1871, and of the New York branch in July, 1873. He has, therefore, been connected with the company thirty-seven years. In April, 1900, he resigned the latter office and was elected president of the Queen Insurance Company of America, of New York, but retained the general attorneyship of the Royal for the United States. He was in 1895 elected president of the Tariff Association of New York, and in 1896 president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. He is a warden of the Church of the Epiphany, and a member of the board of management of St. Luke's Hospital, New York; he has been president of St. George's Society of New York, and is prominent in social, charitable, and religious matters in the metropolis. He is also president of the Royal Indemnity Company.

BELCHER, CHARLES EDWIN, general manager of the *Standard* of Boston, was born at Chelsea, Mass., July 15, 1871. His early education was obtained in the grammar and high schools of his native town, and he took a preliminary course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Boston, class of 1893. For a short time he was a mechanical draughtsman, but in 1892 he became local reporter for the *Standard*. In 1894 he began to travel for the paper, and in 1898 he was appointed to the position of business manager. On September 7, 1903, Mr. Belcher acquired an interest in the business, and was elected treasurer and appointed active manager of the Standard Publishing Company.

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Salt Lake City, Utah. Organized 1906; capital, \$100,000. J. F. Smith, president; N. G. Stringham, secretary.

BENEFICIARY. In life insurance the person for whose benefit a policy is issued.

BENEFICIARY ORDERS AND SOCIETIES. [See Fraternal Societies, National Fraternal Congress; also Associated Fraternities of America.]

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1866; capital, \$200,000. This company consolidated with the National Insurance Company of Allegheny City, Pa., in 1910. [See National-Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Company.]

BENSON, R. DALE, president of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, was born in Philadelphia, December 6, 1841. He was a clerk in a wholesale grocery house when the civil war broke out, and enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment. He was mustered out July, 1865, as a brevet major of volunteers. At the time of the Pittsburgh riots in 1877 he was colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania. For some years before identifying himself with fire underwriting, Colonel Benson was in mercantile business as an importer and jobber of teas in connection with the China trade. In 1881 he was elected vice-president of the Pennsylvania Fire, and in 1890, on the death of Mr. John Devereux, he succeeded him as president.

BENTON, EVERETT C., president of the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Company and member of the firm of John C. Paige & Co., Boston, Mass., has spent his entire business life in fire insurance, having started as a clerk in the office of the general agency of which he is now a member. He is a native of Vermont and was born of American parentage at Guildhall, September 25, 1862, and received a common school education. He is prominent in the business and social affairs of Boston, being a member of various clubs and societies, and is active in Masonic circles, being a thirty-third degree Mason and grand master Grand Council of Massachusetts. He was a member of the governor's council in 1897, and is a member of the Metropolitan Park Commission.

BERDAN, WILLIAM SIBLEY, general agent of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, New York, was born in Litchfield, Ohio, August 30, 1865. He received a common and high school education, and began his business career in fire insurance, and has represented various companies as local and special agent. He represented the North British and Mercantile on the Pacific Coast until appointed general agent for the company in charge of the Pacific coast field with headquarters in New York.

BERGSTRESSER, J. C., insurance journalist. [See Death Roll.]

BERGSTRESSER, J. L., editor and proprietor *Insurance World*, Pittsburgh, Pa., born at Mt. Carmel, Pa., Nov. 30, 1881; graduated Phillips Exeter Academy 1901 and Harvard University 1904. A member Penna. Society Sons of American Revolution, University Club, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh Association

of Credit Men, Civic Federation, and Harvard Club of New York. Connected with the *Insurance World* since 1904.

BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Pittsfield, Mass., was incorporated May 15, 1851, under the name of the Berkshire County Mutual Life Insurance Company. By an act approved April 30, 1855, the present title was adopted. W. D. Wyman, president and treasurer; Walter F. Hawkins, second vice-president and general counsel; Joseph F. Titus, assistant treasurer; J. Morgan Lee, actuary; A. C. Washburne, assistant actuary; Theo. L. Allen, secretary; Robert H. Davenport, assistant secretary.

BERKSHIRE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsfield, Mass. Organized 1835. Henry R. Peirson, president; J. M. Stevenson, secretary and treasurer; Robt. A. Barbour, assistant secretary.

BEVIER, BENJAMIN, was born in Napanoch, Ulster County, N. Y., and at the age of fifteen started business life in a general store at Woodbridge, N. J., in which capacity he continued until 1877, occupying similar positions at Bridgeport, Conn., and Napanoch. He began his insurance career with the local agency of Neafie, Terwilliger & Post, of Ellenville, N. Y., remaining with the firm until 1883, when he became bookkeeper for an insurance company, office at New York City, and later surveyor in Metropolitan District. In 1888 he was appointed special agent of the Queen Insurance Company, which position he still retains. Mr. Bevier has been a prominent member of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department since 1887, was elected to the Presidency in 1899 and is still active in Middle Department affairs.

BIGELOW, CHARLES H., president of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Minnesota, was born at Easton, N. Y., of New England ancestry, June 4, 1835. His early business connections were mercantile and with manufacturers, and from 1862 he was engaged in the lumber business in Chicago. Impaired health took him to Minnesota in 1864. He was early identified with the St. Paul Fire and Marine, and was elected its secretary in February, 1871, and president in June, 1876.

BIOREN, JOHN S., president of the Delaware Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, January 29, 1863. He was educated in private schools and Central High School of Philadelphia, and entered the banking house of Bioren & Co. in 1879, and is now its senior partner. He is president of the Merchants' Union Trust Company of Philadelphia, the American Railways Company and a director or officer in several lighting and power, and railroad companies. He is also president and a director of the Fidelity Shareholders Company and president of the Riverton Country Club. He was elected president of the Delaware Insurance Company in 1907.

BIRDSEYE, ARTHUR JULIUS, Connecticut state agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born in Waterloo, N. Y., August 21, 1858, and received his education in the Waterloo Academy. He early entered the retail jewelry business and later was a broker in New York. In 1893 he was appointed general agent of the Nederland Life Insurance Company of Amsterdam, Holland, then just beginning business in the United States, and enjoyed the distinction of being the first general agent appointed by the company in the United States. On the withdrawal of the company from the United States in 1896 he was appointed to a position in the home office of the Mutual Benefit Life of Newark, later becoming superintendent of agents of the company for Ohio, and in 1900 was appointed to his present position as Connecticut state agent for the company. He is an ex-president of the Connecticut Life Underwriters' Association, a member of the executive committee of the National Association, a Knight Templar and Shriner, and a member of the Hartford Club, Country Club, Hartford Scientific Society, and the order of the Founders and Patriots of America. He represented the town of Farmington in the Connecticut legislature of 1907.

BIRMINGHAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1871; capital, \$200,000. Charles Melling, president; E. G. Scholze, secretary.

BISHOP, CHARLES NELSON, manager of the Chicago and Suburban Department for the Northern of London, is a native of Kenosha, Wis., where he was born May 28, 1855, his father being the Rev. Hiram Nelson Bishop, D.D., rector of St. John's P. E. Church, Chicago. He was educated in the schools of Chicago, and while in the high school edited and published a monthly paper entitled *Little Men*. In 1872 he entered the Chicago fire insurance agency of Thomas & W. A. Goodman as a clerk, and three years later resigned to enter the service of the *Spectator*, with which he was connected, in all, though not consecutively, seven years, part of which time as traveling agent and part as manager of its western office at Chicago. From 1880 to 1883 Mr. Bishop lived in Colorado, engaged in mining and publishing the *Summit County Leader*, of which he was editor and proprietor. After the following two years at Chicago with the *Spectator*, he abandoned journalism to become permanently interested in fire underwriting. He was a partner in the local agency firm of H. H. Brown & Co. of Chicago from 1885 to 1889, and in the latter year was appointed Chicago city manager for the Northern of London. In 1908 the Company placed its Suburban Department in his charge as well. This embraces about one hundred agents in the neighborhood of Chicago. Mr. Bishop takes an active interest in the Chicago Board of Underwriters and was elected its Vice-president in April, 1907, and re-elected in January, 1908, and in January, 1909, he was unanimously elected President. His particular hobby is the fire insurance patrol, having served continuously on

the patrol committee since 1892. He was elected chairman of this committee in 1903, which position he relinquished on his election to the Presidency of the Board. He was made a trustee of the Fire Insurance Patrolman's Pension Fund in 1903, and 1909 made president of the Board of Trustees. In 1910 Mr. Bishop was unanimously re-elected president of the Board of Underwriters and of the Trustees of the Patrolmen's Pension Fund.

BISSELL, RICHARD M., vice-president and underwriting manager of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and formerly manager of the western department at Chicago, Ill., was born at Chicago, June 8, 1862. He was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1883, and entered the insurance business soon after graduation. He was president of the Merchants' Club, Chicago, and also a member of the Commercial, Literary, University, and Union League Clubs of that city. He was elected vice-president of the company in January, 1903.

BLACKSTONE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1868. William B. McBee, president; Ernest W. Brown, secretary.

BLACKWELDER, I. S., fire underwriter, is a native of Montgomery county, Ill. He was appointed local agent of the Aetna Insurance Company at Hillsboro, the county seat, in 1864, while holding the office of county clerk of said county. His first field work was for the Aetna in 1868. He was engaged in field work continuously from that date until 1881 as representative of several prominent fire insurance companies, excepting that for two years of the time—1874 to 1876—he served as chief supervising agent for the National Board of Fire Underwriters. In April, 1881, Mr. Blackwelder was appointed manager of the western department of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago, which position he held until 1907, when he resigned. Mr. Blackwelder was elected president of the Western Union at the annual meeting of that organization in September, 1902, and is assistant secretary of the governing committee of the Western Union.

BLAKE, CHARLES S., secretary of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, was born of American parentage at Windsor Locks, Conn., October 25, 1860. He received a common school education, and entered newspaper work representing the original United Press Association in the capacity of reporter for New York papers in Jersey City and vicinity, but desiring to cultivate a natural likeness for mechanics he served an apprenticeship with the Central Iron Works of Jersey City, whereby he became familiar with boiler and engine construction, both marine and stationary, together with other branches of marine mechanics. Before his twenty-first birthday he was granted a license as marine engineer, to operate vessels of 100 tons and under, and shortly afterward he was licensed as a chief engineer of ocean vessels. A few months before the close of the war between Chili and Peru, he

received a commission as engineer in the Peruvian navy, and was upon waiting orders when the war ceased. After an experience of some years as an engineer, he entered the steam boiler insurance field in 1884 as an inspector of boilers, acquiring a large experience, and in 1898 he entered the services of the Hartford company as general agent at the home office. On July 12, 1904, he was elected to the position of supervising general agent, and on February 12, 1907, was advanced to second vice-president, which position he relinquished to accept his present position.

BLANKET POLICIES. In American underwriting a blanket policy covers different kinds or different pieces of property under the same form. Blanket policies are not considered good underwriting, but are found to be necessary in many cases.

BLANKS FOR ANNUAL STATEMENTS. The committee of the National Convention of Insurance Department Commissioners on uniform statement blanks for the annual returns of fire and life insurance companies, reported at the annual convention held in September, 1902, the forms that had been agreed upon since the last meeting. These forms were adopted by the convention by a vote of 16 ayes to 6 noes. They were generally sent out by the state insurance departments to the companies for their returns as of December 31, 1902, but three departments, those of Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin, insisted on retaining in their life blanks the requirement of the "gain and loss exhibit," which had been omitted from the convention blank. At the annual convention of insurance commissioners in 1903 minor changes, which a year's experience had shown to be desirable, were recommended and adopted, and a change was also recommended in the fire and life blanks requiring the statement to be made as of December 31st. A blank for statements of miscellaneous companies was also adopted. At the meeting in 1905 a few minor changes were made in the fire and life blanks, and an effort to incorporate the "gain and loss" exhibit was defeated. At the convention in 1906 several changes were made in the fire and miscellaneous blanks, and a new fraternal blank was adopted. Changes and additions were also made in the life blank and a "gain and loss exhibit" was incorporated, as was a schedule of dividends under annual and deferred policies, and the question of adopting "Schedule B," as required by New York laws, which calls for returns not contained in the blank adopted by the convention, was referred to the committee to report at the next convention. The convention of 1907 adopted the report of the committee on blanks, which had adopted several changes in the statement blanks for all companies, and in the life blank was incorporated all the information required by the New York laws. The 1908 convention adopted the report of its committee on blanks, which made a voluminous report, containing blanks for fire, life and miscellaneous companies, and made several changes by way of requiring more detailed information under several items in the different blanks. At the 1909 convention several changes in the

several blanks were made, mostly in phraseology, and in the fire insurance blank an underwriting and investment exhibit, to show sources of loss and gain, was incorporated. At the 1910 convention no action was taken beyond confirming the action of the executive committee in approving the report of the committee on blanks presented at a meeting in June previously, in which a few minor changes were recommended.

BLEAKLY, JOHN L., auditor of state and ex-officio superintendent of insurance of Iowa, is a native of Ireland and was born in County Fermaugh, February 17, 1857. He received a common school education, and after acquiring an experience on the farm entered mercantile pursuits. He has served as senator in the Iowa legislature, and was elected to his present position in 1909.

BLIVEN, WAITE, secretary American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, is a native of Cincinnati, O., where he was born June 29, 1867. He was educated in the public schools and began his insurance career with the Howard Insurance Company of New York in 1884. A year later he became connected with the American Fire, and in 1888 was appointed special agent of that company, having charge of several western states, with headquarters at Chicago. He was elected to his present position April 10, 1905.

BLODGETT, TILDEN, of the New York office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born in the city of New York, February 6, 1853, and has been connected with the company since 1869, beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder and climbing to the position of metropolitan manager. Mr. Blodgett was one of the organizers of the Life Assurance Association of New York, and was its president in 1892. He was one of the committee of four that organized the National Association of Life Underwriters, presiding as chairman, and afterward elected first vice-president.

BLOOMINGSTON, HERBERT W., insurance journalist and formerly publisher of the *Investigator* of Chicago, was born in that city, August 30, 1876, and is the son of the late Dr. J. S. Bloomington, the founder of that journal. He was graduated from the Hyde Park high school in 1894, the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., in 1898 with the degree of B.S., and the Illinois Law College in 1901 with the degree of LL.B. In the latter year he was admitted to the Illinois bar. He is a Knight Templar, a Shriner, and an Elk, and is a member of the Chicago Press Club, and Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity. On the amalgamation of the *Investigator* with the *Insurance Field* in 1908 he assumed a position with the latter publication.

BLOSSOM, GEORGE W., assistant general agent of the National Fire of Hartford, in its western department at Chicago, was born at Dubuque, Ia., October 1, 1854. He has been in the fire insurance business from early manhood, beginning in a local agency

at Dubuque, serving in the office of the western department of the German-American eight years, and in the same department of the Connecticut Fire three years. He then became a partner in the Chicago local agency of Fred S. James & Co., and also assistant general agent of the National Fire, also the New York local agency of Fred. S. James & Co.

BLUFF CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn. Organized 1871; capital, \$100,000. W. A. Gage, president; W. H. Moore, secretary.

BOARD OF CASUALTY AND SURETY UNDERWRITERS, THE. This association was organized in 1904 and was the outcome of a conference held in New York September 27th between representatives of casualty and surety insurance companies. A committee of ten was appointed to consider a form of organization, and at a meeting held December 9, 1904, in New York, the board was formally organized by the election of officers and adoption of a constitution and by-laws. The objects and purposes of the board are stated in the constitution to be "To promote good will, harmony, confidence, and co-operation generally between companies and to devise and give effect to measures for the protection of their common interests, especially in matters of taxation, license fees (state and municipal), annual statement forms, department examinations and exactions, federal supervision, deposits and other statutory requirements, and the observance of the amenities that should exist between companies and associations." The officers elected were as follows: President John T. Stone, president of the Maryland Casualty Company; vice-president, Francis B. Allen, vice-president of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company; secretary, Walter C. Faxon, secretary Ætna Life Insurance Company; treasurer, W. T. Woods, president Lloyds Plate Glass Company; executive committee: George F. Seward, chairman, president Fidelity and Casualty Company; William F. Moore, secretary, president New Amsterdam Casualty Company; Oscar Ising, United States manager Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation; H. G. B. Alexander, vice-president and general manager Continental Casualty Company; William BroSmith, counsel Travelers Insurance Company.

The seventh annual meeting of the board was held at the Hotel Plaza, New York City, October 18, 1910. Twenty-seven companies were represented on roll-call out of a total membership of thirty-nine. President Moore presided and in his address spoke briefly of the advantages of the association as a vehicle for the promotion of co-operation and the improvement of business relations, and mentioned a recent instance where the organization proved of value to all companies. The president alluded to federal supervision, which was a long way off, and referring to the attitude of the public towards all corporations, including insurance companies, asked if companies had done or were doing all that they might to place

clearly before the people an intelligent understanding of the position insurance companies hold in the social and economic problems of the day. Insurance was, he said, a beneficent institution rather than one with the attributes of the much disliked "corporation," and concluded by saying that companies must undertake to educate the people to the fact that in insurance companies they have a corporation which stands for them, and continued effort along this line would develop a sentiment in favor of the companies which would go a long way to lessen taxation and the burden of restrictive laws.

The report of the executive committee, Mr. Seward chairman, reviewed at length insurance legislation in 1910, showing the classes of bills introduced and enacted affecting casualty and surety insurance, and briefly explained the work of the committee in respect to the legislation. The committee commended the efforts of Insurance Commissioner Button of West Virginia to induce the legislature to relieve insurance companies of the onerous municipal taxation in the state, and called attention to the increasing burden of the annual statement requirements. The number and complexity of the schedules in the annual statement were increased each year, yet the companies were required to file them at the same time as heretofore. The time allowed was too short and the committee suggested that the statement might be divided; the statement of financial condition to be filed as now, and the schedules to be filed later in the year. The committee reported several resolutions, which, after discussion, were adopted, and are as follows:

Resolved, That the board approves the work done by the executive committee in keeping track of legislation, in informing other organizations or companies of bills affecting individual lines, and in contesting bills where the circumstances warranted it and the purposes for which this body was organized permitted it, and desires that such work be continued, and in order that it may be continued authorizes the appropriation of the sum of \$1,000 for the use of the executive committee in such connection.

Resolved, That this board considers it desirable that members of this board shall continue to distribute the memorandum on taxation adopted at the meeting of 1908.

Resolved, That the executive committee is authorized to print for the use of the members 1,000 copies of the proceedings of this meeting, and to direct how the same shall be distributed.

Resolved, That a special committee of five of this board be appointed to consider the subject of "Local Taxation," and report at the next meeting as to what measures may be taken to lighten the burden of such taxation.

Resolved, That the board commends to the several members of this body the remarks of the executive committee as to the division of the annual statement, and urges each member to exercise such influence as he can to that end with the authorities of his state.

An address was delivered by Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss of New York, in which he briefly reviewed conditions in the business, and expressed the view that the day of large profits and rapid growth had passed, and advised economies in the home office and in the agency field. The cost of salesmanship was too large and if retrenchment was to come that was the place where the knife must be placed first. The speaker also discussed, what have become known as "frills," and stated the attitude of the insurance

department in regard to such matters as follows: "It believes that the purely talking point clauses which are understood by it to be indicated by the word 'frills' should be eliminated immediately. It is believed that a large portion of these clauses are of relatively no value to the insured and are useful only for advertising and agency purposes. It believes still further that there has been too much greedy competition in this field of insurance, and it believes finally that from competition so stimulated there can come little that is economically valuable to the people at large." The speaker in conclusion warned the companies that it might be necessary to resort to prohibitive legislation if the creation of "frills, or talking points" continued. Silas R. Barton, auditor of public accounts of Nebraska, and A. A. Raven, president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, also addressed the meeting. Papers were read as follows: "From the Viewpoint of Supervision," James R. Young, insurance commissioner of North Carolina; "Responsibility of the Individual," A. W. Damon, president National Board of Fire Underwriters; "Modern Co-operative Methods to Meet Modern Tendencies of Governmental Control," Robert Lynn Cox, general counsel and manager Association of Life Insurance Presidents; "Insurance is Commerce," George F. Seward. Mr. Seward discussed the question at length, citing decisions from the state courts holding insurance to be commerce, and of federal courts defining what were matters of commerce, which held out strong hope that insurance would ultimately also be held to be commerce. The courts' attitude towards such a question may be influenced by the form in which the question comes before it, and in conclusion he said: "We submit that the court has never passed directly upon the question as to the power of congress to regulate interstate insurance under the commerce clause. That question can only arise when congress passes a federal supervision act, or some act which will clearly recognize that insurance is commerce. When it does pass such an act, the court, acting under the rules which it has laid down for its guidance in deciding such questions, and because it can no longer logically adhere to the position that insurance is not commerce, must reverse its old position and enfranchise our business."

Officers were elected as follows: President, Franklin J. Moore, United States manager General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation; vice-president, F. W. La Frenz, vice-president American Surety, New York; secretary, F. H. Kingsbury, executive superintendent of the United States Casualty; treasurer, Dr. R. S. Keelor, vice-president Empire State Surety, New York; executive committee: George F. Seward, president Fidelity and Casualty, chairman; Thomas A. Whelan, Fidelity and Deposit, Baltimore; William F. Moore, New Amsterdam Casualty; F. W. Lawson, London Guarantee and Accident, and C. H. Franklin, Frankfort Marine, Accident and Plate Glass.

BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF THE PACIFIC
came into existence in February, 1895, as the successor of the Pacific

Insurance Union, and inherited most of its dissensions. [For an account of the struggle through the years 1885 and 1886 to bring the competing and warring companies into harmonious combination, with partial successes and failures, while demoralization in rates and commissions continued, see the Cyclopedia for 1896-97, pages 63 and 64, and for events in 1887 see the Cyclopedia for 1897-1898.]

At the annual meeting in May, 1911, officers were elected as follows: Charles D. Haven, president; Bernard Faymonville, vice-president; E. F. Mohrhardt, assistant secretary. The president and vice-president are members, *ex-officio*, of the executive committee and under a board rule three members of the committee retire in May and four in November. The following compose the present executive committee: George W. Dornin, Springfield; George W. Brooks, California; Rolla V. Watt, Royal; E. G. Richards, North British and Mercantile, and A. W. Thornton, Niagara.

In April, 1898, the territory covered by the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific was divided into districts, each district having a manager. The following was the arrangement:

- District A. Headquarters, San Francisco. Territory, city and county of San Francisco.
- District B. Headquarters, San Francisco. Territory, California, except District C and A; also Nevada and Alaska.
- District C. Headquarters, Los Angeles. Territory, Southern California, comprising the counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego, and Arizona.
- District D. Headquarters, Portland. Territory, Oregon and Idaho.
- District E. Headquarters, Butte City, Mon. Territory, Montana.
- District F. Headquarters, Salt Lake City. Territory, Utah.

BOARDS OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, STATE. [See Fire Underwriters Association.]

BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS OF NEW YORK, which represent ocean marine companies doing business in New York, was organized in 1820, and has been in uninterrupted operation since. The office of president is occupied by A. A. Raven, president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; Herbert Fuller, vice-president. The other officers are J. H. Platt, secretary; Cornelius Eldert, treasurer; A. C. Spencer, clerk. The members of the board are the Atlantic Mutual of New York, Boston Insurance Company, Union Marine, Limited, of Liverpool, Mannheim, Fireman's Fund, and Insurance Company of North America.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y. Organized 1892; capital \$5,000,000. W. P. Belknap, president; John L. Sherwood, secretary.

BOORN, WILLIAM C., assistant general agent of the western department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Chicago, was born of American parentage in Kenosha, Wis., August 30, 1863. He was educated in the public and high schools of Peoria, Ill., and began his business career in fire insurance as office boy in the Chicago office of the Orient Insurance Company in 1881. He was agency superin-

tendent for the western department of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company from 1888 to 1902, and in the latter year entered the service of the Hartford Fire. He was appointed to his present position in 1910.

BOSTON BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized November 14, 1882. At the twenty-seventh annual meeting, held November 8, 1910, officers were elected as follows: President, Charles B. Wheelock, Phoenix Fire; vice-president, Harry H. Whitney; secretary, F. E. Cabot; treasurer, A. J. Lewis; executive committee, Alfred M. Bullard, Francis H. Stevens, Walter B. Henderson, Edward F. Woods and Arthur N. Bruerton.

BOSTON BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS. The Board has practically disbanded.

BOSTON FIRE INSURANCE LOSSES. [See Boston Protective Department.]

BOSTON FIRE UNDERWRITERS' UNION was organized May 2, 1872. It was originally the rating board for Boston, but was superseded in 1882 by the Boston Tariff Association, which was in turn succeeded by the present Board of Fire Underwriters. The organization of the Union has been kept alive simply that it may serve as a vehicle for the electrical matters of the board.

BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1873; capital, \$1,000,000. R. B. Fuller, president; Freeman Nickerson, secretary.

BOSTON INSURANCE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. [See Insurance Library Association.]

BOSTON LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in 1883, the original officers being Cornelius G. Atwood, president; Ben S. Calef and J. Mason Everett, vice-presidents; George N. Carpenter, secretary; Francis Marsh, treasurer; James T. Phelps, E. J. Smith, D. W. Kilburn, C. W. Holden and Sidney M. Hedges, executive committee. The presidents of the association from organization have been as follows:

1883—Cornelius G. Atwood.
1884—Ben S. Calef.
1885—Charles W. Holden.
1886—Walter M. Hodges.
1887—James T. Phelps.
1888—Geo. N. Carpenter.
1889—Daniel W. Kilburn.
1890—David N. Holoway.
1891—Darwin Barnard.
1892—Sidney M. Hedges.
1893—Nathan Warren.
1894—Noah A. Plympton.
1895—Charles A. Hopkins.
1896—S. F. Woodman.

1897—Charles D. Hammer.
1898—Frederick E. Keep.
1899—W. L. Tyler.
1900—C. W. Gammons.
1901—D. F. Appel.
1902—Percy V. Baldwin.
1903—Fred C. Sanborn.
1904—John S. Cranston.
1905—Louis L. Hopkins.
1906—C. E. Townsend.
1907—James G. White.
1908—Harry N. Haven.
1909—A. H. Curtis.
1910—Edward Marsh.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the association was held in Boston in January, 1911, and the following officers and executive committee were elected for the year: President, James H. Lake, Equitable; vice-presidents, Charles H. Flood, New England Mutual; T. Howard Lewis, Mutual Life; secretary, Clarence C. Miller, National; treasurer, Francis Marsh; executive committee: Vernon B. Swett, chairman, Provident Life and Trust; Edward Marsh, John Hancock; William M. Bunting, Jr., Penn Mutual; George D. Crawford, Massachusetts Mutual; Harry M. F. Aiken, Mutual Benefit.

BOSTON MANUFACTURERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1850. Joseph P. Gray, president; H. Dwight Hall, secretary.

BOSTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Chartered 1891. H. O. Edgerton, president; William P. Wood, vice-president; Frank H. Veile, secretary and treasurer. Assets December 31, 1910, \$1,263,125; surplus to policyholders, \$31,702; insurance in force, \$15,881,112.

BOSTON PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENT has grown and developed out of small beginnings. In 1849 its sole equipment consisted of two canvas bags, each containing three oil covers. The headquarters were located in the insurance office of Dobson & Jordan, No. 50 State street. Assistant Engineer F. A. Coburn of the fire department was in charge, and had a key to the office door. He was authorized to press any person into service to help carry the covers.

In 1858 the fire department allowed the insurance companies to place six oil covers on the ladder of Ladder Company No. 1, to be used at fires. The men were paid at the rate of 50 cents an hour for their services. October 1, 1868, the first company was organized by Assistant Engineer W. A. Green of the fire department, and consisted of nine men, the driver being the only permanent man. The apparatus and equipment at that time consisted of a one-horse milk wagon, twenty-five covers, and a number of brooms and shovels, the whole being housed in the old Engine Company No. 8's house in North Bennett street. Up to March 20, 1874, the department was maintained by voluntary contribution. In 1874 the legislature granted a charter to the organization, which was accepted March 11, immediately after its passage, and a code of by-laws adopted. The original title, "The Boston Protective Department," was retained in the corporate name, and the fire insurance companies doing business in Boston are required to maintain it.

The maximum amount of expenditures was placed at \$30,000. Capt. J. S. Jacobs was appointed superintendent in 1874, and Company No. 2, was organized and located on Shawmut avenue, corner of Pleasant street. In 1875 the annual appropriation for the support of the department was increased to \$40,000. July 1, 1880, Samuel Abbott, Jr., was elected superintendent, and is still at the

head of the department. In 1891 the appropriation was increased to \$50,000, in 1896 to \$65,000, in 1898 to \$70,000, in 1905 to \$85,000, and in 1906 and 1907 a sum not to exceed \$90,000 and in 1909 a sum not to exceed \$100,000, and in 1910 a sum not to exceed \$105,000. The department voted to adopt the New York system, known as "double banking," requiring two extra wagons and a double outfit at each house, with a second crew of men who will be on duty through the night and subject to "call" service during the day. The department consists of three companies and a force of 60 men. In July, 1909, an automobile was placed in service.

The thirty-seventh annual report of the department for the year ending December 31, 1910, gave the number of alarms during the year as 4,044, of which 2,974 were for fires, and of these, 1,264 occurred in brick, stone, and iron buildings, 998 in frame buildings, and 712 outside. Of these fires, 1,931 were confined to the floor where they originated, 291 to the buildings where they originated, 27 extended to adjoining property, and 13 extended beyond adjoining property. The total loss on buildings and contents was \$3,451,311.53; total insurance involved, \$29,798,615.25; and the total insurance loss was \$3,108,449.03. The insurance loss on buildings was \$1,134,855.54, and on contents, \$1,973,593.49. The total rent loss was \$18,829.53, and the total insurance thereon was \$111,900. The total sprinkler loss was \$809.18, and the total insurance \$67,000. The loss on buildings and contents, direct loss, was \$3,014,726.50, and on buildings and contents, exposure losses, \$436,585.03.

The officers of the department elected at the annual meeting held March 24, 1911, are: Augustus S. Lovett, president; Horace H. Soule, vice-president; Edward Spaulding, secretary and treasurer; Samuel Abbott, superintendent.

BRAINARD, MORGAN B., vice-president and treasurer of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, was born in Hartford, January 8, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford and graduated from Yale College in 1900 with the degree A.B., and took the degree L.L.B. in 1903. He is a trustee of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, director of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and also treasurer of the Aetna Accident and Liability Company.

BRANCH, J. B., president of the Providence Washington Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was born February 18, 1851. He was educated in the public schools and high school of Providence, and went from the latter into the office of the American Insurance Company of Providence. In 1871 he entered the office of the Newport Fire and Marine Insurance Company, which was formed to take the business of the American Insurance Company, and was appointed its assistant secretary July 6, 1874. Upon the amalgamation of the Newport with the Providence Washington, May 22, 1875, he became assistant secretary of the latter company; was elected secretary in April, 1881, vice-president in January, 1889, and president in January, 1904.

BREWSTER, JAMES H, United States manager of the Scottish Union and National, entered the office of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company in 1867, and was appointed assistant secretary in 1873. He retired from that company in October, 1880, receiving the appointment of United States assistant manager of the Scottish Union and National and the Lion Fire Insurance Companies, a position he occupied until January 1, 1900, when he received his present appointment.

BRINKERHOFF, JOHN JONES, actuary of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, was born in Adams county, near Gettysburg, Pa., September 20, 1848. He was educated in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, from which he graduated in 1869. Soon after graduating he entered the office of the state auditor of Illinois as clerk, where he remained several years, and devoting his spare time to the study of law. He later entered the law school of Union University, from which he was graduated in 1874. After being admitted to the bar in New York state and Illinois, he again entered the insurance department in the state auditor's office. He continued with the department until 1908, holding the position of actuary of the department from 1885 until 1908. He was secretary of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners from 1892 to 1894 and again from 1899 to 1908, when he resigned this office and that of actuary of the Insurance Department of the state of Illinois and accepted the position of Actuary of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents which position he now holds. He is a fellow of the Actuarial Society of America.

BRISTOL, JOHN ISAAC DEVOE, manager of the New York city agencies of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Springwells, Mich., March 16, 1845. At the age of twenty-three years he entered the office of the general agents of the Connecticut Mutual at Detroit, and two years later was sent to Leavenworth, Kan., to take charge of the agencies of the department, of which that city was the headquarters. In 1874 he was appointed Wisconsin state agent for the same company. In January, 1881, he became connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life as the special western agent, and in 1883 was transferred to New York city, and has since cultivated that field for his company.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Toronto, Canada, was incorporated by act of the Canadian Parliament in 1833. Its capital is \$1,400,000. The present officers are: Hon. George A. Cox, president; W. R. Brock, vice-president; W. B. Meikle, general manager; P. H. Sims, secretary.

The company does a general fire insurance business throughout Canada, Mexico, and the United States, having been admitted to the latter in 1874. The northwestern, eastern, and middle states report to head office. The remaining United States territory is divided into departments, as follows: Southeastern, Dillingham & Godfrey, managers, Atlanta, Ga.; for Texas and Oklahoma, John S.

Aldehoff & Co., general agents; western, H. T. Lamey, manager, Denver, Col.; Pacific, W. L. W. Miller, assistant manager, San Francisco, Cal.; New England, Reed & Dunkle, general agents, Boston, Mass.

The following are the principal features of the United States business for the year ending December 31, 1910: Assets, \$1,596,003.08; liabilities, \$907,111.15; surplus in the United States, \$688,891.93; total income in the United States, \$31,387,905.62; losses paid in the United States from 1874 to 1910, inclusive, \$21,011,958.11.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited) of Liverpool, Eng. W. L. H. Simpson, manager and attorney; John E. Hoffman, secretary, New York.

BROKER, TERM DEFINED. The insurance laws of a few states define who are brokers, as follows:

COLORADO. The Colorado law is contained in Section 21 of the Acts of 1907, creating an insurance department, and reads as follows:

Whoever, for compensation, not being the appointed officer, agent or solicitor of the company in which insurance or reinsurance is effected, acts or aids in any manner in negotiating any contract of insurance or re-insurance for a person other than himself, shall be insurance broker, and no person shall act as such broker unless licensed by the Commissioner as herein provided."

CONNECTICUT. Section 2935 as amended in 1889 and 1901:

Section 2935. Whoever for compensation acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker, and no such person shall act as such broker except as provided in this and the two succeeding sections; provided, however, that the duly authorized agent of any company legally admitted to do business in this state may, without being deemed a broker or procuring a broker's certificate of authority, negotiate or effect contracts of insurance or reinsurance with any qualified domestic insurance company or its agents, and with the authorized agents in this state or any foreign insurance company duly admitted to do business in this state, and such agents shall not be amenable under Section 2930 of the general statutes.

An amendment to Section 2935, passed in 1899, provides that "the duly authorized agent of any company legally admitted to do business in this State may, without being deemed a broker or procuring a broker's certificate of authority, negotiate or effect contracts of reinsurance.

KANSAS. Chapter 224, Laws of 1907. The law reads the same as the Connecticut law, except that the words, "in unauthorized companies" are substituted in the Kansas law for the words, "and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or re-insurance is effected" in the Connecticut law.

MAINE. Section 74 of Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes:

Section 74. The commissioner may license any person as broker to negotiate contracts of insurance for others than himself for a compensation, by virtue of which license he may effect insurance with any domestic company; or any resident of the State to negotiate such contracts and effect insurance with the agents of any foreign company who have been licensed to do business in this State, as provided in sections 72 and 73, but with no others.

MARYLAND. Section 143A of Article 23 of the Code of Public General Laws, also Chapter 740, Laws of 1900:

Whoever for compensation acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks, or effecting insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, and not being duly appointed solicitor, agent, or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker within the meaning of this article.

MASSACHUSETTS. Section 93 of Chapter 522 of the Acts of 1894:

Section 93. Whoever for compensation acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts for insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker, and no person shall act as such broker save as provided in this section.

MINNESOTA. Section 1620 revised laws of 1905:

Whosoever, not being the appointed agent or officer of the insuring company, for compensation acts for or in any manner aids another in effecting insurance or reinsurance, shall be deemed an insurance broker. * * *

MISSOURI. Article 7; Section 7997, Laws of 1897 amended:

Section 7997. Insurance brokers.—Whoever, for compensation, acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for any person other than himself, and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker. * * *

NEVADA. Section 15 of the Insurance Act of 1881:

Section 15. Any person who solicits insurance, receives an application or order to write, renew or procure any policy, collect any premium, or who attempts as middleman to place any fire insurance in this State, when such person holds no authority as agent from any insurance company or general agent of such company, shall be deemed an insurance broker.

OKLAHOMA. Section 27, Code of 1909:

Whoever, for compensation, not being the appointed agent or officer for the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, negotiates contracts of insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, shall be an insurance broker, except as provided in this Act.

OREGON. Section 3725, Laws:

Section 3581. Any person who solicits insurance, receives an application or order to write, renew or procure any policy, collect any premium, or who at-

tempts as middleman to place any fire insurance in this State, when such person holds no authority as agent from any insurance company or general agent of such company, shall be deemed an insurance broker, and shall pay to the county where such business is conducted or attempted, in advance, a quarterly license of fifteen dollars, and the sheriff of the county shall collect the same.

PENNSYLVANIA. Section 43 of an Act to Establish an Insurance Department:

Section 43. Whoever acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for any person other than himself, receiving compensation therefor, and is not an officer, member or agent of the company or companies in which such insurance is effected, shall be deemed to be an insurance broker.

RHODE ISLAND. Chapter 416, Laws of 1896:

Whoever for compensation, acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks, or effecting insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker.

VERMONT. Section 4194, General Laws:

Section 4194. A person may be licensed by the commissioners as an insurance broker to negotiate contracts of insurance, and to effect insurance for other than himself for a compensation, and by virtue thereof he may place risks or effect insurance with a domestic insurance company, or with the agents of a foreign insurance company licensed to do business in the State, but with no other; and such license may be renewed from year to year, ending on the first day of April. For each license or renewal thereof such broker shall pay the commissioners ten dollars.

VIRGINIA. Section 83 as amended in 1904, Chapter 20, Acts of 1904:

No person shall, without a license, act as insurance broker. Every person who shall solicit for compensation, directly or indirectly, to be derived therefrom any fire, marine, life, or other insurance, either on account of any person desiring to effect any such insurance, or on account of any insurance company, except the duly authorized agent (or a clerk actually employed in his office) of any insurance company licensed to do business in this state, shall be deemed an insurance broker. Any insurance agent (or a clerk actually employed in his office) who shall solicit, directly or indirectly, any fire, marine, or other insurance, either on account of any person desiring to effect any such insurance, or on account of any insurance company licensed to do business in this state, other than for the insurance company or companies for which he is the duly authorized agent, shall be deemed an insurance broker. Any person acting as insurance broker without a license shall pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense. And any person or firm who shall fill up, sign, or deliver a policy or certificate of insurance for a corporation or association or persons not licensed to do an insurance business in this state by a legally authorized agent, shall be considered an agent of such corporation, or person, or association, and such person, corporation, or association shall be liable for all licenses, taxes, and penalties as if represented by a legally appointed agent. No person licensed as an insurance broker shall be authorized under his license to place any insurance in a company or association, or with a firm or person not licensed to do an insurance business in this state.

WASHINGTON. Laws of 1911, Chapter 49.

Section 2. "Broker" or "Insurance Broker" is any person, co-partnership or corporation, who, for compensation, not being an appointed agent for

the company in which insurance or re-insurance is effected, acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or re-insurance or placing risks or affecting insurance or re-insurance for a party other than himself or itself.

BROTHERHOOD ACCIDENT COMPANY, Boston, Mass.
Organized 1892. John J. Whipple, president; Jay B. Crawford, secretary.

BROWNE, JOHN D., president of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, was born at Plainfield, Conn., in 1836, and at the age of eighteen years was following the vocation of teacher in his native town. In 1857 he established himself in business in Minnesota, and there remained several years, gaining a varied experience of western life. In 1866 he was appointed special agent of the Home of New Haven, and in 1867 transferred his services to the Hartford Fire in the same capacity. He was called to Hartford as secretary of the company in 1870, and that office he resigned in 1880 to become president of the Connecticut.

BROWN, GARRETT, insurance journalist, is a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, and was born March 24, 1851. While the war was raging he was a schoolboy in the Davis Academy in his native county. His earliest business experience was obtained as clerk in a country store, and his first experience in insurance came as local agent at Gordonsville, Va., for the Virginia Fire and Marine of Richmond. Leaving the fire insurance for the life insurance business, he was in 1874-77 the North Carolina general agent for the Piedmont and Arlington Life, and in the latter year for the Penn Mutual Life. Then for several years he again represented the Virginia Fire and Marine, but as general agent for the Carolinas. Mr. Brown studied law when a resident of North Carolina, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of that state. In 1883 he started the *Vindicator* at Atlanta, Ga., subsequently removing it to New Orleans. He organized in 1892 the Southern Industrial Life Insurance Company of Louisiana, and was its first president. On December 24, 1896, he sold his interest in the *Vindicator* and Southern Insurance Directory, and on January 5, 1897, he landed in Denver, Col., where he immediately began the publication of *Insurance Report*. He retired from insurance journalism, selling his interest in the *Insurance Report*, and took up a brokerage business in Chicago in January, 1902; but after one year's experience returned to insurance journalism, buying out the *Western Insurance Review* of St. Louis, Mo. In 1905 he came to New York and established *Protection*, a monthly journal devoted to insurance, finance, and banking, but the venture was short lived and he became general agent of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark. In 1907 he purchased the *Insurance Leader*, of St. Louis, of which he is now publisher and editor.

BROWN, J. WOODS, special agent of the Fire Association of Philadelphia for the middle department, was born at Milton,

Pa., June 25, 1864. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1885. In 1888 he established a local fire insurance agency at Milton, Pa., and in the early part of 1891 he was appointed deputy insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania by Governor Pattison, and retained that position until 1895, when he resigned to enter service of the Merchants' of Newark as special agent for Pennsylvania. He remained with the company until February, 1901, when he was appointed special agent for the Fire Association, with headquarters at the home office. In March, 1906, was appointed general agent of the Fire Association.

BROWN, TARLETON, insurance journalist, was born in Franklin county, N. C., March 21, 1878, and received his education in the public schools of New Orleans. He entered insurance journalism in 1897 as assistant manager of *Insurance Report* of Denver, founded by his father, Garrett Brown, and in 1898 became manager and part owner of that paper, remaining in Denver until 1902, the latter part of which year he moved to St. Louis and purchased the *Western Insurance Review*. He is at present president of the Western Insurance Review Company, St. Louis Mo., publishers of the *Western Insurance Review* and the *Missouri Hand Book*.

BRUSH, EDWARD CLIFFORD, manager of the New England department of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, Boston, is a native of Florida, and was born in St. Augustine, July 24, 1845. He is descended from the early Colonial and Spanish settlers in Florida, and received his education in St. John's Academy, St. Augustine. He served in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, and was for some years special agent for the Commercial Union Assurance Society of London for the southern states, subsequently being transferred to the New England field, and later was appointed manager of the fire branch of Boston Insurance Company. He is treasurer of the Insurance Library Association of Boston and was president of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters from 1907-9.

BUCHANAN, JOHN, insurance journalist, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 17, 1871. He received his education in the English public schools and Glasgow University. He was connected for a time with an English mercantile firm, but coming to America in 1896, took up newspaper work. He is a writer on the *Boston Globe* and *Boston Commercial Bulletin*, and correspondent for the *New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, *Insurance Press*, *Insurance Times*, and *Insurance Index*.

BUCHENBERGER, HUGO C., former associate manager of the United States branch of Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, is a native of Heidelberg, Germany, where he was born July 1, 1852. He was entered upon a mercantile career upon reaching manhood, and in 1875 he became connected with the Hamburg-Bremen. He was appointed associate manager of the United States branch in

March, 1882, and in 1907 was appointed managing director at the home office.

BUCKNER, WALKER, second vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born in Independence, Missouri, March 16, 1871. He began his business career with the New York Life, beginning as office boy and clerk in the Milwaukee branch office in 1885. He was appointed cashier of the St. Paul, Minn., branch in 1890, and two years later agency director of the Northwestern branch, and agency director of Missouri Clearing House, St. Louis, in 1894. He was appointed inspector of agencies of the central department headquarters at St. Louis in 1903, and superintendent of agencies of the European department, with headquarters in Paris, France, in May, 1904. He was elected to his present position in 1909.

BUCKS COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONSHIP, Morrisville, Pa., was organized in 1809 by the Quaker farmers of Bucks county, Pa., and is still doing business in a conservative way. It is a mutual company, insuring farm buildings principally, and its full name is "The Bucks County Contributionship for Insuring Houses and other Buildings from Loss by Fire." Its business is confined to Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The officers are: George M. Comfort, president, and William Balderston, secretary.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Organized 1896; capital, \$200,000. Charles Groben, president; Gen. H. Hofheins, secretary.

BUFFALO-GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Organized 1867; capital, \$200,000. John G. Wickser, president; Charles A. Georger, secretary.

BULKELEY, MORGAN G., president of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, is the son of Judge Eliphalet A. Bulkeley, the first president of both the Connecticut Mutual Life and the Aetna. He was born at East Haddam, Conn., December 26, 1837. When a youth he was engaged in the dry goods business in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1872 he returned to Hartford, organized the United States Trust Company, and was its president until July, 1879, when, upon Mr. Enders' resignation, he was chosen president of the Aetna Life. In 1880 Mr. Bulkeley was elected mayor of Hartford, and served eight years, and Governor of Connecticut from 1888 to 1893, and in 1894 was elected president of the Connecticut Society of Sons of the Revolution. He is also commander of the Connecticut Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut, commander of the G. A. R. of Connecticut in 1903-04, and is connected as director with several financial and manufacturing corporations of Connecticut. At a joint session of the Connecticut General Assembly, held on January 17, 1905, Morgan G. Bulkeley was elected to represent the state of Connecticut in the United States Senate as the successor of General Joseph R. Hawley. His term expired March 3, 1911.

BULKLEY, GEORGE E., secretary of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, was born in North Granville, N. Y., November 4, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford and Yale University, from which he graduated in 1896. He entered the employ of the Connecticut General Life in that year and was appointed actuary in June, 1904, and was elected to his present position in May, 1905. He is an associate member of the Actuarial Society of America.

BULLARD, A. F., was born at New Bedford, Mass., in 1842. He went to the war with a Massachusetts regiment and was soon promoted to a captaincy for gallantry in the field. He entered the service of the Home of New York July, 1882, as special agent in Kansas. Afterward he was Kansas and Missouri state agent of the Fireman's Fund, and on December 1, 1894, he accepted the state agency of the North British and Mercantile for Missouri and Kansas. Since June 1, 1902, he has been general adjuster with Fred S. James & Co., Chicago. Captain Bullard was elected president of the Association of Fire Underwriters of Missouri in 1894.

BULLOCK, A. GEORGE, former president of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, Mass., was born at Enfield, Conn., June 2, 1847, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1868. He was an active member of the bar of Worcester County until 1883, when he was elected president of the State Mutual to succeed his father, ex-Governor Bullock, who died a few months before. Mr. Bullock is a director in various banks, railroads, and other corporations. Mr. Bullock resigned as president in January, 1910, but continues as vice-president of the company and chairman of the board of directors and finance committee.

BUNCE, JONATHAN B., formerly president of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in that city in 1832. He received his early business training in the city of New York, but in 1860 he was in the wool business in Hartford, and continued in it some fifteen years. In 1872 he was elected a director of the Phoenix Mutual, and upon his retirement from mercantile life in 1875, vice-president of the company. In 1889, upon the reorganization of the management of the company, Mr. Bunce was elected president. He resigned the presidency in December, 1904, to accept the presidency of the Society for Savings of Hartford, but was appointed president of the board of directors and chairman of the finance committee.

BURCHELL, GEORGE W., vice-president of the Queen Insurance Company of America, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 31, 1850. When but fourteen years of age, in 1864, he entered the office of the Niagara Fire as a clerk, and continued there until 1869. He was in the mercantile business two years, and then with the Phenix of Brooklyn from 1871 to 1881, being special agent in the eastern and middle states the last eight years. In 1881 he went into the service of the Queen of Liverpool, traveling for it as gen-

eral agent in the middle states, until 1889, when he became deputy manager of the United States branch. When the Queen Insurance Company of America was organized under the laws of the state of New York, to take the business of the Liverpool company, Mr. Burchell was appointed secretary. He was elected vice-president in April, 1900. He was elected president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters of America at the annual meetings in May, 1906, and 1907, and elected vice-president New York Board of Fire Underwriters at the annual meeting, May, 1906, and elected president of the Underwriters Salvage Company of New York in July, 1906. He is also vice-president and director of the Royal Indemnity Company of New York.

BURPEE, WILLIAM B., secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, was born at Sutton, N. H., September 8, 1864. He received a public school education, and entered the service of the New Hampshire Fire as junior clerk in 1884. He was elected assistant secretary in August, 1905, secretary in January, 1909, and was elected chairman of the executive committee of the New England Insurance Exchange in 1904 and 1905.

BURGLARY, INSURANCE AGAINST. [For an account of the beginnings of burglary insurance in the United States, see Cyclopaedia for 1900-1901.] The business of insuring against loss through "breaking and entering" premises by burglars is transacted by sixteen casualty companies in the United States. The returns of business done in 1910 are as follows:

Companies	Premiums Written.	Losses Paid.
Ætna Accident,	\$88,587	\$24,798
American Bonding,	184,821	55,792
American Casualty,	10,405	5,696
American Fidelity,	38,367	21,100
Empire State Surety,	87,601	28,435
Employers' Liability,	81,086	30,541
Federal Union,	1,449	.....
Fidelity and Casualty,	564,231	212,916
Fidelity & Deposit,	9,069	.....
Frankfort Marine, Accident, and Plate Glass,	141,952	64,779
Great Eastern,	55,521	5,755
General Accident,	1,283	8
Home Accident,	70,948	27,067
London Guarantee & Accident,	297,304	86,965
Maryland Casualty,	86,938	18,934
Massachusetts Bonding,	339,332	115,548
National Surety,	118,059	42,384
New Amsterdam Casualty,	66,949	22,239
New Jersey Plate Glass,	178,353	46,442
Ocean Accident and Guarantee,	16,981	5,362
Pacific Surety,	4,380	415
Pacific Coast Casualty,	16,981	5,362
Union Casualty,	3,263	1,425
United States Casualty,	65,244	17,721
United States Fidelity and Guaranty,	264,801	63,894
Total, 1910,	\$2,793,995	\$903,638
Total, 1909,	2,734,004	809,904
Total, 1908,	2,409,793	870,442
Total, 1907,	2,296,440	788,256
Total, 1906,	1,940,200	679,212

BURGLARY INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. This association was organized to further proper practices in burglary insurance, and the first officers were: David W. Armstrong, chairman; Samuel B. Brewster, secretary, and Richard H. Thompson, treasurer. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in May, 1911, are: President, Wm. F. Moore, New Amsterdam; vice-presidents, David W. Armstrong, National Surety, and Richard Thompson, Maryland Casualty; secretary and treasurer, F. S. Garrison, New Amsterdam; manager, E. S. Keating.

BURR, WILLIAM H., insurance journalist, was born at Chester, Warren county, N. Y., December 8, 1843, removing with his parents to Michigan some years later. He received his education in the public schools of Pontiac, and taught district school several winters. In 1865 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan, and practiced medicine for twelve years in Detroit and Bay City, Mich. He was medical examiner for some years for the New England Mutual, Travelers, Union Mutual, and other companies, and for a time was surgeon of the Detroit and Bay City Railroad. Giving up the practice of his profession on account of a difficulty with his eyes, he turned his attention to life insurance, acting as special agent of the New York Life. He followed this vocation until 1882, when he began at Detroit the publication of the *Indicator*, and has been connected with its editorial department ever since. He was one of the organizers of the Michigan Life Insurance Agents' Association, and was its secretary and treasurer in the first five years of its existence.

BURTIS, AREUNAH MARTIN, one of the secretaries of the Home Insurance Company of New York, is a native of that city, and was educated in its schools. He was a soldier of the Civil War, returning from which he entered the service of the Home in the autumn of 1864 as a clerk, and in subsequent years advanced by successive steps through the positions of adjuster, special agent, and assistant secretary to his present position, to which he was elected in March, 1898.

BURTIS, DAVID J., vice-president of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, New York, was born in New York city, July 21, 1853. He received a public school education and began his insurance career as a clerk in the office of the Firemen's Trust Insurance Company in 1870. He became connected with the Empire City Fire in 1875, and was elected secretary of the company in 1885, and president in 1906. He has been assistant treasurer and treasurer of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, resigned in 1910 as trustee of the Universal Savings Bank, and is a member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association and Seventh Regiment Veteran and Active League of New York. Member of the National Geographic Society.

BUSH, HARRY, REYNOLDS, vice-president of the Dixie Fire Insurance Company, Greensboro, N. C., is of Scotch descent

and a native of Virginia and was born at Norfolk, March 7, 1868. He was educated at the public and high schools and in the Dudley Institute of Frankfort, Ky., and has spent all his business life in fire underwriting. He began his insurance career in a local agency at Louisville, Ky., and represented the Caledonian Insurance Company as special agent for eight years. Later he became special agent of the London Assurance Corporation; superintendent of agents for the Traders Insurance Company, and subsequently was appointed manager of the southern department of the American Insurance Company of Newark. This latter position he held three years and until elected vice-president of the Dixie Fire Insurance Company in 1909. He was for a number of years a member of the executive committee, and successively vice-president and president of the Kentucky and Tennessee Board of Fire Underwriters, and has also served as a member of the executive committee of the South Eastern Underwriters Association. He is at present president of the Association of Southern Fire Insurance Companies and a member of the executive committee of the South Eastern Underwriters Association.

BUTLER, LOUIS F., secretary of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of Hartford, Conn., where he was born July 23, 1871. He was elected secretary in January, 1907.

BUTTON, JOSEPH, commissioner of insurance of Virginia, Richmond, Va., is a native of Virginia, and was born at Lynchburg, October 31, 1865. He was educated in the public schools of Lynchburg, and began his business career in newspaper work. Later he engaged in the insurance business. He was clerk of the state senate for eleven years, and was secretary of the state democratic committee for eleven years; was a delegate to the democratic national conventions of 1900 and 1904 from Virginia, was twice appointed on the staff of the governor of Virginia with the rank of colonel, and was unanimously elected secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1901-02, which framed the present Constitution of the state. He is secretary of the Virginia Debt Commission and a member of the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute. He was unanimously elected to his present position by the General Assembly when the bureau of insurance was created in 1906, and was unanimously re-elected for the term of four years beginning February 1, 1910.

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CABOT, FRANCIS ELLIOT, secretary of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, was born in Boston, February 6, 1859. He was educated in the Brookline High School, Roxbury Latin School, and graduated from Harvard University in 1880 with the degree of A.B. He engaged in telephone and electric light work, and in 1884, became an inspector for the Boston Board of Underwriters. He served for one year, 1888-1889, as superintendent of surveys of the Buffalo Association, and later became superintendent and engineer of the Boston Board. He was elected to his present position with the Board in November, 1908. He is a member of the board of consulting engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, member of the committee on devices and materials of the National Fire Protection Association, chairman of the electrical committee of the Underwriters' National Electrical Association, and an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

CALEDONIAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$200,000. Charles H. Post, president; Milward Prain, secretary.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY of Edinburgh began business in United States in 1890, reinsuring the Anglo-Nevada. Charles H. Post, United States manager, New York.

CALEF LOVING CUP AND BEN WILLIAMS MEMORIAL VASE. At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters, held at Pittsburg, Pa., in March, 1894, a communication was read from Major Ben S. Calef, of Boston, tendering a silver "loving cup" to the association, to serve as a prize in an annual inter-association contest, on the following terms:

The executive committee of the national association shall call for a paper or essay, not to exceed 750 words, on the subject, "What Have Life Underwriters' Associations Accomplished for the Benefit of the Companies, the Agents, and the Public?" Each association is to send one paper by a writer selected by itself from its own members; his name is to be placed in a sealed envelope bearing a number corresponding to the number of an envelope containing his paper. These are to be sent on or before June 1 to the secretary of the national association. The national executive committee will appoint a sub-committee of five members to open and read the several contributions, and decide by open ballot which they consider the best. This being decided, the envelope bearing the corresponding number shall be opened, and the paper so selected will be read at the national convention. The author of the selected paper shall receive the cup as custodian for his association, and it shall bear his name and that of his association, and the date. The cup shall be held until the next annual meeting of the national association, when a similar competition shall take place under the direction of the national executive committee, they naming the subject for the paper. All the papers shall become the property of the national association, with the right to publish them.

The cup was accepted by the committee on behalf of the national association, with the conditions attached, and each of the local associations was duly notified. At the annual meeting of the national association at Chicago, June 21, 1894, the committee which had received and read the competing essays reported that the winner was Charles Van Tuyle, of the Minnesota Association, and the cup was formally presented by Major Calef and received by Mr. Shepard, a delegate, on behalf of Mr. Van Tuyle, who was not present, and whose essay was then read to the national association.

The second contest for the cup took place in 1895. A committee examined the essays, and unanimously decided in favor of awarding the cup to Henry K. Simons, of the Western Massachusetts Life Underwriters' Association. Charles T. Holt, of the same association, received second honor.

The committee appointed to award the prize in the third annual contest, October, 1896, were J. A. Fowler, C. M. Ransom, and Charles A. Hewitt of the insurance press. The subject of the essay was "What Can the Individual Member Do to Advance the Power and Influence of the Local Association?" There were fifteen competitors. The first prize was awarded to Charles B. Soule, of the Chicago Life Underwriters' Association. The second honor went to C. W. Pickell, of the Michigan Life Insurance Agents' Association.

The subject selected for the fourth annual contest, 1897, was "Ethics of Field Work," and the committee to decide it were Dr. H. C. Martin, F. C. Oviatt, and Frank B. Leavenworth of the insurance press. At the annual meeting of the National Association in September, 1897, the committee announced that the best essay was by W. S. Martin, Jr., of the New Hampshire Life Underwriters' Association, and the second best by Charles N. Haley, of the Wisconsin Association of Life Underwriters.

For the fifth annual contest, in 1898, the judges were R. R. Dearden, F. A. Dunham, and J. C. Bergstresser of the insurance press, and the subject was "The Relations and Obligations of Agents to Companies and the People." The winner was George W. Johnson of the Cincinnati Life Underwriters' Association, and the second place was awarded to R. L. Foreman of the Georgia Association of Life Insurers.

The committee for the sixth annual contest, in 1899, were A. H. Huling, J. H. C. Whiting, and A. G. Hall of the insurance press. The subject was "Qualifications Essential to the Best Success of the Life Insurance Agent." The successful contestant was William E. Brightman of Tiverton, R. I., a member of the Boston Association of Life Underwriters. The winner of the Ben Williams memorial vase was Edwin O. Sutton of Springfield, Mass., a member of the Western Massachusetts Life Underwriters' Association.

The subject of the contest of 1900 was "Life Insurance as a Factor in Social Economics." The committee of award were President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth College, President Elmer H. Capen of Tufts College, and Rev. Robert A. Woods of South End College Settlement, Boston, Mass. The winner of the Calef Cup

was Edwin O. Sutton of Springfield, Mass., a member of the Western Massachusetts Life Underwriters' Association; and of the Ben Williams Vase, Franklin Wyman of Chicago, a member of the Chicago Life Underwriters' Association.

The eighth annual contest resulted in presenting, at the annual meeting at Portland, Me., in 1901, the Calef Cup to George H. Wilkins of Springfield, Mass., a member of the Western Massachusetts Life Underwriters' Association, and the Ben Williams Vase to E. O. Sutton of Springfield, a member of the same association. The subject for the essays was "The Influence of Life Insurance on Character." and the judges were President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, President Andrew V. V. Raymond of Union College, Schenectady, and Dr. J. S. Bloomington.

At the ninth annual contest, in 1902, the first prize was awarded to E. O. Sutton of Springfield, Mass. (for the fourth time), and the second prize to W. I. Hamilton, a division manager at the home office of the Prudential of Newark. Special mention was awarded to George M. Herrick of Chicago and George N. Wilkins of Springfield, Mass. The subject of the essays was "What the Insurance Agent Owes to His Profession." The judges were Professor Nathaniel Porter of Chicago University, C. M. Cartwright of Chicago, and General B. F. Cowan of Cincinnati.

The tenth annual contest, in 1903, resulted in the first prize being awarded to J. J. Devney of Cleveland, O., and the second to J. F. Jeffries of Philadelphia. The subject was "Building for the Future."

The eleventh annual contest resulted in presenting, at the annual meeting at Indianapolis in 1904, the Calef Cup to J. H. Jeffries of Philadelphia, and the Ben Williams Vase to Jacob A. Jackson of New York. The subject was "The Bounds of Competition."

The twelfth annual contest at the meeting in Hartford in 1905 resulted in the Calef Cup being awarded to Melvin P. Porter of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Ben Williams Vase to Howard H. Hoyt, of Chicago. The subject was "Loyalty as a Factor in the Development of an Agent."

The thirteenth annual contest, in 1906, resulted in the Calef Cup being awarded to Howard H. Hoyt of the Chicago Association, and the Ben Williams Vase to C. M. March of Portland, Me. The subject was "The Relation of the Public Press to American Life Insurance."

The fourteenth annual contest, in 1907, resulted in the Calef Cup being awarded to Melvin P. Porter of Buffalo, and the Ben Williams Vase to Charles M. March, of Portland, Me. The subject was "The Life Insurance Agent and His Future."

The fifteenth annual contest in 1908 resulted in the Calef Cup being awarded to Charles E. Burt of the Los Angeles Association and the Ben Williams Vase to Alfred C. Newell of the Georgia Association. The subject was "Publicity from the Standpoint of the Agent, the Company and the Policyholder."

The sixteenth annual contest in 1909 resulted in the Calef Cup being awarded to Alfred C. Newell of Atlanta, and the Ben Williams

Vase to Edward D. Horgan of Buffalo. The subject was "The Life Insurance Agent as a Public Benefactor."

The seventeenth annual contest in 1910 resulted in the Calef Cup being awarded to C. L. Williams, Omaha, Neb., and the Ben Williams Vase to F. A. Hilton, Detroit, Mich. The subject was "The Appeal that Persuades in Soliciting."

The Calef Cup is of silver, of generous proportions, beautifully carved, with three graceful handles, and bearing on its side the inscription "National Association of Life Underwriters. Annual Essay Cup. Presented by Benjamin S. Calef, Boston, 1894." The workmanship was specially designed and executed by Shreve, Crump & Low, Boston, Mass. The lamented death of the donor occurred January 9, 1897.

The Ben Williams memorial vase, presented to the National Association in 1899, was the gift of twenty gentlemen, members of the National Association, in remembrance of Ben Williams, the western life insurance manager, who died May 22, 1898. The conditions of the gift are that it shall be presented, for the year, to the second best contestant for the Calef Cup, under the same regulations.

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1868-1911.
The insurance department of California was organized in 1868. The title of the officer in charge is insurance commissioner; who is appointed by the Governor, and his term of office is for four years. The commissioners have been as follows:

George W. Mowe,	May 5, 1868-April 1, 1872
J. W. Foard,	April 1, 1872-April 8, 1878
J. C. Maynard,	April 8, 1878-April 8, 1882
George A. Knight,	April 8, 1882-April 19, 1886
J. C. L. Wadsworth,	April 19, 1886-April 8, 1890
J. N. E. Wilson,	April 8, 1890-April 8, 1894
M. R. Higgins,	April 8, 1894-Mar. 15, 1897
Andrew J. Clunie,	Mar. 15, 1897-April 8, 1902
E. Myron Wolf,	April 8, 1902-April 8, 1910

Mr. Higgins resigned in 1897 and Mr. Clunie was appointed to fill out his unexpired term. The latter was reappointed in 1898 for a full term, which expired in April, 1902. E. Myron Wolf was appointed for the term beginning April 8, 1902, and re-appointed in 1906. E. C. Cooper is the present commissioner, appointed in 1910.

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal.
Reorganized 1905 (organized 1861); capital, \$400,000. W. E. Dean, president; George W. Brooks, secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS, was organized at a meeting held in Oakland in 1908, and I. H. Clay was elected president and Fred W. Le Ballister, secretary. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in May, 1911, are: President, Will Stephens, Los Angeles; vice-presidents, J. L. Craig, N. Adair and W. G. Thompson; secretary, C. Fred Burks, Oakland; treasurer, Leo R. Weil.

CALUMET INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois. Organized 1905; capital, \$300,000. W. Irving Osborne, president; James A. Patten, vice-president; Otto E. Greely, secretary and manager.

CAMDEN FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Camden, N. J. Organized 1841; capital \$500,000. Edmund E. Read, Jr., president; Joseph K. Sharp, secretary.

CANCELLATION. The fire insurance policy provides for cancellation at any time by either the owner of the property or the company, by giving legal notice. If cancelled by the insured the premium is returned, less the short rate for the expired time. If cancellation is desired by the company the *pro rata* portion of the premium must be returned before cancellation is complete. Notice alone is not sufficient.

CAPITAL AND MERCHANTS AND BANKERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1884; capital \$50,000 paid in; \$100,000 subscribed. J. S. Dewell, president; Chas. E. Campbell, secretary.

CAPITAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Concord, N. H. Organized 1886; capital, \$200,000. Lyman Jackman, president; Rufus N. Newell, secretary.

CAPITAL, INCREASE OF, IN 1910. In fire insurance in 1910 the following companies increased their capital: City of New York, from \$200,000 to \$500,000; Continental of New York, from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000; Equitable Fire, Charleston, S. C., from \$168,500 to \$200,000; Franklin Fire, Washington, D. C., from \$125,000 to \$250,000; Insurance Company of North America, from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000; Minnesota Fire, Chatfield, Minn., from \$100,000 to \$200,000; New Hampshire Fire, from \$1,100,000 to \$1,200,000; Niagara Fire of New York, from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000; Northwestern Fire and Marine of Minneapolis, from \$200,000 to \$300,000; Reliance Fire of Philadelphia, from \$300,000 to \$400,000; Security of New Haven, from \$500,000 to \$700,000; Teutonia Fire, Dayton, Ohio, from \$100,000 to \$250,000; Union, Bangor, Me., from \$100,000 to \$200,000. In life insurance, the Independent Life, Nashville, Tenn., increased its capital from \$200,000 to \$300,000; North American Life, Newark, N. J., from \$400,000 to \$500,000; Southwestern Life, Dallas, Texas, from \$100,000 to \$250,000; Standard Life, Camden, N. J., from \$100,000 to \$120,000; Travelers, Hartford, Conn., from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000; and in casualty insurance, the Pacific Surety increased its capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; New Jersey Fidelity and Plate Glass, from \$200,000 to \$300,000; National Casualty, Detroit, Mich., from \$100,000 to \$200,000; American Fidelity, Montpelier, Vt., from \$250,000 to \$500,000; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee, Brooklyn, N. Y., from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and the Federal Casualty, Detroit, Mich., from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

CAPITOL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF COLORADO, THE, Denver, Co. Organized 1905; capital, \$100,000. Thomas F. Daly, president; Fred W. Bailey, secretary.

CAROLINA FIELD CLUB was organized at a meeting in Asheville, N. C., in April, 1906, and its membership consists of officers and general and special agents of companies. Its purposes are social, and the promotion of good underwriting practices in the states of North and South Carolina. Officers were elected as follows: President, Jefferson Pearce, Special Agent of the North British & Mercantile; vice-president E. H. Chisholm, Special Agent of the Piedmont; secretary, Robert G. Hayes, Special Agent of the National of Hartford. The present officers are: President, M. G. Hunter, Hartford Fire; vice-president, R. H. McDowell, Springfield Fire and Marine; second vice-president, George P. Folk, secretary North Carolina Home; secretary, Robert G. Hayes, special agent of the National of Hartford, Charlotte, N. C.; executive committee: Ben J. Smith, A. L. DeRosset, J. M. Robertson, Fred C. Clarke, Thos. Barber, Jr., S. T. Sparkman.

CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY, Wilmington, N. C. Organized 1887; capital, \$50,000. R. R. Bellamy, president; H. C. McQueen, vice-president; M. S. Willard, secretary.

CARTWRIGHT, CHARLES M., managing editor of the *Western Underwriter*, was born in Waynesville, Ohio, November 12, 1869. He received his education in the public schools and the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, and was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1894 with the honor of "Magna Cum Laude." His early occupations were farming and teaching, and after leaving college he became a reporter on the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*. He was advanced to insurance editor in June, 1895, and served in that capacity four years. In 1899 he took charge of the editorial department of the *Western Underwriter*. Following the incorporation of the Western Underwriter Company, under the Ohio laws, Mr. Cartwright was chosen vice-president. He is now the active editorial head of the paper.

CAREY, J. A. insurance journalist, was born in Montreal, Canada, December 25, 1853, of Scotch and English parentage. He received a private school education and graduated from McClure's California Academy in 1869. His early occupation was that of a telegraph operator. In 1872, he was a local agent, afterward a field man, then a life insurance solicitor, and in 1880 became general agent in Oregon, Washington and Idaho for an accident insurance company which he managed with a local fire insurance business until 1889, at the same time publishing the *Sunday Star* at Seattle and the *Coming Century*, at Portland. Since 1892, he has been editor and publisher of *The Adjuster*, San Francisco.

CASE, CHARLES LYMAN, United States branch manager of the London Assurance Corporation, was born in Chelsea, Mass., in

1850. After preparation for college, which he had to abandon on account of ill health, and after a brief clerkship in a Boston book store, he went in 1870 to Chicago, Ill., and entered the insurance agency office of C. H. Case & Co. His field service began in 1872 with the Insurance Company of North America, and subsequently he represented the Pennsylvania Fire in connection with the Insurance Company of North America, in a similar position. In 1877 he established a local agency at St. Louis, Mo., but returned to Chicago in 1887 to take the western management of the London Assurance Corporation, and succeeded to the United States management on the retirement of Mr. Marks in 1892, removing from Chicago to the United States headquarters at New York.

CASTLEMAN, JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, late manager for the Royal of Liverpool for the department of the southwest, with headquarters at Louisville, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, June 30, 1842. He was educated at Transylvania University, from which, at the age of nineteen years, he went into the Confederate army at the outbreak of the war. He was a trooper in Morgan's famous cavalry from 1861 to October, 1864, when he was captured and placed in solitary confinement for nine months, being released on his parole of honor in July, 1865, to leave the United States. He continued his education in Europe, and returned to study law at the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated in 1868. In 1869 he received the appointment of department manager of the Royal, which he held for thirty-three years, resigning in May, 1902. General Castleman was adjutant-general of Kentucky under Governor Knott, and chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1890 to 1892, and was in 1888 and in 1892 delegate to the National Democratic convention. He has been commanding officer of the Louisville Legion since 1878 and president of the Louisville Board of Park Commissioners from 1892 to the present time. When the Spanish-American war broke out in April, 1898, he carried the First Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, into the United States army. He took part in the Porto Rico campaign. President McKinley recognized his services by appointing him Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers. In the adjustment of the serious difficulties in the state of Kentucky following the assassination of Governor Goebel he took charge of the interests of the people in the state and settled the hostile differences without hostile collision between the people. President of Board of Park Commissioners of city of Louisville for sixteen years, from 1891.

CASUALTY AND SURETY SOCIAL CLUB of New York, was organized at a meeting of casualty and surety underwriters of New York city held in December 1908. The purposes of the club are wholly social. Officers were elected as follows: President, Edmund Dwight, resident manager Employers Liability; vice-presidents, Edson S. Lott, president United States Casualty, and David W. Armstrong, Jr., secretary National Surety; secretary, William J. Gardner, resident secretary Aetna Life; treasurer, Edward L.

Hearn, second vice-president Casualty Company of America; executive committee; William F. Moore, president New Amsterdam Casualty; James G. Batterson, resident director Travelers; Charles E. W. Chambers, secretary Lloyds Plate Glass; Ballard McCall, resident vice-president Massachusetts Bonding. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in December, 1910, are: President, Frederick J. Walters of the London Guarantee; vice-presidents, Nelson O. Sterling, Aetna Indemnity, and David W. Armstrong, Jr., National Surety; secretary, W. J. Johnson; treasurer, D. G. Luckett; executive committee, Wm. A. Rogers, W. J. Tomlins, Jr., Arthur Collins and Victor E. H. Hoagland.

CASUALTY COMPANY OF AMERICA, of New York. Organized and began business in 1903; capital, \$750,000. E. W. De Leon, president; Edward L. Hearn, vice-president and general manager; John E. Connelly, secretary and treasurer.

CASUALTY INSURANCE. [See Accident Insurance.]

CASUALTY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF MICHIGAN, was organized in Detroit in 1910. Officers were elected as follows: President, Charles D. Bennett, Ocean; vice-president, E. S. Raymond, Travelers; secretary-treasurer, E. H. Rhines, Standard Accident; executive committee, Charles L. Raymond, B. B. Haskins, Charles H. Garrison, and the officers.

CASUALTY UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION OF ATLANTA was organized at a meeting of branch managers and general agents of casualty companies in Atlanta, held in April, 1911. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. R. Mearns, Ocean Accident and Guarantee; vice-president, W. W. Cunningham; secretary and treasurer, Coke S. Davis.

CASUALTY UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO was organized in 1911, and the officers are: President, George A. Gilbert, Employers Liability; vice-president, George Tramel, Aetna Life; secretary-treasurer, J. T. Wagner, Travelers; executive committee, M. J. Grogan, Frankfort; George D. Webb, London Guarantee; J. E. Callender, Ocean.

CENTRAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, Des Moines, Iowa. Organized 1896; capital, \$100,000. George B. Peak, president; H. G. Everett, secretary.

CENTRAL NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1909; capital, \$300,000. James B. Hobbs, president; Henry P. Magill, general manager; Frank M. Rice, secretary.

CENTURY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1900; capital, \$105,000. The company re-insured in 1910 and retired.

CHAPMAN, ROBERT, general manager of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, is of Scottish descent and was born on the island of St. Vincent, West Indies, October 31, 1861. He was educated in the public schools and began his business career in the office of the Caledonian in 1875. He served in all departments of the company's office, both fire and life, and in 1884 was appointed inspector of agencies in the Glasgow office. The following year he was appointed head office inspector, and in 1892 secretary of the company in its Dundee office, and in 1895 jointly holding position of secretary for Dundee and Aberdeen offices. In 1899 he was made agency manager at the head office in Edinburgh, and the following year joint secretary there. While agency manager and joint secretary he visited several foreign countries and took full charge of the organization of the company, and in 1903 he was appointed manager-secretary at the London office, and in November, 1904, he was appointed general manager in place of Mr. Deuchar.

CHASE, CHARLES EDWARD, president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, March 29, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford, graduating from the High School in 1876, and in 1877 began his business career in the local agency of the Hartford Fire. In 1880 he entered the home office in a clerical capacity, and in July, 1890, was appointed second assistant secretary. He was elected vice-president in 1903, and succeeded his father in the presidency in January, 1908. He was president of the Hartford Board of Fire Underwriters from 1894 to 1908, when he declined a re-election, and was elected a member of the common council in 1892, and a member of the board of alderman in 1893 and 1895. He is actively interested in a number of Hartford organizations, being a director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Hartford Board of Trade, the Hartford National Bank and the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Company.

CHICAGO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. The first board of underwriters of Chicago was organized in 1849. W. Dole, who represented a company now long defunct, the Columbus Insurance Company of Ohio, was the first president, and John C. Dodge was secretary. After this organization fell to pieces another board was formed in 1856, with the pioneer insurance man of Chicago, Gurdin H. Hubbard of the Aetna, as president, and J. Kearney Rodgers as secretary and surveyor. In 1861 this organization was duly incorporated by the legislature as the Chicago Board of Underwriters.

Following the great fire the board was reorganized February 22, 1872 with S. M. Moore as president, General A. C. Ducat vice-president, J. Goodwin, Jr., treasurer, and Alfred Wright, secretary. The career of the board was undisturbed until 1880, when, because of violent internal dissensions, a number of members withdrew, and, on January 27, started a rival organization, to which they gave the name of the Underwriters' Exchange. The first officers were

Robert J. Smith, president; William E. Rollo, vice-president; and R. M. Trimingham, secretary. The two bodies continued their labors on parallel lines for five years, sometimes in harmony, but more often in hostility, until in 1885, after repeated efforts, a union of forces was effected. A new organization was created (the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association), and into this the Exchange was merged. The board members also became members of the association, but the Board of Underwriters was continued, shorn of all its executive powers except that of supervision of the fire patrol. This was done to comply with the state law which authorized the organization of the fire patrol. In January, 1906, the board assumed the executive powers of the old associations. Officers were elected at the annual meeting in 1911 as follows: President, Clarence S. Pellet; vice-president, M. J. Naghten; secretary, R. N. Trimingham; treasurer, H. G. Buswell; manager, H. H. Glidden.

CHICAGO FIRE INSURANCE PATROL. [See Patrol.]

CHICAGO, LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF [See Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago.]

CHICAGO, MANAGERS OF DEPARTMENTS WITH HEADQUARTERS AT.

<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Managers.</i>	<i>Offices.</i>
Aachen & Munich, . . .	H. W. Murray, . . .	23 So. La Salle St.
Ætna, . . .	T. E. Gallagher, . . .	29 So. La Salle St.
Allemanntia Fire, Pittsburg, . . .	Eliel & Loeb, . . .	29 So. La Salle St.
American Central, Missouri, . . .	Rogers & Rollo, . . .	29 So. La Salle St.
Atlas, London, . . .	Geo. E. Haas, . . .	39 So. La Salle St.
British America, . . .	W. R. Townley, . . .	76 W. Monroe St.
Caledonian, . . .	Ernest Heim, . . .	29 So. La Salle St.
Citizens, St. Louis, . . .	Dugan & Carr, . . .	39 So. La Salle St.
Commerce, Albany, . . .	Wiley, Corlies & Magill, . . .	166 La Salle St.
Commercial Union, N. Y., . . .	H. C. Eddy, . . .	76 W. Monroe St.
Continental, N. Y., . . .	C. R. Tuttle, . . .	718 Postal Telegraph Building.
Connecticut Fire, . . .	J. J. McDonald, . . .	367 Rookery Building.
Delaware, Pa., . . .	Kemp & Batchelder, . . .	Rector Building.
Detroit F. & M., . . .	I. J. Lewis, . . .	29 So. La Salle St.
Fidelity-Phenix, . . .	C. R. Street, . . .	137 So. La Salle St.
Fidelity Underwriters, . . .	C. R. Tuttle, . . .	Postal Telegraph Bldg.
Fire Association, Pa., . . .	J. W. Cochran, . . .	159 La Salle St.
Fireman's Fund, Cal., . . .	Marshall & McElhone, . . .	New York Life Bldg.
Firemen's Newark, . . .	Neal Bassett, . . .	137 So. La Salle St.
Georgia Home, . . .	S. D. Andrus, . . .	29 So. La Salle St.
German, Peoria, Ill., . . .	Brummel Bros., . . .	21 So. La Salle St.
German-American, N. Y., . . .	W. H. Sage, . . .	70 W. Monroe St.
Germania Fire, N. Y., . . .	E. G. Halle, . . .	206 Royal Building.
Girard F. & M., Philadelphia, . . .	W. E. Rollo & Son, . . .	29 So. La Salle St.
Glens Falls, N. Y., . . .	J. L. Whitlock, . . .	29 So. La Salle St.
Hamburg-Bremen, . . .	Witkowski & Affeld, . . .	29 So. La Salle St.
Hanover Fire, New York, . . .	C. W. Higley, . . .	The Temple.
Hartford Fire, Conn., . . .	Dugan & Carr, . . .	New York Life Bldg.
Insurance Co. of North America, . . .	W. N. Johnson, . . .	Am. Trust Bldg.
Law Union & Rock, London, . . .	A. F. Shaw, . . .	39 So. La Salle St.
Liverpool & London & Globe, . . .	W. S. Warren, . . .	137 So. La Salle St.
London & Lancashire, . . .	Charles E. Dox, . . .	New York Life Bldg.
Lumbermen's, Pa., . . .	Herrick & Auerbach, . . .	Calumet Building.
Mechanics, Philadelphia, . . .	Herrick & Auerbach, . . .	Calumet Building.
Michigan F. & M., Detroit, . . .	I. J. Lewis, . . .	29 So. La Salle St.

<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Managers.</i>	<i>Offices.</i>
Milwaukee Mechanics, . . .	Harry Fox, . . .	29 So. La Salle St.
Milwaukee Fire, Milwaukee, . .	Shipman & Wayne, . . .	29 So. La Salle St.
National Fire, Conn., . . .	Fred S. James, . . .	New York Life Bldg
Newark Fire, New Jersey, . . .	Carroll L. De Witt, . . .	21 La Salle St.
New York Underwriters, Munger, Vokoun, Wetmore & Witherbee, 29 So. La Salle St		
Niagara Fire, N. Y., . . .	W. L. Steele, . . .	29 So. La Salle St.
Northern, London, . . .	Gerald H. Lernit, . . .	642 Monadnock Bldg
Northwestern National, . . .	John D. McCune, . . .	210 So. La Salle St.
Orient, Hartford, . . .	Charles E. Drex, . . .	New York Life Bldg
Pacific Fire, . . .	Rollins & Burdick, . . .	29 So. La Salle St.
Palatine, London, England, . . .	H. C. Eddy, . . .	176 W. Monroe St.
Pennsylvania Fire, . . .	C. H. Barry, . . .	176 W. Monroe St.
Philadelphia Underwriters, . . .	Marsh & McLennan, . . .	29 So. La Salle St.
Phoenix, Hartford, . . .	Lovejoy & Spear, . . .	29 So. La Salle St.
Phoenix, London, . . .	M. F. Driscoll, . . .	1019 Manhattan Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa., . . .	Herrick & Auerbach, . . .	Calumet Building.
Providence-Washington, . . .	S. T. Collins, . . .	1001 Manhattan Bldg.
Prussian-National, . . .	Harold W. Letton, . . .	39 So. La Salle St.
Queen, New York, . . .	P. D. McGregor, . . .	Royal Ins. Building.
Reliance, Philadelphia, . . .	Kemp & Batchelder, . . .	Rector Building.
Royal, Liverpool, . . .	Law Brothers, . . .	1200 Royal Building.
Royal Exchange, . . .	Thos. Cooper, . . .	29 So. La Salle St.
Spring Garden, Philadelphia, Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour, 7 So. La Salle St.		
Springfield F. & M., Mass., . .	A. J. Harding, . . .	134 So. La Salle St.
Sun, London, . . .	H. N. Kelsey, . . .	New York Life Bldg.
Svea, Sweden, . . .	John Naghten & Co., . . .	29 So. La Salle St.
Union, London, . . .	A. F. Shaw & Co., . . .	New York Life Bldg.
Westchester Fire, . . .	Lotz & Schwartz, . . .	1101 Royal Building.
Western, Toronto, . . .	W. R. Townley, . . .	176 W. Monroe St.

LIFE.

Etna Life, Conn., . . .	Thomas R. Lynas, . . .	21 No. La Salle St.
Etna Life, Conn., . . .	Fred B. Mason, . . .	225 Dearborn St.
Bankers' Life, Des Moines, . . .	F. E. Horne, . . .	Tacoma Bldg.
Berkshire Life, . . .	Wyman & Palmer, . . .	Title & Trust bldg.
Canada Life, . . .	Chas. F. Bullen, . . .	The Rookery.
Connecticut Mutual, . . .	Sam'l Chase, . . .	413 Monadnock Bldg.
Connecticut General, . . .	Dr. H. C. Castor, . . .	21 So. La Salle St.
Equitable, Iowa, . . .	Suter & Taylor, . . .	Monadnock Building.
Equitable, New York, . . .	W. J. Graham, Supt., . . .	Gas Bldg.
Fidelity Mutual, Philadelphia, . .	A. E. Bennett, . . .	Chamber of Commerce.
Germany, New York, . . .	William Dechert, . . .	416 Unity Building.
Hartford Life, . . .	H. B. Johnson, . . .	122 Hartford Bldg.
Home Life, New York, . . .	G. R. McLeran, . . .	137 So. La Salle St.
Illinois Life, . . .	Home Office, . . .	Ft. Dearborn Bldg.
John Hancock Mutual, . . .	J. H. Strong, . . .	901 Association Bldg
Manhattan, New York, . . .	F. L. Morrell, . . .	Marquette Building.
Massachusetts Mutual, . . .	L. B. Bishop, . . .	Harris Trust Bldg.,
Merchants' Life Association, . .	Sterling & Kenna, . . .	502 Fisher Building.
Metropolitan Life, New York, . .	P. J. Kraus, . . .	268 E. No. Ave.
Metropolitan Life, New York, . .	H. Nevison, . . .	90 La Salle St.
Michigan Mutual, . . .	Nathan Elwell, . . .	Manhattan Bldg.
Mutual Benefit, N. J., . . .		1616 Marquette Bldg.
Mutual Benefit Life, N. J., . . .	Geo. Pick Asso. G. A., . .	First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Mutual Life, N. Y., . . .	Darby Day, . . .	The Temple.
Mutual Life of New York, . . .	Bruce Whitney, . . .	1st Natl. Bank Bldg.
National Life, U. S. of A., . . .	Home Office, . . .	29 So. La Salle St.
National, Vermont, . . .	D. G. Drake, . . .	Marquette Building.
New England Mutual, . . .	C. B. Cleveland, . . .	Hartford Building.
Northwestern Mutual, . . .	Hobart & Oates, . . .	Rookery Bldg.
New York Life, . . .	H. T. Holtz, . . .	New York Life Bldg.
Old Colony-Commercial Life, . .	Home Office, . . .	Old Colony Bldg.
Pacific Mutual Life, . . .	J. W. Jackson, . . .	Marquette Building.
Pacific Mutual Life, . . .	F. C. Goodspeed, . . .	39 So. La Salle St.
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia, . . .	McCary, Howell & Co., . .	307 Tacoma Bldg.

<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Managers.</i>	<i>Offices.</i>
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia, . .	W. W. McComber, . .	Monadnock Bldg.
Phenix Mutual, Conn., . .	Jules Girardin, . .	328 The Temple.
Provident Life & Trust, . .	Janney & Pickering, . .	Marquette Building.
Prudential,	E. T. Pape,	217 Manhattan Bldg.
Prudential,	A. X. Schmidt,	600 Royal Bldg.
Security Life,	Home Office,	Rookery Bldg.
Security Mutual, New York, . .	G. B. Zetlmeisl,	Marquette Building.
State Mutual, Mass.,	Evarts Wrenn,	Gas Bldg.
State Mutual, Mass.,	E. H. Carmack,	Gas Bldg.
Travelers, Conn.,	J. H. Nolan,	76 W. Monroe St.
Union Central, Ohio,	E. A. Ferguson,	Reliance Building.
U. S. Annuity & Life,	Home Office,	McCormick Bldg.
Union Mutual, Maine,	H. S. Dale,	84 Adams St.
United States, New York, . .	C. E. Hopkins,	115 Monroe St.

ACCIDENT, CASUALTY, ETC.

Ætna Life, Conn.,	Geo. T. French,	Ft. Dearborn Bldg.
American Surety, New York, . .	R. R. Gilkey,	Com'l. Trust Bldg.
Casualty Co. of America, . . .	Fred S. James & Co., . .	39 So. La Salle St.
Commercial Mut. Accident, P'la.,	Geo. F. Zaneis,	619 The Temple.
Continental Casualty,	Home Office,	1208 Michigan Ave.
Employers' Liability, Eng., . .	George A. Gilbert,	29 So. La Salle St.
Federal Union Surety,	Maker & Magnier,	159 So. La Salle St.
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y., . .	W. A. Alexander & Co., . .	New York Life Bldg.
Fidelity & Deposit Co., Balt., . .	Conkling, Price & Webb, . .	39 So. La Salle St.
Frankfort Acc't and Plate Glass, .	M. J. Grogan,	29 So. La Salle St.
Gr. Eastern Cas. & Indem., N. Y., .	S. Greenbaum,	Com'l. Trust Bldg.
Guaranty Co. of No. America, . .	John R. Pruyn,	400 The Temple.
Hartford Steam Boiler,	H. M. Lemon,	800 Royal Building.
Lloyds Plate Glass, N. Y., . . .	Munger, Vokoun, Wet-	
	more & Wetherbee,	29 So. La Salle St.
London Guarantee and Acc't, . .	F. W. Lawson,	134 So. La Salle St.
Mass. Bonding, Boston,	Moore, Case, Lyman & Hubbard,	29 So. La Salle St.
Maryland Casualty Co.,	C. C. Davis,	39 So. La Salle St.
Metropolitan Plate Glass, . . .	Chas. F. Pogge,	29 So. La Salle St.
National Surety,	Joyce & Co.,	Rookery Building.
New Amsterdam Casualty, . . .	C. J. Porter,	39 So. La Salle St.
New Jersey Plate Glass,	A. G. Kuhns, Jr.,	29 So. La Salle St.
Ocean Accident & Guarantee, . .	J. E. Callender,	Rector Building.
Pacific Mutual,	H. B. Morgan,	Marquette Building.
Preferred Accident, New York, . .	W. J. Aiken,	Rookery Building.
Standard Accident,	Moore, Case, Lyman & Hubbard,	29 So. La Salle St.
United States Casualty,	Chas. H. Eldridge,	7 So. La Salle St.
U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., . .	F. A. Hancock,	39 So. La Salle St.
United States Guarantee,	John R. Pruyn,	400 The Temple.

CHICAGO UNDERWRITERS' Association. [See Chicago Board of Underwriters.]

CHILDS, ARTHUR E., president of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston, is a native of Montreal, Canada, where he was born September 16, 1869. He was educated in the common schools of Montreal and graduated from McGill University of that city, with the degree of B.Sc. M.Sc. and he is also a graduate of the Central Technical College, London. He began his business career in connection with electric light, traction and power enterprises, and in 1897 organized the Light, Heat and Power Corporation to acquire lighting, heating and power plants in the eastern states, and was elected president of the corporation. He is president and a director of the Massachusetts Lighting com-

panies and of the Boston and Worcester Street Railway Company, as well as a director in several other light and power corporations, and was elected president of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company in 1907.

CHRISTOPHER, RICHARD C., assistant United States manager of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Scotland, was born in New York city, and was educated in the public schools of that city and in Dolbear's Business College. He entered the employ of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, afterwards becoming special agent for New York state, and in 1890 he was appointed general agent for the same company in the middle department field. From 1892-1894 he represented the Caledonian Insurance Company and Niagara Fire Insurance Company as general agent in the same field, and from the latter year until 1905 was general agent for the Caledonian Insurance Company in the same territory. He was elected president of the Underwriters Association of the middle department in 1904, but resigned when appointed second assistant manager of the Caledonian in 1905. He was appointed to his present position in 1906, and is also vice-president and a director of the Caledonian-American Insurance Company of New York.

CHRISTY, EDWIN WAKEFIELD, was born at Payne's Corners, Trumbull county, O., November 29, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of Warren, O., Hiram College, and the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter institution in 1887. Was engaged in general insurance business, fire, life, and accident, at Warren, O., some time prior to 1889, at which time he contracted with the United States Life Insurance Company, representing it in eastern Ohio. He was afterwards promoted to manager of the Cleveland agency, controlling the northern half of Ohio, and later was made manager also of the Cincinnati agency of the same company, and now controls the entire state of Ohio, managing the Cleveland and Cincinnati offices separately. He is a director in the Colonial National Bank, vice-president City Trust Company, also director Lucas County Savings Bank, Toledo, O., Southern Ohio Traction Company, and Mud Lake Lumber Company; a member of the Roadside and Century Clubs of Cleveland, and a member of the Church of Christ of Cleveland.

CHUBB, WILLIAM, president of the Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia was born in that city March 21, 1845. After leaving school at the age of fifteen years, he entered the office of the Reliance as clerk, and his whole business life has been connected with that company. He was elected secretary in 1869, vice-president in 1892, and president in 1894.

CILLEY, ALMON BENJAMIN, former manager of the Equitable Accident Insurance Company of Boston, was born of American parentage at South Newbury, New Hampshire, May 7, 1865. He received a common school education, and his early vocation was that of

a farmer boy and clerk in a general store. Later he entered the United States Railway mail service, which he left to enter the accident insurance business, as an agent of the United States Casualty in Boston, subsequently becoming special agent and general agent for the company. In 1907, he was appointed United States manager for the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association, on its beginning business in the United States, and on the re-insurance of the business in the United States Casualty Company, he was appointed manager of that company's accident and health insurance departments. He resigned in 1909, and in 1910 was appointed manager of the commercial accident department of the Equitable Accident Insurance Company of Boston, but resigned in 1911 and entered other business.

CINCINNATI EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY (Mutual), Cincinnati, O. Organized 1826. Frank J. Jones, president; E. H. Ernst, secretary.

CINCINNATI LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized December 16, 1890, the first officers being Charles E. Logan, president; M. J. Mack, vice-president; S. M. Brandebury, treasurer; and Frank M. Joyce, secretary. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in May, 1911, are: President, J. W. Kirgan, Fidelity Mutual; vice-president, Charles J. Stern, Union Central; treasurer, L. B. Simrall, Penn Mutual; secretary, W. A. R. Bruehl, Jr., Home Life; executive committee, W. M. Dunbar, A. F. Somner, Samuel Straus, S. P. Ellis, Frank H. Simpson and the officers.

CINCINNATI UNDERWRITERS. Composed of the Eureka Fire and Marine and Security Insurance Companies of Cincinnati. F. A. Rothier, president; Adam Benus, secretary; Rudolph Heintz, assistant secretary.

CINCINNATI UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION of Cincinnati, O. At the annual meeting held in January, 1911, the following officers were elected: President, B. T. Clemons; vice-president, Albert W. Schell; treasurer, E. T. Weiss; secretary, William Stredelman; governing committee, B. T. Clemons, A. W. Schell, William Stredelman, Ed F. Weiss, F. J. Blaine, Louis L. Rauh, Carl Kleve, Jr.

CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Charles Town, W. Va. Organized 1907; capital, \$200,000. R. P. Chew, president; R. W. Alexander, secretary.

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1837; capital, \$200,000. Charles E. Chase, president; P. O. Crocker, secretary.

CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1870; capital, \$100,000. Ed. Kelly, Jr., president; A. S. Bishop, secretary.

CITIZENS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Incorporated 1846. George W. Hinkley, president and treasurer; Charles F. Bowers, secretary.

CITIZENS NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Anchorage, Ky. Organized 1904. Chas. D. Pearce, president; J. W. Peake, secretary; W. W. Moore, general manager.

CITIZENS TRUST AND GUARANTEE COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA, Parkersburg, W. Va. Organized 1899; capital, \$400,000. W. G. Peterkin, president; J. H. Knapp, secretary.

CITY OF NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1905; capital \$500,000. Major A. White, president; J. Carroll French, secretary.

CLARK, ERNEST J., Baltimore, formerly secretary of the National Association of Life Underwriters, was born near Newtonville, O., June 27, 1872. He received a university education, graduating from the Lebanon University in the class of 1890. After teaching school for one year, he entered the life insurance business in Cincinnati, and in 1892 was appointed assistant superintendent of agents in Ohio for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. In June, 1894, he was appointed superintendent of agents for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company for Ohio and West Virginia, and in January, 1897, he was appointed state agent for the John Hancock for Maryland and the District of Columbia, which position he still holds. Mr. Clark was one of the organizers of the Baltimore Life Underwriters' Association, and has served the association in the capacities of president and secretary. He was elected secretary of the National Association of Life Underwriters at its annual convention in Indianapolis in 1904, was re-elected at Hartford in 1905, and again at St. Louis in 1906. He was elected chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters in 1909. Mr. Clark was also vice-president of the United Surety Company of Baltimore, but resigned in June, 1910.

CLARK, OSMAN DEWEY, secretary of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt., was born at Montpelier, November 26, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of that place and graduated from Amherst College in 1876. He was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1879, and entered the service of the National Life as assistant secretary in 1885, and served as such until elected to the secretaryship in 1899. He is a director of the company, and served during the Spanish-American war as Colonel of the First Vermont Volunteer Infantry.

CLARK, WILLIAM B., president of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in that city in June, 1841. When sixteen years old he entered the office of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford as bookkeeper, and remained with that company eleven years, the last four as secretary. Mr. Clark joined

the *Ætna* in 1868 as assistant secretary. He was elected vice-president in September, 1888, and was elected president November 30, 1892. He was vice-president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in 1894 and 1895, and was elected to the presidency of the board in 1896.

CLAUSES, LIMITING, IN FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES
[See Policy Forms, Fire.]

CLAUSES LIMITING THE LIABILITY OF THE INSURER, IN FIRE INSURANCE. [See Co-Insurance Clause - Legislation; Policy Forms, Fire.]

CLEMENCE, E. R., treasurer of the Underwriters' Association of the middle department, was born at Terryville, Conn., March 5, 1847, and was educated in the schools of that state. He began the insurance business in Philadelphia in the old-established firm of James I. Boswell in 1871, and when the *Ætna* Insurance Company established its branch office in that city in 1875 was appointed chief clerk. Mr. Clemence has been identified with the middle department association since its organization, and was its secretary and treasurer from November, 1888, to April, 1905,—on that date the offices were divided and he was appointed treasurer.

CLEVELAND FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE. In May, 1889, the Cleveland Board of Fire Underwriters was reorganized with the above title. The organization was completed in June with the following officers: A. W. Parsons, president; A. W. Neale, vice-president; J. T. Kirkwood, treasurer; M. C. Willis, secretary. The officers elected at the annual meeting in February, 1911, were: President, A. H. Bedell; vice-president, O. M. McAninch; secretary, M. C. Willis. Mr. Bedell resigned in May and Mr. McAninch was elected president to succeed him.

CLEVELAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio. Organized 1907; capital paid in, \$200,000. Wm. H. Hunt, president; L. Q. Rawson, secretary.

CLEVELAND LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in May, 1889. The original officers were: F. A. Kendall, president; J. W. Lee and W. B. Hillman, vice-presidents; J. C. Trask, secretary; O. N. Olmsted, treasurer. The present officers and executive committee of the association, who were elected at the annual meeting in April, 1911, are: President, Herman Moss, Equitable Life, New York; vice-president, E. B. Hamlin, National Life; second vice-president, E. W. Snyder, Massachusetts Mutual; secretary, T. M. Norris, Union Central; treasurer, O. N. Olmsted; executive committee, Harry F. McNutt, New England Mutual, chairman; W. H. Whitney, Phoenix Mutual; Dr. E. J. Stone, Northwestern Mutual; J. M. Mackintosh, Prudential, and A. D. Hatfield, State Mutual.

CLIFFORD, CHARLES CLIFTON, assistant secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, Manchester, N. H., was educated in the public schools of that city and began his business career as a clerk in the local post-office. He is a native of New Hampshire, and was born of American parentage at Danville, N. H., August 8, 1865. He began his insurance career with the New Hampshire Fire in 1885, and was appointed special agent of the company for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut in 1893. He was appointed to his present position in 1905.

CLUNES, JAMES, manager of the fire and life departments of the London Assurance Corporation at the home office, is a native of Scotland. In 1861 he entered the Edinburgh office of the Alliance, and, after serving an apprenticeship there, was transferred to the foreign department in London, where he remained some years. He was then sent to Scotland as chief clerk and surveyor, and was afterwards made the company's manager in Scotland. In 1881 he was appointed sub-manager at the head office of the Commercial Union, and this was succeeded by his appointment as manager of the fire-department of the London Assurance in 1882, and of the life department in 1895.

COBBAN, WALTER H., is a native of Lowell, Wis., where he was born January 7, 1859. He had a common school education and was raised on a farm in Wisconsin. He began insurance work in 1882 as a local agent, and from 1886 to 1890 was special agent for Dakota companies. After two years with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company he re-entered the fire insurance field. Mr. Cobban was secretary of the Minnesota and Dakota Fire Underwriters in 1893 and president of that organization in 1894. He was state agent of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company for Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, for ten years, 1892 to 1902. He was appointed manager in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota for the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford January 2, 1902, and in 1907 was appointed manager for western Pennsylvania of the General Adjustment Bureau, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, but resigned in 1909, and was special agent of the Calumet Insurance Company in Wisconsin and Minnesota until May, 1910, when he became an independent adjuster with headquarters in Pittsburgh.

COCHRAN, GEORGE IRA, president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born near Toronto, Canada, July 1, 1863. He removed with his parents to Japan in 1873, where the family resided until 1879. In the latter year his father returned to his former home at Toronto, where young George entered Toronto University and where later he was called to the bar. He went to Los Angeles in 1888, and became actively interested in many of the business enterprises of southern California. He is a director of the Broadway Bank and Trust Company, Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank, Southern California, Edison Company, and

of many other corporations. He was also vice-president of the Conservative Life Insurance Company, and became president of the Pacific Mutual Life shortly after those two companies were consolidated in 1906. He is also treasurer of the University of Southern California and member of Los Angeles Civil Service Commission.

COCHRAN, RICHARD ELLIS, third vice-president and a director of the United States Life Insurance Company, was born June 24, 1849, in York, Pa., of Scotch, Irish, and German ancestry. He was educated in public and private schools, and his early vocation was that of a printer. Afterwards he was a coal operator. He went into the life insurance business some years ago with the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, of which he is now third vice-president. Mr. Cochran was elected president of the National Association of Life Underwriters at the annual meeting in 1898. He was president of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York in 1896 and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society of New York in 1900. He is also a director of the Crex Carpet Company of New York, president and director of The Dairy Supply Company of America, and trustee of the Empire City Savings Bank of New York.

COCHRAN, SAMUEL POYNTZ, member of the firm of Trezevant & Cochran, Dallas, Tex., southwestern department managers for a number of prominent companies, was born in Lexington, Ky., September 11, 1855, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was educated in the public schools in Covington, Ky., and on leaving school in 1873 he began his insurance career as one of the surveying corps employed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters to survey and rate Cincinnati, Ohio, on the schedule plan. He was engaged in this work in Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo, Ohio, for about a year, and then entered the general agency office of J. W. Cochran & Sons, general agents of the Franklin Fire of Philadelphia, at Lexington, Ky. Later he engaged in the local agency business at Covington, and served as deputy United States marshal for the eastern district of Kentucky. In 1881 he became special agent of the Phoenix of Hartford for Texas, and for a short time acted in the same capacity for the Springfield Fire and Marine. On July 1, 1883, he became connected with and on January 1, 1884, was admitted to full partnership in the firm of Dargan & Trezevant, and July 1, 1888, the firm name was changed to Trezevant & Cochran. Mr. Cochran is prominent in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar, Shriner, and 33d degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is actively interested in many public enterprises. The general agency of Trezevant & Cochran was established in March, 1876, by Dargan & Trezevant, with the Fire Association of Philadelphia as its first company, which has remained continuously in the office.

COFRAN, J. W. G., vice-president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born at Goshen, N. H., and was reared on a farm. In 1874, being then a resident of San Francisco, he entered

the office of the Commercial Insurance Company as office boy. In July, 1881, he became a special agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and in 1886 associate manager of its Pacific Coast department with Mr. Belden. In 1895 Mr. Cofran was transferred by the company to Chicago, where he became assistant general agent of the western department. On the death of Mr. Heywood he was advanced to associate general agent of the department with Mr. Bissell, his appointment dating from June 1, 1896. On December 1st, 1909, he was elected vice-president of the company and removed to the home office at Hartford.

COHEN, MAX, insurance journalist, was born at Lowenberg, Germany, January 26, 1846, and came to the United States when a lad of twelve years, taking up his residence at Washington, D. C. In the early part of 1862, while serving his apprenticeship in the printing office, and not much more than seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Third Indiana Cavalry, but after three months service, being stricken down with southern fever, he was discharged as "a minor." When General Early, with his Confederates, made the raid into Maryland, Max promptly re-enlisted for the defense of Washington, in the company hurriedly formed at the government printing office. On the completion of his apprenticeship he went to work on the Washington Chronicle, and in the course of time became its advertising manager. He resigned that position in 1876 to engage in the printing business. Prominently identifying himself with fraternal orders, he studied their life insurance features, and made strenuous efforts to secure a more reliable system and the creation of proper reserve funds. This led him, in 1886, to dispose of his printing business to engage in life insurance. In 1889 he discontinued that business and established the insurance journal *Views* to advocate federal regulation of insurance. To his energetic efforts is largely due the prominence given to this subject in Congress, and the identification of insurance with corporations engaged in inter-state commerce in the congressional enactments creating the department of commerce and labor. Mr. Cohen is author of "Garfield Souvenirs," "Gems of Press and Pulpit," and other works which have attained popularity.

CO-INSURANCE CLAUSE IN FIRE UNDERWRITING. The 80 per cent. co-insurance clause, which was adopted by fire insurance companies and associations, went into effect on rated risks in New York, New England, and many of the principal cities from 1892 to 1899, but encountered considerable opposition from property-owners almost solely because it was not understood, and excited hostile legislation in a large number of legislatures.

The Missouri and Tennessee legislatures adopted laws prohibiting limiting clauses in 1893. The Maine legislature passed a law in 1893, but repealed it in 1895. The Missouri legislature in 1903, however, amended its law, so as to permit the clause to be used in cities of the state containing 100,000 inhabitants or over, provided

acceptance by the insured is endorsed on the policy, and in the same year the Tennessee legislature amended the law of that state so as to make the use of the co-insurance clause optional.

In 1894 anti-co-insurance legislation appeared in the legislatures of Iowa, Louisiana, New York, South Carolina, and Virginia. It was successful in the first two and failed in the other three.

In 1895 bills prohibiting limiting clauses were adopted in Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and failed in Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, and Massachusetts. The Idaho bill was vetoed by the Governor.

In 1896 the legislatures of Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Vermont, and Virginia considered similar bills. The Ohio bill became a law, those in the other states were defeated.

In 1897 similar bills were introduced in Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, and North Carolina, but were not passed. The legislatures of Iowa and Wisconsin revised their insurance laws, and in doing so substituted new sections in reference to the co-insurance clause for those standing.

In 1898, anti-co-insurance bills appeared in the legislatures of Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Virginia, but failed to pass. In 1899 these bills were introduced in the legislatures of Illinois, Massachusetts, and Nebraska without success. In 1900 a bill passed the New Jersey legislature and became a law, but a similar bill in the Massachusetts legislature failed.

In 1901 anti-co-insurance bills failed in the legislatures of Alabama, Colorado, Massachusetts, and Missouri. The Indiana law was amended.

In 1902 an anti-co-insurance bill in the Maryland legislature failed, but, on the other hand, the Ohio legislature repealed the law of that state.

Bills were passed by the Minnesota and Tennessee legislatures of 1903 to make the use of the co-insurance clause optional in the state. The amended Minnesota law permits the use of the clause on risks of \$25,000 and over, and the Tennessee law makes its use optional in cities of 15,000 population and over. Missouri modified its law so as to permit the use of the clause in cities having 100,000 population and over. An anti-co-insurance bill in the Illinois legislature of 1903 failed. An anti-co-insurance bill in the Maryland legislature of 1904 failed, and a bill to repeal the Missouri law in the legislature of 1905 failed of passage, as did also a bill in the Tennessee legislature. A bill to prohibit the co-insurance clause in Kansas also failed of enactment in 1905. Bills in the legislatures of North Carolina, Alabama, and West Virginia in 1907 failed of enactment. Minnesota amended the law slightly and in 1908 Louisiana amended its co-insurance law, and bills were pending in several legislatures when this record closed.

Laws prohibiting the co-insurance clauses are in force, therefore, in ten states: Missouri (1893, modified in 1903 as to cities), Tennessee (1893), Iowa (1897), Louisiana (1894), Indiana (1895),

Georgia (1895), Michigan (1895), Minnesota (1895), Wisconsin (1897), New Jersey (1900).

The Georgia law (known as the Dodson law) of 1895 is as follows:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act all insurance companies issuing policies on property in this State shall pay to their policyholders the full amount of loss sustained upon the property insured by them; provided said amount of loss does not exceed the amount of insurance expressed in the policy, and that all stipulations in such policies to the contrary shall be null and void; provided that in cases of losses on stocks of goods and merchandise and other species of personal property changing in specifics and quantity by the usual customs of trade, only the actual value of the property at the time of loss may be recovered, provided the loss does not exceed the amount expressed in the policy.

The Indiana law of 1895, as amended in 1901, is as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company doing business in this State to issue any policy or contract of insurance covering property in this State which shall contain any clause or provision requiring the assured to take out or maintain a larger amount of insurance than that expressed in such policy, nor in any way providing that the assured shall be liable as co-insurer with the company issuing the policy for any part of the loss or damage which may be caused by fire or lightning to the property described in such policy, and any such clause or provision shall be null and void and to no effect, except that it may be lawful for such insurance companies to issue, and it may be optional with the assured to accept a policy or contract of insurance containing a co-insurance clause or provision when a reduction in the rate for insurance on the property described in such policy is the consideration named, and when so accepted the co-insurance clause or provision shall be binding on the assured and the company: Provided, that the provision of this act shall not apply to railroad or marine insurance.

Section 2. The insertion of any such clauses, riders, or provisions, except as provided in the first section of this act, shall be null and void.

Section 3. Any insurance company violating the provisions of this law shall, upon conviction, forfeit its right to do business in this State.

Section 4. Any person, upon knowledge of a violation of the provisions of this act, may file with the auditor of State charges in writing, detailing the charges clearly. The auditor of State, upon receiving such notice, shall forthwith give ten days' notice to the president of the insurance company charged with such violation, requiring said company to appear before him and show cause why the authority of said company to do business in this State should not be revoked.

Section 5. Any insurance company doing business in this State failing to appear before the auditor of State as required in notice issued by him, for a period of twenty days after the mailing of such notice, as required by this act, shall be found guilty of having violated its provisions, and the auditor of State shall forthwith suspend such company from doing business in this State until its compliance is made with this act.

Section 6. Upon the appearance of any insurance company charged with a violation of the provisions of this act, a full hearing of the charges shall be had before the auditor of State. The auditor of State shall have exclusive jurisdiction of such hearing. After such hearing is had the auditor of State shall render a judgment of guilty or not guilty; and in case he shall find such insurance company guilty of a violation of this act, he shall forthwith suspend such company from doing business in this State, and said company shall stand so suspended until a full and complete compliance is made by it with the provisions of this act.

The following is Section 1746 of the code, adopted by the Iowa legislature in 1897. It takes the place of the Iowa anti-co-insurance law of 1894:

Section 1746. Any provision, contract, or stipulation contained in any policy of insurance issued by any insurance company doing business in the State under the provisions of this chapter, providing or stipulating that the insured shall maintain any insurance or any property covered by such policy to any extent, or shall to any extent be an insurer of the property insured in such policy, shall be void, and the auditor of State shall refuse to authorize any such company to do business or to renew the authority or the certificate of any such company when the form of policy issued or proposed contains any such provision, contract, or stipulation. No condition or stipulation in a policy of insurance fixing the amount of liability or recovery under such policy with reference to pro-rating with other insurance on property shall be valid, except as to other valid and collectible insurance, any agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Louisiana legislature in 1908 enacted the following:

Section 1. That no insurance policy hereafter issued by any insurance company authorized to do business in this State, shall contain any clause or provision requiring the assured to take out or maintain a larger amount of insurance than that covered by such policy, nor in any way providing that the assured shall be liable as co-insurer with the company issuing the policy for any part of the loss or damage which may be occasioned by fire, lightning or windstorm to the property located in this State covered by such policy, nor making provisions for a reduction of such loss or damage, or any part thereof, by reason of the failure of the assured to take out and maintain other insurance upon said property. And all clauses and provisions in such insurance policies, issued after the taking effect of this Act, in contravention of the prohibitions in this act contained, shall be *ab initio* void and of no effect. Provided, that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to policies issued upon personal or movable property whenever the said policies are stamped on the face and back of the policy as follows: "This policy is issued subject to the conditions of the co-insurance clause attached hereto."

The following is the Michigan law of 1895:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful hereafter for any fire insurance company doing business in the State of Michigan to provide by any insurance policy issued by it or by any clause therein, or by any separate agreement, contract, or otherwise, that the liability of said insurance company to the insured shall be limited or restricted by reason of the failures of the said insured to insure the property covered by said policy for any certain amount or proportion of the actual cash value of such property.

Section 2. Any provision of any policy, or any contract or agreement contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be absolutely void, and any insurance company issuing any policy of insurance containing any such provision shall be liable to the insured under such policy in the same manner and to the same extent as if such provision were not therein contained.

Section 3. Any company, or companies, violating the provisions of the first section of this act, upon notice and satisfactory proof thereof being made to the commissioner of insurance, shall have its or their authority to transact business in the State of Michigan revoked for a period of not less than ninety days, and any insurance company whose license to do business in Michigan may be so revoked by the commissioner of insurance shall not again be permitted to do business in Michigan until all penalties due hereunder shall be paid, together with any expenses that may be due under the provisions of this act to the commissioner of insurance.

Section 4. Any individual, firm, corporation, or association, company or companies, violating the provisions of Section 1 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit to the State a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, to be collected by the commissioner of insurance in an action of debt.

The Michigan legislature of 1907 enacted a law to provide for co-insurance rider clauses to be attached to the standard policy form. The act reads as follows:

Section 1. Whenever any person, firm or corporation shall make written application to any insurance company, authorized to do business within the State of Michigan, to attach to any existing policy or to one to be issued by such company, the latter shall have the right to issue and attach such co-insurance clause, but not otherwise.

Section 2. Such application shall be made substantially in the following form:

....hereby request that there be attached to policy No. of the insurance company, the following coinsurance clause, to wit:

"It is hereby agreed that the assured shall maintain insurance during the life of this policy, upon the property hereby insured, to the extent of at least per cent. of the actual cash value thereof, and that failing to do so the assured shall be a coinsurer to the extent of the difference between the amount insured and the said per cent. of the cash value, and to that extent shall bear his, her, or their proportion of any loss. It is also agreed that if this policy be divided into two or more items the foregoing conditions shall apply to each item separately. To the provisions of which agree in consideration of a reduced premium rate.

"It is understood by the undersigned that the effect of the above mentioned coinsurance clause when attached will be to reduce the liability of the insurance company unless the property described in the policy covered by said insurance is insured for per cent. of its actual cash value, except where the loss exceeds the amount of the insurance required under this clause."

Dated.....

Assured.

Section 3. All coinsurance rider clauses attached to any insurance policy in pursuance of the application mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be in the form therein stated and duly signed by the company or its authorized agent.

The Minnesota law of 1895 is a part of Section 25 of the General Insurance Law adopted that year. The clause is as follows:

Section 25. ...Any provision, contract, or stipulation contained in any contract or policy of insurance issued or made by any fire insurance company, association, syndicate, or corporation, insuring any property within this State, except risks equipped by automatic sprinklers, whereby it is provided or stipulated that the assured shall maintain insurance on any property covered by the policy to the extent of eighty per cent. on the value thereof, or to any extent whatever, and any provision or stipulation in any such contract or policy of insurance that the insured shall be an insurer of the property insured to any extent, and any provision or stipulation in any such contract or policy to the effect that the insured shall bear any portion of the loss on the property insured, are hereby declared to be null and void, and the liability of the company, syndicate, association, or corporation issuing the policy shall be the same as if no such agreement, stipulation, or contract were contained in such policy, nor shall any such insurance company insert any condition, stipulation, or agreement in any policy of insurance requiring a certificate from any notary public, justice of the peace, or other magistrate or person, as to anything whatever connected with such insurance or loss, and any such condition or stipulation shall be void.

The legislature of 1903, however, modified the above by adding a provision permitting the co-insurance clause in policies on other risks than dwellings and farm property in excess of \$25,000 where consideration is given in a reduced rate. This addition to the section (25) is as follows:

Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for such insurance companies, at the written request of the insured only, to issue, and it may be optional with the assured to accept a policy or contract of insurance containing a co-insurance clause or provision wherever a reduction in the rate of insurance on the

property described in such policy is the consideration named for the taking of such co-insurance, and when so requested in writing, of which fact such writing shall be the only evidence and so accepted, the said coinsurance clause or provision shall be binding on the assured and on the company issuing such policy; provided, further, that the clause herein relating to coinsurance shall in no case apply to dwellings or to farm property; nor shall said clause apply to any risk wherein the total insurance shall be less than \$25,000 on any one risk, except grain elevators and warehouses and contents of same, and any person who solicits insurance and procures the application therefor shall be held to be the agent of the party thereafter issuing the policy upon such application, or a renewal thereof, anything in the application or policy to the contrary notwithstanding.

The legislature of 1907 amended this section, reducing the amount of insurance to \$20,000.

An act amending the standard fire insurance policy section of the general laws of 1895 was passed by the Minnesota legislature of 1897. Section 53 (Chapter 175), as amended, contains the following among the stipulations in the standard policy:

Seventh—No provision shall be attached to or included in said policy limiting the amount to be paid in case of total loss on buildings to less than the amount of insurance on the same.

This stipulation, is, however, governed by the amendment to Section 25 of the General Insurance Law passed in 1903 and printed above.

The following is the text of the Missouri law of 1893, as amended by the act of 1903:

Section 7972 R. S. No fire insurance policy which may be issued after this section takes effect shall contain any clause or provision requiring the assured to take out or maintain a larger amount of insurance than that covered by such policy, nor in any way providing that the assured shall be liable as co-insurer with the company issuing the policy for any part of the loss or damage which may be occasioned by fire or lightning to the property covered by such policy, nor making provision for a reduction of such loss or damage, or any part thereof, by reason of the failure of the assured to take out or maintain other insurance upon said property, unless the acceptance by the insured of said clause or provision is endorsed upon the policy by signing across said clause or provision the name of the assured to whom said policy is issued; provided, that the provisions of this clause shall only apply to cities in this State containing 100,000 inhabitants or over. And all clauses and provisions in fire policies issued after the taking effect of this section in contravention of this section shall be ab initio void and of no effect.

The New Jersey law of 1900 is as follows:

Section 1. No fire insurance company doing business in this State may issue any policy or contract of insurance covering property in this State which shall contain any clause or provision requiring the assured to take out or maintain a larger amount of insurance than that expressed in such policy, nor in any way providing that the assured shall be liable as co-insurer with the company issuing the policy for any part of the loss or damage which may be caused by fire or lightning to the property described in such policy, and any such clause or provision shall be null and void and of no effect; provided that it may be optional with the assured to accept a policy or contract of insurance containing a co-insurance clause or provision when a reduction in the rate for insurance on the property described in such policy is the consideration named in such clause, and when so accepted the co-insurance clause or provision shall be binding on the insured.

The following is the text of the Tennessee law of 1893:

Section 1. That insurance companies shall pay their policy-holders the full amount of loss sustained upon property insured by them, provided said amount of loss does not exceed the amount of insurance expressed in the policy, and that all stipulations in such policies to the contrary are and shall be null and void; provided, however, that insurance policies issued upon cotton in bales shall not be subject to the provisions of this act.

The following is the full text of the act to amend the anti-co-insurance act of 1893 as enacted by the Tennessee legislature in 1903. It amends the act by adding to the first section the following:

Provided, however, That a three-quarter value limit clause may be applied to a policy of insurance if it is left optional with the insured whether he will accept said clause or not, and said option is, in fact, given him, and when accepted by the policy-holder it shall be a valid contract between the company and the policy-holder; provided, however, that said clause shall be absolutely void even if accepted by the policy-holder, except under the following conditions, to wit:

1. Said three-fourths clause shall be printed in bold type across the face of the policy or on a separate form as a special agreement, this separate form to be also printed in clear type of reasonable size, and it shall provide therein in event of loss, if it appears that there is an excess in the face of the policy over and above 75 per cent. of the cash value of the property insured, that the company shall return to the assured all premiums that have been paid on such excess, and it shall also be a condition precedent to the validity of said three-fourths value limit clause that the insurance company has given to the insured accepting such a clause upon any policy, not less than 25 per cent. reduction from the present basis rate as shown by the rate sheets in the office of the insurance commissioner, and, if the basis rate should be lowered, then said reduction of not less than 35 per cent. shall be given from such lowered basis rate, but if in any case the basis rate be raised from the present existing rate, said three-fourths clause even if applied with the consent of the assured, and said reduction is given, it shall be absolutely null and void as to said policy.

Provided, also, a coinsurance clause in a policy, or attached in the form of a rider, shall be valid if printed in clear bold type either across the face of the policy or on said rider, and accepted by the insured after the option to accept same or reject same has been given him; provided, that, if said co insurance clause is accepted by the policy-holder it shall be a condition precedent to its validity that the assured has been allowed a reduction from the present basis rate, as shown by rate sheet now on file in the office of the insurance commissioner of not less than 5 per cent. on 75 per cent. coinsurance clause, not less than 10 per cent. on an 80 per cent. coinsurance clause, and not less than 15 per cent. on a 90 per cent. coinsurance clause, and if the present basis rate is lowered the insured shall receive the benefit of the same reduction upon the lowered rate, but if the basis rate is raised in any case said coinsurance clause shall be void as to said policy, although the insured has received the benefit of the reduced rate.

Provided, further, That said coinsurance clause shall apply only to cities and towns in this state having a population of more than 15,000 by the census of 1900 or any subsequent federal census.

The following is Section one of Chapter 343 of the act of April 24, 1897, of the Wisconsin legislature. It is a substitute for the anti-co-insurance law of 1895, which absolutely prohibited limiting clauses. [See Cyclopedia for 1896-97.]

Section 1. No insurance company doing business in this State shall issue any policy of insurance containing any provision limiting the amount to be paid in case of loss below the actual cash value of the property, if within the amount of the insurance for which premium is paid, and no such company

shall require the use of any so-called co-insurance clauses or riders to be attached or made a part of any policy of insurance except at the option of the insured, and every such company shall give to every applicant for insurance the rate of premium demanded with and without such clause or rider. The commissioner of insurance, upon evidence furnished to him that any such insurance company has failed when requested to furnish any applicant for insurance such separate rates, shall forthwith revoke the license of said company and all its agents. If any company which violates any provision of this section is incorporated under the laws of this State such violation shall be cause for forfeiting its charter, and the attorney-general shall institute proceedings to have such forfeiture declared.

THE CO-INSURANCE CLAUSE DEFINED.

What is known in the United States as "co-insurance" has been common to marine underwriting under the name of "average" from the earliest knowledge we have of insurance. The principle involved is that of a common peril shared by all interested. If any portion of a cargo was jettisoned in order to save the rest, or if the whole cargo was thrown overboard to save the ship, all whose interests were imperiled contributed to make good the loss. In fire insurance the principal is applied to all policies issued in France, Belgium, Germany, and Russia. It is used in floating policies in the United Kingdom, and in English policies in Egypt, India, China, and Japan. It has been used in a desultory fashion in the United States, at different times, but it is only within a few years that a serious attempt has been made to apply co-insurance universally to fire insurance policies in this country.

The principal is that the entire property at risk should bear the burden of the loss of any part of it. That can only be done when the property is either fully insured or is totally destroyed. The co-insurance clause is only operative in partial losses, which are a large percentage of the fire losses. In these cases the owner contracts that he will either carry insurance to the limit required, or himself become a co-insurer for the deficiency. Without this clause the underwriter cannot intelligently rate any risk. Property worth \$10,000 and insured for \$10,000 is a very different risk from the same property insured for \$1,000. In the one case the destruction of one-tenth of the property means a 10 per cent. loss, and in the other case it means a total loss. The two risks cannot properly be written at the same rate, because they do not involve the same hazard. The effect of the universal application of the principle would be that the amount of insurance would be somewhat increased, the premium rate would be reduced, while rates would be equalized as between the owners who have heretofore carried partial insurance and those who have carried full insurance. For some reason, which it would be difficult to explain, except upon the hypothesis that the property-owner does not know the exact value of his property, but that he ought to be able to guess within a named percentage of it, the clause which has come into use in the United States is known as the "percentage co-insurance clause," and in the standard forms of policies reads:

If at the time of fire the whole amount of insurance on the property covered by this policy shall be less than per cent. of the actual cash value thereof, this company shall in case of loss or damage be liable for only such portion of such loss or damage as the amount insured by this policy shall bear to the said per cent. of the actual cash value of such property.

The French clause translated reads:

If at the time of a fire the value of the objects covered by the policy is found to exceed the total of the insurance, the assured is considered as having remained his own insurer for that excess, and he is to bear in that character his proportion of the loss.

The German clause employed is:

If in case of a fire the insured objects should exceed the sum insured, and they should be partly saved, the assured will be considered as self-insurer for the excess, and is to bear his share of the loss *pro rata*.

To make another illustration of the operation of the co-insurance clause in the United States policy: suppose the percentage inserted in the clause is 80, if the whole amount of insurance at time of fire be less than eighty per cent. of value of the insured property, the owner must bear his share of any loss for the difference between the total amount of insurance carried and eighty per cent. of the value of the property insured, just as though he were an insurance company and had issued his policy for this amount. Thus, with a stock of goods worth \$10,000 and an insurance of only \$5,000, \$8,000 would be eighty per cent. of value, which would make the owner, in case of a fire, be interested to the extent of \$3,000, just as though he were an insurance company and had issued a policy insuring his own property for \$3,000. This would make the necessary \$8,000 insurance, or eighty per cent. of value, he having become a co-insurer with the regular insurance company, having its policy on the risk for \$5,000. A fire doing a damage, say, of \$4,000, would be paid for in the following way:

Regular insurance company would pay five-eighths of \$4,000, or	\$2,500
Owner would pay to himself (his share),	1,500
Making up the whole loss,	\$4,000

Suppose now that his regular insurance had been \$8,000, the co-insurance clause would cost him nothing, as the regular insurance company would pay him "as the amount of insurance shall bear eighty per cent. of value," which means, in this case, the regular company would pay him eight-eighths of \$4,000, or his full loss.

On the other hand, suppose the property to have been entirely destroyed, or a total loss, he would get the full amount of his regular insurance, because five-eighths of \$10,000 would amount to more than the face of the policy.

Again, suppose a man with \$10,000 value is insured in the old way for but \$5,000, at a rate of one per cent., making his yearly premium \$50, and a fire causes loss of \$5,000. He collects this

from the companies, while his neighbor, with the same value, hazard, and rate, gets insured for \$8,000, at a cost of \$80 per annum, and he has a damage of \$5,000; the one gets the same as the other gets, only No. 1 has paid less than No. 2 paid for his insurance, while if the eighty per cent. co-insurance clause were a part of both contracts, No. 1 would have received from the companies but \$3,125, while No. 2, who had enough to satisfy the demands of the eighty per cent. co-insurance clause, would receive his full loss, or \$5,000.

Small fires being by far the more common, and, it may be added, by far the more expensive to the companies, rates can be made with more fairness on the basis of co-insurance than without it.

The use of the co-insurance or average clause was made obligatory in Great Britain on floating policies in 1828 (see Walford's *Cyclopedia*), but the clause adopted was a long one. It can be found on pages 332-3, Vol. 1.

COLE, WILLIAM Q., ex-insurance commissioner of Mississippi, was born in Holmes county, Mississippi, June 28, 1856. He received his education in the common schools, and has been successively printer, bookkeeper, superintendent's clerk, and traveling auditor of a railroad, and state auditor. He was elected to the latter office in 1899, taking his seat in January, 1900, and became insurance commissioner, in addition, under the new law creating a state insurance department in 1902. He was elected insurance commissioner by the popular vote in November, 1903, for the term beginning January, 1904, and expiring January 20, 1908. In January, 1908, he was elected president of the Lamar Life Insurance Company of Jackson, Miss.

COLOGNE REINSURANCE COMPANY, Cologne, Germany. E. M. Cragin, New York, United States manager.

COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, New York. Organized 1896; capital, \$200,000. Leo H. Wise, president; E. E. Hall, vice-president; E. S. Powell, Jr., secretary.

COLONIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, Jersey City, N. J. Organized in 1897 to do an industrial and ordinary business; capital, \$250,000. Ernest J. Heppenheimer, president; Dunbar Johnston, secretary.

COLORADO ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting held in Denver, April 7, 1906. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. P. Cullum, Union Central Life; vice-president, J. S. Edwards, Aetna Life; second vice-president, A. H. Stewart, Union Mutual; secretary, W. Rolla Wilson, Washington Life; treasurer, W. W. Booth, Provident Savings. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in February, 1911, are: President, John McGregor, Massachusetts Mutual; vice-president,

John S. Fabling, Pacific Mutual; second vice-president, Irving R. Cowles; secretary and treasurer, A. C. Salle; executive committee: H. A. Hunsaker chairman, W. W. Booth, C. E. Griffey, P. H. Showalter and A. E. Liverman.

COLORADO, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1883-1911.
The state insurance department of Colorado was organized in April, 1883, the state auditor, elected for two years by the people, being charged under the statute with the duties of supervision as superintendent of insurance. The superintendents have been:

John C. Abbott, . . .	1883-1885	Clifford C. Parks, . . .	1895-1897
Hiram A. Spruance, . .	1885-1887	John W. Lowell, . . .	1897-1899
Darwin P. Kingsley, . .	1887-1889	George W. Temple, . .	1899-1901
Louis B. Schwanbeck, .	1889-1891	Charles W. Crouter, . .	1901-1903
John M. Henderson, . .	1891-1893	John A. Holmberg, . .	1903-1905
F. M. Goodykoontz, . .	1893-1895	Alfred E. Bent, . . .	1905-1907

The legislature of 1907 created a separate insurance department, providing for the appointment of a commissioner, deputy commissioner, and actuary. The commissioner under the act is appointed by the Governor for a term of two years from February 1, at a salary of \$3,000. The deputy commissioner is appointed by the commissioner for a term of four years. E. E. Rittenhouse, who had been deputy in the state auditor's department in charge of insurance, was appointed the first commissioner, and his term expired January 31, 1909, and William L. Clayton was appointed to succeed him as commissioner. A. W. Grant is deputy commissioner.

COLORADO NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Denver, Colo. Organized 1905; capital, \$100,000. Thos. B. Stearns, president; J. D. Hawkins, vice-president; H. L. Sears, secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Omaha, Neb. Organized 1900; capital, \$200,000. D. E. Thompson, president; C. D. Mullen, secretary.

COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Dayton, Ohio. Organized 1881; capital, \$150,000. E. M. Thresher, president; O. I. Gunckel, secretary.

COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J. Organized 1901, transacts marine and inland insurance; capital, \$400,000. Geo. F. Crane, president; C. E. Dean, secretary.

COLUMBIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1902; capital, \$181,438. F. G. Cross, president; S. M. Cross, secretary.

COLUMBIA LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, Portland, Oregon. Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. William Ladd, president; M. M. Johnson, secretary.

COLUMBIAN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Boston. Organized 1902; capital, \$1,000,000. Arthur E. Childs, president; William C. Johnson, vice-president and general manager; William H. Brown, secretary and treasurer.

COLUMBUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio. Organized 1908. C. W. Brandon, president; W. B. Carpenter, secretary.

COMMERCE INSURANCE COMPANY, Albany, N. Y. Chartered 1859; capital, \$200,000. E. Darwin Jenison, president; A. J. Hinman, secretary.

COMMERCIAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, Newark, N. J. Organized 1909; capital, \$250,000. C. W. Feigenspan, president; David O. Watkins, vice-president; Wm. J. Gardner, vice-president and general manager; Harry C. Mitchell, secretary.

COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1906. Albert Heliker, president; Wm. A. Pickens, secretary.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' EASTERN ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION, Boston, Mass. Organized 1894. Raymond Alley, president; Ira F. Libby, secretary.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, THE, Utica, N. Y. Organized 1883. Henry D. Pixley, president; George S. Dana, secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY was organized in London in 1861, and came into the United States through the Golden Gate, establishing an agency in San Francisco in 1870. It was admitted to New York, and began a general business throughout the country, in 1871, under the management of Alliger Brothers. At the close of 1871 its assets in the United States were \$346,037. In 1887 Alfred Pell was appointed to the United States management. In 1878 Charles Sewall became associated with him, and in November, 1885, Mr. Sewall became manager in name, and so continued until his death in December, 1898. He was succeeded by Alexander H. Wray in February, 1899. The Commercial Union closed the year 1910 with United States assets of \$7,490,808, surplus of \$2,628,840, and a premium income of \$4,823,594. Charles J. Holman, then resident secretary of the northwestern department at Denver, was appointed assistant manager in 1899, and Wm. M. Ballard was appointed branch secretary in January, 1901. E. T. Niebling is the manager of the Pacific coast branch.

COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1890; capital, \$200,000. A. H. Wray,

president; C. J. Holman, vice-president and secretary; Wm. M. Ballard, assistant secretary.

COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF INSURANCE, LIST OF. [See Insurance Department and also National Insurance Commissioners' Convention.]

COMMONWEALTH CASUALTY COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1906; capital \$100,000. Henry C. Stewart, president; E. S. Cook, secretary.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Texas, Dallas, Texas. Organized 1903; capital, \$230,000. I Jalonick, president; J. B. Adoue, secretary.

COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1886; capital, \$500,000; assets, January 1, 1911, \$2,248,153.73. E. G. Richards, president; J. F. Hastings and James F. Joseph, vice-presidents; Charles E. Case, secretary.

COMMONWEALTH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. Organized 1904; capital, \$200,000. J. D. Powers, president; Darwin W. Johnson, secretary.

COMPACTS OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, STATE LAWS AGAINST. [See Anti-Compact Laws.]

COMPANIES ORGANIZED OR PROJECTED IN 1910.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name.	Cash Capital.	Cash Surplus.	Proposed Capital.
American Union Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.....	\$500,000
Anchor Fire, Los Angeles, Cal.	200,000
Arizona Fire, Phoenix, Ariz.	200,000
Augusta Fire, Augusta, Ga.	500,000
Aztec Fire, El Paso, Tex.
Baltimore Fire, Baltimore, Md.	100,000
Central Union Fire, Kansas City, Mo.	1,000,000
Chesapeake Fire, Baltimore, Md.	1,000,000
Cincinnati Fire, Cincinnati, Ohio	150,000
Commercial National Fire, Chicago	200,000
Cotton States Fire, Atlanta, Ga.
Farmers Union Fire, Pendleton, Ore.	250,000
Firemen's Fire, Raleigh, N. C.
First National Fire, Harrisburg, Pa.	500,000
Fort Pitt Fire, Pittsburgh, Pa.	200,000
George Washington Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.	200,000
Georgia Mutual Fire, Dublin, Ga.	35,000
Globe Fire, San Antonio, Tex.	200,000
Greater New York, New York City	200,000
Great Western Fire, Minneapolis, Minn.	1,000,000
Henry Clay Fire, Lexington, Ky.	200,000
Home Fire, Indianapolis, Ind.	100,000
Income, Austin, Tex.	\$100,000	.....	.....
Independence Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.	200,000	.....	.....
Inter State Fire, Birmingham, Ala.
Los Angeles Fire, Los Angeles, Cal.	200,000	\$200,000	.....

Name.	Cash Capital.	Cash Surplus.	Proposed Capital.
Magnolia State, Jackson, Miss.	300,000
Massachusetts Fire and Marine, Boston, Mass.	500,000	500,000	.....
Merchants Fire, Baltimore, Md.	500,000
Merchants Fire, New York City	200,000	300,000	.....
Metropolitan Fire and Marine, Seattle, Wash.	500,000
Mid-Continental Fire, Kansas City, Mo.	1,000,000
Monarch Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Exchange, Waco, Tex.	500,000
National Home, Atlanta, Ga.	100,000	.....	.....
New Jersey Fire, Newark, N. J.	200,000
North Pacific Fire, Tacoma, Wash.	500,000
Occidental Fire, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	200,000
Pacific States Fire, Los Angeles, Cal.	500,000
Peerless Fire, Waco, Tex.	500,000
Peoples Anthracite, Scranton, Pa.	1,000,000
Phenix, Baltimore, Md.	200,000
Preferred Underwriters, Harrisburg, Pa.	200,000
Protective Fire, Syracuse, N. Y.	2,500,000
Republic Assurance, New York	2,000,000
Retailers Fire, Oklahoma City, Okla.	250,000
Sapulpa Fire, Sapulpa, Okla.	1,000,000
Security National Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.	200,000
Seneca Fire, Buffalo, N. Y.	200,000
South Carolina Fire, Columbia, S. C.	100,000
Southern Home, Charleston, S. C.	250,000
Southwestern Fire, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	200,000
Temple Fire, Watertown, S. Dak.
Trans-Mississippi Fire, Little Rock, Ark.	1,000,000
Twin City Fire, Minneapolis, Minn.	500,000
Union National Fire, Kansas City, Mo.	100,000
Vulcan Fire, New York	200,000
Vulcan Fire, Oakland, Cal.	500,000
Western and Atlantic Fire, Nashville, Tenn.	118,000
Western and Southern Fire, Shawnee, Okla. ..	105,600	37,813	.....
Western National Fire, Sacramento, Cal.	350,000
Wichita Fire and Marine, Wichita, Kan.	500,000
Woodman Fire, Lincoln, Neb.	100,000

Not all these companies had organized when this record closed, and the following foreign companies entered the United States: General Fire Assurance, Paris, France; National Fire, Paris, France; Second Russian Reinsurance, St. Petersburg; South German Reinsurance; Sovereign Fire, Toronto, Canada; Swiss Reinsurance, Zurich, Switzerland; Union and Phenix Espanol, Madrid, Spain; Union Fire, Paris, France; Yorkshire, York, England.

There were also the following mergers of companies during the year: Empire City Fire and New Amsterdam Fire of New York, merged as the Empire City Fire; Fidelity Fire and Phenix of New York, merged as the Fidelity-Phenix; Hawkeye of Des Moines and Des Moines Fire, merged as the Hawkeye-Des Moines Fire; Humboldt Fire and Allegheny Fire of Pittsburgh, merged as the Humboldt Fire; National Fire and Ben Franklin Fire of Pittsburgh, merged as the National-Ben Franklin Fire.

In addition the following mutual companies were projected in 1910: Brantford Farmers' Mutual Fire, Clyde, Kan.; Columbia Mutual Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.; Federal Mutual Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.; Franklin Mutual Fire, Columbus, Ohio; Grange Mutual Cooperative Fire, Meridian, Idaho; Great Forks Mutual Fire, Great

Forks, N. Dak.; Holland American Mutual Fire, Paterson, N. J.; Miami Farmers' Mutual Fire, Paola, Kan.; Southern Cotton Mill Mutual Fire, Greenville, S. C.; State Mutual Fire, Rock Island, Tex.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Companies.	Actual or Proposed Capital
American Union Life (Industrial), Charleston, S. C.	\$500
Andrew Jackson Life, Athens, Ga.	5,000,000
Arkansas Life, Little Rock, Ark.	100,000
Atlantic States Life, Augusta, Ga.	200,000
Atlas Life and Casualty, Philadelphia, Pa.	400,000
Atlas Life, Montgomery, Ala.	500,000
Bankers and Citizens' Life, Denton, Tex.	Mutual
Bankers International Life, Denver, Colo.	250,000
California State Life, Sacramento, Cal.	500,000
Central States Life, St. Louis, Mo.	300,000
Century Life and Accident, Philadelphia ....	.....
Citizens Life of America, Reading, Pa.	200,000
Citizens National Life, Wheeling, W. Va.	100,000
Commercial Life and Casualty, Savannah, Ga.	200,000
Continental Life and Accident, Detroit, Mich.	100,000
Continental Life, Detroit, Mich.	100,000
Cosmopolitan Life, Atlanta, Ga.	1,000,000
Detroit Life, Detroit, Mich.	250,000
Farmers and Bankers Life, Wichita, Kan.	250,000
Farmers National Life, Cleveland, Ohio	400,000
First National Life, Baltimore, Md.	200,000
First Texas State (Industrial), Galveston, Tex.	25,000
Fort Dearborn Life, Chicago	200,000
Four States Life, Texarkana, Ark.	300,000
Georgia Insurance Corporation, Athens, Ga.	500,000
Gibraltar Life, Indianapolis, Ind.	100,000
German-American Life, Denver, Colo.	250,000
German National Life, Chicago	500,000
Great Central Life, Kansas City, Mo.	500,000
Great Northern Life, Bismarck, N. Dak.	125,000
Great Northern Life, Toledo, Ohio	500,000
Guardian Life, Madison, Wis.	200,000
Employees' Income and Bonding, Nashville, Tenn.	150,000
Home Life and Casualty, Fordyce, Ark.	300,000
Home Life, Oklahoma City, Okla.	100,000
Idaho State Life, Boise, Idaho	250,000
Insular Life, Manila, P. I.	500,000
Inter-Mountain Life, Salt Lake City, Utah	50,000
Interstate Life, Oklahoma City, Okla. ....	.....
Jefferson Life, Oklahoma City, Okla.	500,000
Keystone Life, Philadelphia, Pa.	100,000
La Salle Life, Chicago, Ill. ....	.....
Latin-American Life and Casualty, New Orleans, La.	10,000
Life and Casualty of New York, New York City ....	.....
Liquor Dealers' Legal Reserve Life, Danville, Ill. ....	.....
Midland Life, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	.....
Modern Life of Indiana, Decatur, Ind. ....	.....
Montana Life, Helena, Mont.	500,000
National Life, Butte, Mont.	500,000
National Life, San Diego, Cal. ....	.....
National Life, Sherman, Tex.	100,000
New World Life, Spokane, Wash.	500,000
Our Home Life, Jacksonville, Fla.	200,000
Peoples' Life, Little Rock, Ark.	250,000
Proforma Life, Grand Rapids, Mich.	100,000
Proletarian Mutual Life, Iola, Kan.	Mutual
Provident Life and Accident, Chattanooga, Tenn.	150,000
Public Savings Life, Indianapolis, Ind.	100,000

Companies.	Actual or Proposed Capital
Republic Life, Kansas City, Mo.	100,000
Republic Life, Los Angeles, Cal.	500,000
Royal Indemnity Life, Omaha, Neb.	100,000
San Francisco Life, San Francisco, Cal.	250,000
Shawnee Life, Shawnee, Okla.	1,000,000
Standard Annuity Life, Evansville, Ind. ....	.....
State Life of Oklahoma, Enid, Okla.	150,000
Surety Fund Life, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	.....
Superior Life, Bay City, Mich.	100,000
Toledo Life, Toledo, Ohio ....	.....
Two Republics Life, El Paso, Tex.	200,000
United States Postal Life, Denver, Colo. ....	.....
Washington-Lee Life, Dawson, Ga. ....	.....
Washington National Life,	100,000
Western States Life, San Francisco, Cal.	500,000

ACCIDENT AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Alabama Fidelity and Casualty, Montgomery, Ala.	\$300,000
American Fidelity, Montpelier, Vt. ....	.....
Bankers' Deposit Guarantee, Topeka, Kan.	500,000
Boston Casualty, Boston, Mass.	Mutual
Buffalo Casualty, Buffalo, N. Y.	100,000
Chesapeake Guaranty, Baltimore, Md.	250,000
Columbian Casualty, Lexington, Ky. ....	.....
Commercial Casualty, Nashville, Tenn.	200,000
Consolidated Casualty, Pine Bluffs, Ark.	Mutual
Detroit Casualty, Detroit, Mich.	Mutual
General Bonding and Casualty, Dallas, Tex.	200,000
General Liability, Cincinnati, Ohio	3,000,000
Globe Surety, Kansas City, Mo.	500,000
Grangers' Mutual Storm, Carroll Co., Md.	Mutual
Government Surety and Casualty, New York	300,000
Independent Surety, New York	500,000
Indemnity Casualty, Spokane, Wash.	219,519
Industrial, Charleston, W. Va.	10,000
Iron-Clad Health and Accident, Indianapolis, Ind. ....	.....
Kansas City Casualty, Kansas City, Mo.	200,000
Lincoln Accident, Lincoln, Neb.	10,000
Lumberman's National Casualty and Life, Portland, Ore.	500,000
Maryland Motor Car, Baltimore, Md.	100,000
Mid-Continent Casualty, St. Louis, Mo. ....	.....
Midland Casualty, Chicago, Ill. ....	.....
Minnesota Casualty, St. Paul, Minn.	300,000
Missouri Fidelity and Casualty, Springfield, Mo. ....	.....
National Live Stock, Indianapolis, Ind.	100,000
National Live Stock, Portland, Ore.	200,000
New England Casualty, Boston, Mass.	200,000
New Era Accident, Fond du Lac, Wis. ....	.....
New Orleans Casualty, New Orleans, La.	300,000
Northern Casualty, Aberdeen, S. Dak.	100,000
Oregon Surety and Casualty, Portland, Ore.	100,000
Peninsular Casualty, Jacksonville, Fla.	150,000
Pocahontas Health and Accident, Bluefields, W. Va. ....	.....
Preferred Casualty, Saginaw, Mich.	Mutual
Provident, Birmingham, Ala.	100,000
Provident Health and Accident, Indianapolis, Ind. ....	.....
Royal Indemnity, New York	500,000
Southwestern Casualty, Oklahoma City, Okla.	500,000
Southwestern Surety, Durant, Okla.	228,655
Standard Surety and Casualty, Denver, Colo.	500,000
Texas Fidelity and Bonding, Waco, Tex.	200,000
Texas Surety and Guaranty, San Antonio, Tex.	200,000

Companies.	Actual or Proposed Capital.
Time Indemnity, Milwaukee, Wis.	Mutual
Transylvania Casualty, Cincinnati, Ohio	300,000
Western Casualty and Guaranty, Oklahoma City, Okla.	300,000
Western Preferred Indemnity, Seattle, Wash.	100,000

CONCORDIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1870; capital, \$300,000. Gustav Wollaeger, Jr., president; Frank Damkoehler, secretary. Statement December 31, 1911: Cash capital, \$300,000; reinsurance reserve, \$932,786.42; reserve for all other liabilities, \$84,656.08; net surplus, \$230,308.94; total assets, \$1,644,638.80.

CONGDON, GILBERT, former secretary and agency superintendent of the Empire State Surety Company, New York, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 4, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, and after spending some years in the wholesale rubber business in Baltimore, entered the insurance business. He was connected with the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company for five years, becoming agency superintendent; later becoming connected with the National Surety Company, of which he was assistant secretary and agency superintendent. Later he entered the service of the Empire State Surety Company and was elected secretary and agency superintendent, but resigned in 1910 and accepted a position with the brokerage firm of Willcox, Peck & Hughes, New York, as manager of its surety insurance department.

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn., was organized and began business in 1850. Capital, \$1,000,000. J. D. Browne, president; W. T. Howe, secretary; J. A. Cosmus, assistant secretary.

CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Organized in 1865; capital, \$300,000. R. W. Huntington, Jr., president; George E. Bulkley, secretary.

CONNECTICUT, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1865-1911. The insurance department of Connecticut was established by law July 19, 1865, the insurance commissioner being appointed by the Governor for three years. In 1887 the term was increased to four years.* The commissioners have been:

Benjamin Noyes,	Aug. 22, 1865
George S. Miller,	July 27, 1871
John W. Stedman,	July 27, 1874
John W. Brooks,	July 27, 1880
Ephraim Williams,	July 1, 1883
O. R. Fyler, appointed during recess of Legislature,	July 1, 1886
O. R. Fyler, for a term of four years,	July 1, 1887
O. R. Fyler, to fill vacancy during recess of Legislature,	July 1, 1891
John S. Seymour,	March 3, 1893
Burton Mansfield,	April 11, 1893
Frederick S. Betts,	July 1, 1895
Edwin S. Scofield,	July 1, 1899
Theron Upson,	June 1, 1902
Theodore H. Macdonald,	July 1, 1907

Mr. Scofield resigned in March, 1902, the resignation to take effect June 1, 1902, one year before the expiration of the term for which he was appointed. Mr. Theron Upson was appointed to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term, and reappointed in 1903 for the full term, beginning July 1, 1903. Theodore H. Macdonald was appointed commissioner for the term beginning July 1, 1907. Burton Mansfield is the present commissioner, appointed for the term beginning July 1, 1911.

CONNECTICUT LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized October 27, 1890. [For a full account of the first meeting and organization of the association see the *Cyclopedia* for 1890 (page 63). The present officers and executive committee elected at the annual meeting held in February, 1911, are: President, R. M. Northrop, Travelers, Hartford; vice-president, R. O. Dunkum, Hartford; second vice-president, Eli D. Weeks, Litchfield; secretary and treasurer, H. H. Anderson, Stonington; executive committee: L. C. Robens, F. A. Griswold, George W. Green, John Adams, M. Stein.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford. Organized 1846. John M. Taylor, president; William H. Deming, secretary.

CONNECTICUT STATE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. A meeting of Connecticut agents was held July 12, 1899, in West Haven, and an association organized with John C. North of New Haven, president, and J. N. Phelan, Bridgeport, secretary. At the annual meeting held in November, 1910, the following officers and executive committee were elected: President, E. S. Cowles, Hartford; vice-presidents, P. L. Holzer, R. B. Pearce, D. D. Butler; secretary and treasurer, E. W. Kneen, Shelton; executive committee: W. H. Heald, J. L. Case, C. L. McNeil, J. C. North, G. E. Boyd, J. R. May, H. D. Humphrey, D. F. Wheeler, F. A. Stevens, W. S. Chappell, C. E. Curtis, C. E. Burton.

CONSOLIDATED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. Organized 1897; capital, \$200,000. F. E. Kenaston, president; C. W. Ransom, vice-president; John H. Griffin, secretary.

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1897; capital, \$300,000. H. G. B. Alexander, president; W. H. Betts, secretary.

CONTINENTAL (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized January, 1853; capital, \$2,000,000. Henry Evans, president; George E. Kline, vice-president; J. E. Lopez, second vice-president and secretary; C. R. Tuttle, J. A. Swinnerton, Hugh Rankin and F. R. Millard, secretaries.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, Salt Lake City, Utah. Organized 1904; capital, \$375,000. Thomas R. Cutler, president; W. H. Cunningham, general manager.

COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY, Dayton, Ohio. Organized 1867; capital, \$200,000. David B. Corwin, president; Samuel L. La Rose, secretary.

CORCORAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1873; capital, \$100,000. E. D. Edmonstor, president; L. R. Peak, secretary.

CORNISH, JOHN B., ex-president of the New England Insurance Exchange, and New England special agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was born in 1846, at Barnstable, Mass., where his boyhood was spent. After leaving school he traveled through New England, the middle, and western states for publishing houses for fifteen years, and was special deputy collector in the customs district of Barnstable for four years. In 1887 he entered the fire insurance business, being appointed assistant to U. C. Crosby, then New England special agent of the Phenix Insurance Company of New York, now United States manager of the Royal Exchange Assurance. This was a fine training for Mr. Cornish, and prepared him for the important positions he has held in the Exchange as president, vice-president, a member of the executive committee, chairman of the non-paying hazards committee, and a number of standing committees of the Exchange.

CORNWELL, SILAS H., secretary of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Canaan, N. Y., April 23, 1852. He received a public school education and entered the home office of the Phoenix as junior clerk in 1868. He was promoted through clerkships to cashier and chief bookkeeper in 1880, and was made assistant secretary in 1903. He was elected to his present position in January, 1905.

COSMUS, JOHN ALBERT, assistant secretary of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, is of Danish descent and was born in Jersey City, N. J., May 22, 1868. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native city, and in New York University, but left college before graduation to engage in civil engineering. He began his insurance work with the Continental Insurance Company of New York in 1897 as inspector, and was appointed special agent for that company in New York state in 1900. In 1905 he was appointed special agent in New York state for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company; and was appointed general agent at the home office in the latter part of the same year. He was appointed to his present position in January, 1907.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1875. William B. Plunkett, president; Benjamin Taft, secretary and treasurer.

COTTON INSURANCE ASSOCIATION is an association of companies, members of the Southeastern Tariff Association, and was organized in 1905 for the purpose of handling insurance on cotton in the southern states. The operations of the association are under direction of a general advisory committee, and there are also local advisory committees in New York, Atlanta, and other southern cities. The general advisory committee is composed of the following: Milton Dargan, chairman; S. Y. Tupper, Clarence F. Low, Thomas Eggleston, W. E. Chapin, E. H. A. Correa, Henry E. Rees, A. G. McIlwaine, Jr., H. W. Eaton, E. S. Wilson. The headquarters of the association are in Atlanta. J. C. Shafer is manager.

COTTON SEED CRUSHERS MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1905. F. A. Downes, president and treasurer; H. C. Cornwall, secretary.

COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1832; capital, \$400,000. C. R. Peck, president; E. A. Law, secretary.

COURTS, INSURANCE IN THE. [See Legal Decisions.]

COWAN, JAMES, former fire manager of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh (home office), is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born in 1841. His entire business life has been with the Caledonian, to the Glasgow branch of which he was apprenticed when fifteen years of age. In 1865 his diligence was rewarded by his appointment to the post of fire surveyor at the Glasgow office. Eight years later, in 1873, he was called to the head office at Edinburgh, to take the superintendence of the company's fire department; and in 1900, on the retirement of the secretary, Mr. Surene, he was appointed second officer of the company, with the title of fire manager, and retired in 1909.

COWLES, EDMUND B., of Field & Cowles, managers of the Royal Insurance Company for New England, was born at New Haven, Conn., in May, 1846. He entered the office of the Home Insurance Company in 1865 as a clerk, and was subsequently elected assistant secretary. In 1870 he became connected with one of the Philadelphia companies as general agent for New England, and in 1872 organized the Meriden Fire Insurance Company of Meriden, Conn., and remained with it as secretary and manager until 1892, when he was appointed assistant manager of the New England department of the Royal and Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, located at Boston. In 1898 associated with Geo. B. Field under the name of Field & Cowles, managers of the New England department of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, located at Boston.

CRAIG, E. B., vice-president and general manager of the Volunteer State Life Insurance Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., was born in Giles county, Tennessee, of Scotch parentage, August 12, 1859.

He was educated in the preparatory schools and began his business career in a bank. He was cashier of the People's National Bank of Pulaski, Tenn., for twelve years, and was for eight years state treasurer and insurance commissioner of Tennessee, serving in that capacity from 1893 to 1901.

CRAIG, JAMES M., actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born of Scotch parentage at Philadelphia, April 5, 1848. His education was obtained in the public schools and at the Cooper Institute, New York. He entered the life insurance business as a clerk in the office of the National Life Insurance Company in New York in 1866. He immediately began the study of the mathematics underlying the life insurance system and was called to the service of the Metropolitan Life in May, 1872. He has since become the company's actuary.

CRAWFORD, GEORGE R., president of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born at White Plains, Westchester county, N. Y., June 21, 1841. When sixteen years of age he entered the insurance business as a clerk in an agency firm. Three years later he became a partner with his father in the fire insurance business, the firm name being Elisha Crawford & Son. In 1865 he was elected secretary of the Westchester, serving in that capacity until 1879, when he was promoted to the presidency of the company. Mr. Crawford has been president of the village of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and organized the Mount Vernon fire department, acting as its chief engineer.

CREDIT INSURANCE. (The guaranteeing and indemnifying merchants and others engaged in business and giving credits from loss thereby.) In 1893 there were four companies in the United States engaged in this business; namely, the American of New York, Mercantile of New York, National of Minneapolis, and United States of Newark. The latter was the oldest of these, having been organized in 1889. In August, 1894, it was found by the New Jersey insurance commissioner to be impaired, and was closed up and a receiver was appointed. The National failed in 1895, and the Mercantile in 1897. This left but one domestic company, the American Credit Indemnity of New York, in the field at the beginning of 1898, and it was not until 1902 that another, the Philadelphia Casualty, entered the field for credit business. There was one foreign company, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Company of London, England, which deposited \$200,000 with the New York department in 1895, and extended its business into a number of states in the following years. The credit insurance business of three companies in the United States in 1910 was as follows:

COMPANIES.		Premiums Written.	Losses Paid.
American Credit Indemnity,	. . .	\$801,518	\$626,235
London Guarantee & Accident,	. . .	335,092	80,481
Ocean Accident & Guarantee,	. . .	577,565	197,545
Total 1910	. . . . .	\$1,714,175.00	\$904,261.00
Total 1909,	. . . . .	\$1,764,406.00	\$1,799,605.00
Total 1908,	. . . . .	2,209,636.00	1,893,618.00
Total 1907,	. . . . .	2,070,813.00	710,938.00
Total 1906,	. . . . .	1,798,627.00	664,497.00
Total 1905,	. . . . .	1,782,655.00	863,686.00
Total 1904,	. . . . .	1,982,944.43	1,034,307.91
Total 1903,	. . . . .	1,629,042.00	950,390.04
Total 1902,	. . . . .	1,192,550.00	746,014.00
Total 1901,	. . . . .	644,056.00	299,222.00
Total 1900,	. . . . .	1,933,419.93	107,756.00

The plan of credit insurance under which the United States Credit System Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., the pioneer company worked was described by the insurance commissioner of New Jersey in his annual life insurance report of 1895, in making a statement of the reasons for the failure of the company. [See Cyclopedica for 1904-5.]

CREIGHTON, EDWARD B. His early business life was spent as Local Agent at Phillipsburg and Lewistown, Pa., and in 1890 was appointed Special Agent of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, York, Pa., and filled similar positions with Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society and New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company until April 1, 1905, when he was elected secretary of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department of which organization he was president in 1902. He resigned secretaryship in February, 1909 to become a member of the firm of Henry W. Brown & Company, but retired from the firm in 1911 to become insurance manager of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company. He was a member of the Advisory Committee on adjustment of losses of the Baltimore conflagration, has served on the executive and other important committees of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, The National Fire Protection Association, and was appointed in 1908 a member of the Board of Consulting Engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

CRESSON, EZRA TOWNSEND. formerly secretary of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born at Byberry, Philadelphia county, Pa., June 18, 1838. Mr. Cresson has passed the larger part of his business life in the home office of the Franklin, advancing successively from the junior to the senior until in October, 1878, his years of faithful service were recognized by his appointment to the secretaryship of the company. He retired as secretary of the Franklin Fire in 1910.

CRITCHELL, ROBERT S., fire insurance manager at Chicago, Ill., was born near Glastonbury, England, in 1844. He came to America when a child two years old, living some time at Rochester, N. Y. While yet a youth he entered the office of the Home of New York at Cincinnati. When the Home's western department was moved to St. Louis in 1860 he accompanied it there. Two years later he entered the service of the Aetna of Hartford at its Cincinnati office. During the civil war he served in the United States navy as a junior officer, and at its close accepted the position of special agent of the Home in the southwestern states. Then he transferred his services to the Phenix of Brooklyn, which in 1868 made him its special western agent at Chicago. In 1874, when the Phenix opened a western department, he resigned to devote himself to the local agency of R. S. Critchell & Co. in Chicago, which he had established four years before, and which was one of the largest agencies in the west, representing as sole agents a large number of prominent companies. In 1901 this agency consolidated with another Chicago agency, the style of the consolidated concern being Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour. In 1905 the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Mass., which Mr. Critchell had represented as sole agent in Chicago for 29 years, passed resolutions of esteem and thanks to Mr. Critchell for having netted that company a profit of over \$500,000 in the period, and accompanied the resolutions with a handsome sum in gold coin. He was severely injured in a railroad accident at Salisbury, England, in summer of 1906, but recovered from his injuries to such an extent that he was able to devote a portion of his time to his business. He retired from the firm of Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour in 1908.

CROCKER, WALTON L., secretary of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, was born at Plymouth, Nova Scotia, of English parentage, February 8, 1868. He was educated in the public schools at Cambridge, Mass., and began his business experience in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits, and later entered the railroad business with the Boston & Albany. He was elected to his present position in 1903. October 11, 1909, he was elected a director of the company.

CROCKETT, LEWIS W., secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, was born at Lawrence, Mass., but became a resident of Manchester at an early age. Upon completing his education, he entered the employ of the Merchants' National Bank of Manchester, of which ex-governor J. A. Weston and John C. French both former presidents of the New Hampshire, were officials. After three years in the bank, Mr. Crockett was transferred to the home office of the New Hampshire and worked through various assignments until 1895, when he was made cashier. In January, 1900, he was advanced to an assistant secretary, and in August, 1905, was elected secretary.

CROSBY, EVERETT U., of the firm of Henry W. Brown & Co., 435 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Worcester, Mass., in 1871, and began the insurance business in the department of sprinklered risks maintained by the Phenix, National, Queen, and New Hampshire Insurance Companies at Boston, subsequently becoming manager of this department. In 1894 the department was merged into the present Underwriters' Bureau of New England, Mr. Crosby being made secretary and manager, which position he held until 1900, when he resigned to accept the position of general agent with the North British and Mercantile. This position he held for seven years and also organized the Improved Risk Department for that company. Leaving the North British and Mercantile in 1906 his present connection was made. He was one of the organizers of the National Fire Protection Association, holding the office of secretary and treasurer for seven years, and later that of chairman of the executive committee. He is one of the National Board's committee of consulting engineers, and an ex-president of the Insurance Society of New York. Also author of *The Hand Book of Fire Protection for Improved Risks*, and of a procedure for rating sprinklered risks known as the "Restricted Rating Schedule," and used by the Eastern and Southern rate makers. Is manager of the Independence Inspection Bureau, 137 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, a property owners fire prevention organization. Was appointed by President Roosevelt a member of the United States Government National Advisory Board on Fuels and Structural Materials.

CROSBY, UBERTO C., United States manager Royal Exchange Assurance of London, England, is a native of Mattapoisett, Mass. He entered the office of the Bay State Fire Insurance Company at Worcester as a clerk in 1866. He afterwards became secretary of the company and continued with it until the Boston fire of 1872, when it discontinued business owing to the heavy losses at that time. He then became New England special agent for the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London. He resigned that position in 1883 and became special agent of the Phenix Insurance Company of New York for New England and the Maritime provinces. In September 1899, he accepted the position of secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, and at the death of its former president was elected to that position in January, 1900. He resigned that position May 1, 1905, to accept the position of United States manager of the Royal Exchange Assurance, London, England.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN L., president of the Glens Falls Insurance Company, New York, was elected to that office January 20, 1892, succeeding Russell M. Little, deceased. President Cunningham was born at Hudson, N. Y., April 5, 1840. His boyhood was passed on a farm in Essex county, New York, but when about eighteen years old he entered a law office, and afterward pursued his legal studies at the Union University Law School at Albany, graduating in 1861 with the degree of LL.B. He practiced law at

Essex until he enlisted in the 118th New York Regiment in 1862 and went to the front. He saw a good deal of active service, was for some time provost marshal at Portsmouth, Va., and came out of the war with the rank of major and brevet lieutenant-colonel. On returning home he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Sixteenth Congressional District of New York, which position he resigned to join the field force of the Glens Falls as a special agent. In 1872 Colonel Cunningham was elected secretary of the company, and became virtually its manager. On the death of President Little in 1892 he succeeded to the presidency.

CURTIS, ALBERT HARMON, general agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company at Boston, Mass., was born at Harrington, Me., April 3, 1866. He was educated in the public schools, and graduated from a commercial college. After working on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, he entered the employ of the United States Life as cashier in 1895 at its Boston office. In 1896 he was appointed associate general agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company at Boston. He was appointed to his present position in 1901. He was elected president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association in 1909.

CUTLER, HARRY M., second vice-president and treasurer of the National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vt., was born at Montpelier, December 15, 1867. He was connected with the First National Bank of Montpelier from 1884 to 1889, becoming teller in 1886, and assistant cashier in 1888. He entered the service of the National Life Insurance Company in 1889, was elected assistant treasurer in 1890, and treasurer in 1897. He was elected a member of the board of directors in January, 1899, a member of the finance committee in January, 1900, and second vice-president and treasurer in January, 1911.

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DAKOTA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Watertown, South Dakota. Organized 1907; capital, \$200,000. John B. Hanten, president; F. L. Bramble, secretary and treasurer.

DAMON, ALONZO WILLARD, president of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was born at South Scituate, now Norwell, Mass., February 11, 1847, and was the son of Davis Damon, a descendant of John Damon, one of the early settlers of Plymouth, Mass. His insurance life began as a clerk in the office of the Washington Insurance Company of Boston in 1862. He worked his way up to the secretaryship of that company, and served it in that capacity from 1880 to 1887. The following year he took the New England special agency for the Franklin Fire of Philadelphia, but in 1890 the late President Dunham of the Springfield Fire and Marine sent for him, and offered him the special agency for eastern New England, which he accepted. He was called to the home office as assistant secretary in the winter of the same year, and on the death of President Wright he was, in April, 1895, advanced to the vacant presidency. He is now president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

DANA, GORHAM, manager of the Underwriters' Bureau of New England, Boston, Mass., was born in Charlestown, Mass. October, 1868. He was educated in the public schools and the Institute of Technology, Boston, from which he graduated with the class of 1892, and after graduation engaged in civil engineering. He was appointed an inspector of the Underwriters Bureau of New England in 1894 and was appointed to his present position in 1904. He is chairman of the committee on gravity tanks and uniform requirements of the National Fire Protection Association, and vice-president of the Fire Underwriters' Uniformity Association in 1909, and was elected president at the annual meeting in 1910.

DARGAN, JAMES THORNWELL, fire underwriter, is a native of South Carolina, and was born near Winnsboro, S. C., January 22, 1846. He received a collegiate education, graduating from South Carolina College in 1868, and subsequently studied law, but did not practice. His business career was begun in fire insurance, and for a number of years he was senior member of the firm of Dargan & Trezevant, managers for a number of companies for the Southwest with headquarters at Dallas, Texas. In 1894, he became resident manager of the Southern Department of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London and remained with this com-

pany until its retirement. On the organization of the Atlanta-Birmingham, in 1893, he was elected president, and continued in that capacity until a receiver was appointed for the company in the latter part of 1906, as a result of the San Francisco conflagration, and was engaged with the receiver in closing up the affairs of the company. Mr. Dargan was awarded the Alfred G. Baker prize medal for the best essay on "Evils Affecting Fire Underwriting Interests and Their Remedy" by the Underwriters' Association of the Northwest at its meeting in 1880, and he was also the original author of the "Iron Safe Clause," now in general use.

DARGAN, MILTON, manager of the southern department of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, is a native of South Carolina. He was born at Sumter in that state, February 22, 1862, and received his collegiate education at Furman University at Greenville, S. C., after which he became a cadet at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. From that institution, in 1883, he went immediately into the fire insurance business at Dallas, Tex., as a clerk in the office of Dargan & Trezevant. Subsequently Mr. Dargan saw much service in the field. He traveled as special agent for Dargan & Trezevant, and was afterward secretary of the Association of Fire Underwriters for Texas, with headquarters at Houston, from July, 1887, until the disbandment of the organization, on account of the anti-trust law, in 1889; then served the Queen of Liverpool as special agent and adjuster for Texas, Arkansas, and adjacent territory, until January, 1894, when he assumed the management of the southern department of the Lancashire. On July 16, 1900, Mr. Dargan was appointed manager of the eastern department of the Lancashire, with headquarters in New York, in addition to the southern department, which had been consolidated with the New York office. He continued in the office until the reinsurance and retirement of the company in 1901, and in 1902 he was appointed to his present position. On March 1, 1911, he was made southern manager of the Royal Indemnity Company of New York, a company organized for general casualty business by the Royal Insurance Company, and he is also a director in that company.

DARLING, THOMAS HENRY, secretary of the Great Eastern Casualty Company, New York, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., October 17, 1875. He was educated in the public schools and began his insurance career in a clerical position in the office of the Great Eastern Casualty in 1893. He was appointed assistant secretary in 1900, and elected to his present position in November, 1904.

DAVIS, WILLIAM F., assistant secretary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, was born at Woburn, Mass., December 12, 1849. He received a public school education and began his business career as a leather worker. He began his life insurance work as a clerk in the office of the New England Mutual Life, and was for a number of years cashier, until appointed to his present position. He is a resident of Woburn, Mass., and

has served the city as member of the board of aldermen several terms, being president of the board in 1893 and 1898, and in 1899 was elected mayor of the city and re-elected in 1900 and 1901.

DAWSON, MILES MENANDER, consulting actuary and lawyer, was born at Viroqua, Wis., May 13, 1863. He was educated in the public schools and at Kentucky (now Transylvania) University, and in law at New York University. After leaving college he was engaged in the fire and general insurance business until 1886, and subsequently was a life insurance agent until 1894, when he entered the actuarial profession, practicing since that date as a consultant in New York city, and also since 1907 as an insurance lawyer. Mr. Dawson is the author of "The Business of Life Insurance," "Elements of Life Insurance," "Assessment Life Insurance," "Principles of Insurance Legislation," "Practical Lessons in Actuarial Science," "Things Agents Should Know," "Various Derived Tables," "Comparative Reserve Tables," "Survivorship Annuity Tables," actuarial tables based on the American experience, and other tables of mortality. He was the actuary of the New York Legislative Committee and the Royal Commission of Canada. In 1908 he visited Europe as the actuary of the Russell Sage Foundation to study workingmen's insurance. In 1909 he was appointed special actuarial adviser of the Census Bureau.

DAY, FREDERICK WILLIAM, assistant manager, at New York, of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, was born in Hertfordshire, England, May 26, 1859. He received an English preparatory college education. In 1876 he came to America with his parents and shortly after entered the service of the National Fire Insurance Company of New York under the tutelage of Mr. Henry H. Hall. In 1881 he became connected with the Royal at its New York office and in 1888 he was appointed its special agent for western New York, which position he filled for six years. In 1894 he was appointed superintendent of agencies in the New York office of the Royal, which post he held until, on the retirement of Mr. E. F. Beddall from the managership of the New York department of that company and the accession of Mr. C. F. Shallcross as manager in 1900, he was promoted to the position of second assistant manager. On the death of assistant manager Mr. George M. Coit, in 1903, Mr. Day was further promoted to his present office of assistant manager. He is an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association and prominent in other social, charitable, and religious organizations in the metropolis.

DEALY, TIMOTHY W., insurance journalist, was born at Groton, Conn., February 1, 1866, and was educated in the public schools of Groton and New London. His early vocation was that of hotel clerk, first in New London and later in Chicago. He entered the life insurance business in that city, becoming agent of the Metropolitan Life, industrial department, in 1888. A year later he entered

insurance journalism, joining the force of the *Argus*, becoming business manager in 1895, editor in 1905 and proprietor on January 1, 1909.

DEARDEN, ROBERT R., insurance journalist, was born at Lowell, Mass., March 23, 1845. He received his education in public and private schools, and thereafter was engaged for a few years in mercantile pursuits, culminating in the publishing business at Chicago in 1867. The following year he became identified with the *Northwestern Review* of Chicago, which he purchased of its founder, the late W. F. Brewster, in 1869, and in 1875 removed to Philadelphia, changing its name to *The United States Review*. He has maintained continuous active connection with that paper since 1868. Mr. Dearden entered political life soon after taking up his residence in Philadelphia. He was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature from a prominent district in 1882, and was re-elected in 1884, 1886, and 1888. In 1906 he was again elected to that body, though from another Philadelphia district, and was re-elected in 1908, also in 1910, covering seven terms of fourteen years in all. He was chairman of the House insurance committee in 1885, and of the committee on Appropriations in 1887 and 1889. In the spring of 1900 he was unanimously chosen as the candidate for receiver of taxes of Philadelphia on the municipal league ticket, but declined the nomination.

DEARTH, ELMER H., of Minnesota, was born in Sangerville, Me., June 6, 1859. He received a high school and academic education, graduating in 1878; taught school two years, and then entered the office of the Bangor *Daily Whig and Courier*, where he mastered the newspaper work. He went to Minnesota in 1883, locating first in St. Paul. In 1884 he became manager and editor of the *Henderson Independent*, and continued in that position until 1886, when he became owner and editor of the *Le Sueur News*. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Merriam of Minnesota deputy insurance commissioner of that state. After retaining that position for three years he voluntarily resigned to take a position with the Equitable Life of New York. In January, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Clough insurance commissioner of Minnesota, holding the office for two years, or until the administration passed into the hands of the opposite party. At the time of his retirement he was president of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, and for the next succeeding two years was engaged in the general and local fire insurance business. In January, 1901, he was again appointed to the commissionership by Governor Van Sant, and was reappointed in January, 1903. He is a prominent Elk, Mason, and Knight of Pythias, and has for years been an active member of the leading business and social clubs of St. Paul. He retired from the commissionership in 1905 and engaged in the general agency business in St. Paul, and is now in the real estate business in Dakota.

DEATH ROLL of 1910. The following is a list of persons connected with the insurance business who died in 1910:

- Abrams, Ben. H., state agent for the Liverpool and London and Globe in Alabama, Georgia and Florida, died at Atlanta, August 18.
- Adams, Alexander C., Boston manager for the Aetna, died there on Thanksgiving Day, November 26. He was born in Barnstable, Mass., April 9, 1847, and after a country school education went to Boston to begin his business career. He was engaged with the Howard Fire Insurance Company of Boston from 1865 to 1872, and was secretary of the Globe Fire of Boston until 1877. In that year he became the New England representative of the Liverpool and London and Globe, a position he filled for fourteen years, and in 1891 he became the field representative of the Aetna. He was the first chairman of the executive committee of the New England Insurance Exchange, was vice-president of the Exchange in 1885 and president from 1893 to 1895. He was elected assistant secretary of the Aetna in 1897, and served as an officer of the company until 1907, when he resigned to become manager of the company's Boston department.
- Adams, John H., secretary of the American Central Fire of St. Louis, died February 27, aged 62 years. He was born in Davis County, Iowa, July 23, 1848, and received a common school education. He was special agent of the American Central from 1883 to 1890, and assistant secretary from 1890 to 1894, when he was appointed secretary.
- Anthony, Rowland Crocker, insurance broker, died January 29 at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 78 years.
- Apfel, W. G., insurance broker at Chicago, died following an operation, December 22, aged 50 years.
- Baines, John Dunbar, secretary and treasurer of the Southern States Mutual Life of Charleston, W. Va., died there January 11.
- Baker, Lewis C., insurance agent at Charlotte, N. C., by suicide, March 10, aged 42 years.
- Baker, Roswell E., Washington special agent for the Berkshire Life, drowned at Chesapeake Beach, September 18.
- Baldwin, B. L., fire insurance agent at Omaha, Neb., died at Chicago, October 1.
- Banta, Theodore M., for forty-six years cashier of the New York Life, died at Glenbrook, Conn., September 17, aged 76 years.
- Barrett, James S., president of the German Security Insurance Company, died at Louisville, Ky., October 9, aged 76 years.
- Beach, Charles Mason, oldest director of the Phoenix of Hartford, one of the oldest directors of the Hartford Steam Boiler, and a director of the Connecticut Mutual Life, died at New Hartford, June 27, aged 84 years.
- Bergstresser, James C., editor of *Insurance World*, of Pittsburgh, died September 18 at Fountain Springs, N. Y., from cancer, aged 59 years. He was born at Elysburg, Pa., July 15, 1851, and was a graduate of Lafayette College in the class of 1871, and was later admitted to the bar. He established the *Insurance World* in Pittsburgh in 1874. He was an officer in the National Guard of Pennsylvania for several years, and was an active member of patriotic and masonic associations and social clubs.
- Berry, Arthur L., New England special agent of the New York Underwriters' Agency, died at Newton, Mass., February 11.
- Blackford, William H., for twenty-three years president of the Maryland Life, died at Baltimore, October 17, aged 69 years.
- Blaney, William O., third vice-president of the John Hancock Mutual Life, died at Boston, Mass., November 12, aged 69 years.
- Bross, Dr. William, medical director of the Equitable Life, died at Babylon, N. Y., on November 21.
- Browné, Roger, state agent for the Liverpool and London and Globe, died at Fargo, N. Dak., May 1, aged 26 years.
- Brown, Willard P., Buffalo fire underwriter, died by suicide February 3, aged 52 years.
- Brumder, George, president of the Concordia Fire, died at Milwaukee, May 8, aged 71 years.
- Buck, F. O'L., state agent for the Liverpool and London and Globe in Colorado and New Mexico, died at Meridian, Miss., June 18.
- Burr, Edgar B., head of the loss claim department of the Phoenix of Hartford, died at Hartford, February 14, from consumption.

- Burroughs, F. M., superintendent of agencies for the farm department of the Fidelity-Phenix, died at Chicago, March 11, from apoplexy, aged 59 years.
- Buxton, Mark R., special agent of Granite State Fire, died at Nashua, N. H., March 30, from heart trouble, aged 73 years.
- Byrnes, William H., for twenty years president of the Hibernia of New Orleans, died March 8.
- Clinton, Alexander James, former president of the Eagle Fire of New York, died at New York, December 26, aged 85 years.
- Cole, P. P., local fire insurance agent at Paragould, Ark., died there February 20, from heart disease, aged 55 years.
- Cook, Joel, vice-president and treasurer of the United Security Life and Trust of Philadelphia, died there from apoplexy, December 15, aged 68 years.
- Cook, Stephen H. S., one of the oldest local fire underwriters at Evansville, Ind., died there March 2.
- Corbett, I. N., insurance adjuster, who ran down the "Greenleaf gang" in Iowa, died at Clarinda, Ia., June 3.
- Crandall, W. H., formerly Minnesota state agent for the Western and British America, died at Pasadena, Cal., November 14.
- Crouse, Benjamin F., insurance commissioner of Maryland, died at Westminster, Md., November 8, aged 56 years.
- De Groot, John A., Brooklyn representative of the North British and Mercantile, died December 25, 1909, at Brooklyn.
- Denihan, Edmund F., manager of the West Side branch of the Mutual Life of New York, died August 21, aged 46 years.
- Drake, Thomas Edmeston, superintendent of insurance of the District of Columbia, died at Washington, D. C., July 23, of nervous breakdown, aged 58 years. He was born in Waldo, Ohio, July 22, 1852, and received a public and private school education. He began his insurance career as a clerk in the Cincinnati office of the Union Mutual Life, and later was in the service of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company of Hartford. He retired from his connection with life insurance in 1883 to engage in manufacturing, but re-entered the life insurance business later. He was superintendent of agencies of the John Hancock Mutual Life for Ohio and West Virginia, and resigned his connection with the company to become deputy superintendent of insurance of Ohio in 1900. A year later he was appointed superintendent of insurance for the District of Columbia on the organization of the department.
- Driggs, Marshall Sylvanus, president of the Williamsburgh City Fire, died suddenly at New Canaan, Conn., September 13, from oedema of the lungs, aged 66 years. He was born in New York City, January 9, 1843. He was educated at Redding Institute, Conn., and entered the service of the Williamsburgh City Fire as policy clerk March 22, 1853. He was elected a director of the insurance company in 1868 and chairman of the finance committee in 1883, and succeeded his father on his death, in August, 1889, as president. Mr. Driggs was vice-president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in 1900 and 1901, and was elected president of that body in 1902 and re-elected in 1903. He was a member of the New England Society, and the Chamber of Commerce of New York, a director of the First National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., a director of the National Surety Company, the Williamsburgh Trust Company, the Empire State Surety Company, of New York, and the Casualty Company of America.
- Ensheimer, J. M., insurance agent, died at Wheeling, W. Va., November 1.
- Field, George Prentice, dean of the fire insurance business in Boston, died there August 12, aged 66 years. He was born in Searsmont, Maine, October 17, 1844, and was educated in the public schools of Belfast, Maine. He began his insurance career as a clerk in his father's local agency, where he remained until the early days of the civil war. Upon the first establishment of the provost marshal's department in the Fifth District of Maine, he was appointed second permanent clerk, later chief clerk, and shortly after deputy provost marshal, which position he held until the offices were abolished, after the close of the war and the surrender at Richmond. He was then for a time deputy collector of customs in the Belfast custom house, which position he resigned in 1866 and became assistant secretary of the National Insurance Company of Bangor, Maine. The next year he became connected with the First National Fire Insurance Company of Worcester, Mass., first as general agent, and later as secretary, and was with that company during the Boston fire of 1872; the First

- National being the only Worcester stock company that survived that disaster. In July, 1873, he was appointed special agent of the Royal Insurance Company, with headquarters in Boston. Later he became a member of the firm, New England managers for the Royal. Mr. Field was an active member of underwriting organizations in New England, and served them as an officer and member of committees at different times.
- Foley, James L., manager for the Royal at Cincinnati, died there August 5, aged 70 years.
- Ford, William A., secretary of the Ben Franklin Fire, died at Pittsburgh, April 22, from pneumonia.
- Forster, J. Montgomery, first insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania, died at Mercersburg, Pa., October 20, aged 62 years.
- Fosburgh, Edwin C., president of the Lumberman's Marine of Norfolk, Va., died there September 10, aged 57 years.
- Foss, George E., Aetna special agent in Cook County, Ill., died from pneumonia at Morgan Park, Ill., December 12.
- Foster, Nathaniel W., said to be the oldest agent of the Equitable Life in active service, died at Westport, Conn., August 17, aged 77 years.
- Foster, Thomas C., general agent of the North British and Mercantile and Commercial Union at Philadelphia, died from Bright's disease at Penlllyn, Pa., December 23, aged 52 years.
- Fowler, Joseph, formerly foreign superintendent of the Northern of London, died in London, February 26.
- Fox, Perrin V., life insurance agent, died at Grand Rapids, February 20, from pneumonia, aged 89 years.
- Frink, Joy A., superintendent of agents for the western territory of the Metropolitan Life, died at New York, February 11, from cancer, aged 45 years.
- George, John B., president of the America Fire of Allentown, Pa., died there, from automobile accident, November 11.
- Good, Charles E., maker of insurance maps, died at Toronto, July 10.
- Goodman, Dr. H. H., medical director of the Baltimore Life, died March 20.
- Grainger, J. W., president of the North State Life of Kinston, N. C., died February 22.
- Gray, Leslie W., local agent at Los Angeles, Cal., died there June 30.
- Grim, Alfred R., one of the Pacific Coast managers of the Aachen and Munich, Caledonian and associated companies, died at San Francisco, June 30.
- Guptill, E. W., insurance agent at Portland, Me., died March 26, aged 49 years.
- Haggerty, D. P., Louisiana state fire marshal, died June 26, of heart disease.
- Hamill, Dr. Edward Holman, consulting medical director of the Prudential, died at Chatham, N. J., from nervous breakdown, October 20, aged 65 years.
- Hanhart, William, president of the Bankers Life of New York, died at Brooklyn, December 7, aged 62 years.
- Harford, William P., assistant general agent in the northwestern department of the Aetna at Omaha, Neb., died there October 24, aged 74 years. He began his insurance experience at Morrow, Ohio, and while teaching school there represented the Aetna. He became district special agent and finally Ohio state agent, and in 1892 followed Mr. Wyman to Omaha as his assistant in the general agency for the Northwest.
- Harbison, Alexander, life insurance agent at Hartford, Conn., died there December 26.
- Harmon, L. D., senior agent in Wisconsin for the Home of New York, died at Oshkosh, January 18.
- Harper, W. Vance, Philadelphia life insurance underwriter, died in Mississippi, May 19.
- Hayes, George Warren, former fire underwriter and manager, died in Seattle, Wash., November 13. Mr. Hayes was born in Terre Haute, Ind., in April, 1838, and graduated from Wabash College in 1860. He went to the front in the civil war with the 76th Indiana regiment, and entered the insurance business as local agent at Waverly, Ill., in 1864. He was appointed a special agent of the Aetna a year later, and in 1870 he was appointed manager of the northwestern department of the British America Assurance Company with headquarters at Milwaukee. He was secretary of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest from 1877 to 1883. He retired from active business in 1906.

- Hoyer, George W., fire insurance special agent, died at Seattle, Wash., November 14, aged 73 years.
- Hemingway, Charles D., Pittsburgh fire insurance manager, died at Crafton, Pa., January 10, aged 58 years.
- Henry, John J., president of the Newark Fire, died at Newark, N. J., November 12, aged 62 years.
- Herbert, T. P., formerly state agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe in Minnesota, died October 27.
- Hislop, Arthur N., secretary of the Western Life Indemnity for twenty years, died from pneumonia at Chicago, December 5.
- Holt, Gustavus C., senior member of the firm of John C. Paige & Co., Boston, died from arterial sclerosis, at Hingham, Mass., July 29, aged 59 years.
- Hammer, Gustave W., former secretary and treasurer of the Allemannia Fire of Pittsburgh, died at Pittsburgh from paralysis, December 23, aged 62 years.
- House, George H., member of the Michigan Inspection Bureau, died at Saginaw, Mich., August 9.
- Hudson, R. H., oldest active fire insurance agent at Salt Lake City, died there November 18, aged 79 years.
- Hunter, J. Howard. K. C., inspector of insurance for the Province of Ontario, Canada, died October 6.
- Hutchinson, W. W., former Pacific Coast manager for the Northwestern National of Milwaukee, died at Fresno, Cal., January 3, from apoplexy, aged 48 years.
- Hyde, Calvin R., assistant secretary of the National Fire of Allegheny City, dropped dead at Butler, Pa., August 18, aged 40 years.
- Irving, Alexander Duer, United States manager for the Phoenix of London from 1879 to 1910, died at Irvington-on-Hudson, June 12, aged 68 years. He was born in New York City, and was a graduate of Columbia College. He was manager of the Phoenix from 1879 to 1910, when he retired from active business.
- Iamm, Charles, special agent of the Svea, died at Buffalo, N. Y., July 15.
- Jones, James W., senior member of the firm of Jones & Dunn, of St. Louis, died in that city August 10.
- Jordan, L. Stewart, fire insurance agent at Boston, Mass., died March 15.
- Keith, Charles A., Wisconsin state agent of the National Fire of Hartford, died at Evanston, Ill., from pneumonia, January 26, aged 48 years.
- Kelley, William T., former special agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn, died at Portsmouth, N. H., February 18.
- Kirke, William T., insurance agent at St. Paul, died there of apoplexy, April 15.
- Knight, J. W., former special agent for the Atlas Fire, died April 1.
- Lanc, I. Remsen, former president of the Hanover Fire of New York, died at Orange, N. J., April 11, aged 70 years. He was born in New York City in 1840, and at the age of fifteen entered the employ of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company. He entered the service of the Hanover in 1864, and in 1866 was appointed secretary of the company. He was elected president in 1890, but resigned the presidency in 1900 and entered the brokerage business.
- Lawton, Louis B., former assistant actuary of the Mutual Life of New York, died at Morristown, N. J., September 7, aged 78 years.
- Larned, Bela P., insurance agent at Norwich, Conn., died there March 30.
- Leisch, Charles W., insurance field man, died from pneumonia at Chicago, December 26, 1909, aged 51 years.
- Little, F. W., Missouri state agent of the Glens Falls, died at Pleasant Hill, Mo., aged 75 years.
- Lloyd, Raymond, insurance agent at Seattle, Wash., died by suicide, December 27, 1909, aged 35 years.
- Lockwood, Adolphus N., insurance agent and broker, died at East Orange, N. J., December 24, 1909, aged 60 years.
- Lockwood, Samuel P., Oregon general agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life, died December 25, 1909, at Cottage Grove, Wash., aged 70 years.
- Lowe, James M., New York insurance broker, died April 28, aged 65 years.
- Lylburn, Henry, secretary emeritus of the Delaware of Philadelphia, died February 3, aged 81 years.
- Lyon, Richard F., former secretary of the American National Life and Trust of New Haven, Conn., died at New Haven, February 7, aged 83 years.

- Macon, T. L., vice-president of the Mechanics and Traders of New Orleans, died there March 7.
- Marc, William L., retired insurance agent, died at Milwaukee, Wis., November 22, aged 67 years.
- Martin, Adrian S., an examiner of the New York insurance department, died at New York City, December 27.
- Marye, Morton, former state auditor of Virginia, with supervision over insurance matters, died at Richmond, Va., December 22.
- Maule, Everett P., general agent for the Union Central Life, died at San Antonio, Tex., July 5.
- Maxson, William B., fire insurance agent at Cleveland, Ohio, died during an operation, November 10.
- McConkey, Edwin K., secretary of the Farmers Fire of York, Pa., died there from heart disease, August 24, aged 46 years.
- McKinnie, A. R., secretary of the Millers Mutual Fire of Alton, Ill., died August 4.
- McNall, Webb, former insurance superintendent of Kansas, died at Gaylord, Kan., from paralysis, June 24, aged 61 years.
- McPherson, Carey, secretary of the Indiana Travelers Accident Association, died at Indianapolis from paralysis, July 23.
- Miller, Henry K., general agent of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, died January 6, at Netherwood, N. J., from inflammatory rheumatism.
- Miller, Richard M., insurance agent at Camden, N. J., died there April 5, aged 71 years.
- Moody, Lorenzo D., retired special agent, died at Indianapolis, Ind., February 28, from heart trouble.
- Morris, John Henry, former president of the Merchants Insurance Company of New York, died at New York, December 25, aged 85 years.
- Morse, Henry G., president and treasurer of the Fitchburg, Mass., Mutual Fire, died there March 20, aged 72 years.
- Muller, Adler N., writer on fire insurance engineering, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., January 19, aged 66 years.
- Neuberger, Jacob M., for many years western manager for the Atlas of London, died at Chicago, September 18. Mr. Neuberger was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 4, 1840. He entered the insurance business as local agent at Laporte, Ind., in 1870. In 1873 he was appointed a special agent for the German-American Insurance Company, a position he occupied for eighteen years, and in 1891 was appointed manager of the western department of the Atlas Assurance Company. He retired from active business January 1, 1909.
- Nichols, Walter, secretary of the Mechanics' Fire of Brooklyn until the company's retirement in 1887, afterward an insurance broker, died at Brooklyn, August 4, aged 92 years.
- Norris, James L., president of the Franklin Fire of Washington, D. C., died there March 5.
- Oellers, Richard G., secretary and treasurer of the American Union Fire of Philadelphia, dropped dead at Atlantic City, June 20.
- Ogden, Henry V., formerly resident secretary at New Orleans for the Liverpool and London and Globe, died at Milwaukee, Wis., September 1, aged 88 years.
- Page, Charles A., special agent for the Home of New York, died at Eureka, Cal., October 27, aged 55 years.
- Palm, Milton S., local agent at Reading, Pa., died from paralysis, November 1, aged 59 years.
- Parkhurst, W. F., insurance agent, died at Plattsburgh, N. Y., February 27.
- Peabody, Francis, president of the American Insurance Company of Boston, died at Danvers, Mass., April 22, aged 79 years.
- Pendleton, Thomas F., insurance agent, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., February 8, aged 59 years.
- Raleigh, John J., state agent for the John Hancock Mutual Life in Illinois, died at Chicago from typhoid fever, November 17, aged 48 years.
- Randall, Milton S., formerly a fire insurance agent at New Orleans, died at Houma, La., November 13, aged 60 years.
- Raymond, M. H. N., Michigan state agent for the Royal Exchange, died suddenly at Grand Rapids, February 21, aged 60 years.
- Read, Frank, head of the firm of Frank Read & Son, at Philadelphia, died at Rosemont, Pa., July 28.

- Rex, Dr. Oliver Payson, medical director of the Penn Mutual Life, died May 15.
- Robeno, John A., for thirty-nine years treasurer of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia from apoplexy, May 18.
- Roberts, M. S., local and special agent of the London and Lancashire at Eufala, Ala., died there July 20.
- Ruley, William W., president of the former Economic Life of Philadelphia, died there April 5, from apoplexy, aged 38 years.
- Ruykhaver, Charles, formerly secretary of the Germania Fire of New York, died at New York, March 3.
- Satterlee, Eugene, president of the Rochester German, died at Rochester, N. Y., January 7.
- Scott, Charles H., special agent of the Employers' Liability, died at Chicago, March 22, aged 50 years.
- Scott, Duncan H., manager of the personal accident and health department of the Maryland Casualty, died at Roanoke, Va., November 7.
- Seddon, Charles A., New York insurance agent, died April 22.
- Seward, George F., president of the Fidelity and Casualty of New York, and dean of the casualty business, died at New York, November 28, from arterio-sclerosis, aged 70 years. Mr. Seward was born in Florida, N. Y., November 8, 1840. He was appointed United States consul at Shanghai, China, in 1861, and in 1863 he was made consul-general in China, with a general charge of all consulates in that empire. In 1867 he was sent to Siam as a special representative of the United States to arrange certain questions then pending between the two governments. In 1869 he was appointed United States minister to Corea, that being the first diplomatic appointment of the government to Corea. In 1876 he was appointed minister of the United States to China, and served in that capacity until the close of 1880, when he was superseded because his views were at variance with those of the government on the question of Chinese immigration. In 1881 he published a work entitled "Chinese Immigration in Its Social and Economic Aspects," and was a frequent contributor to the reviews and other publications on the affairs of eastern Asia, and on economical questions. He was elected vice-president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and succeeded to the presidency in 1892. He was chairman of the committee on taxation of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and a vice-president of the Chamber. He was the recipient of decorations from the governments of France and Denmark for services in the East.
- Silkworth, Charles H., Wisconsin, special agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine, died suddenly at Wausau, Wis., January 22, aged 52 years.
- Simonson, Charles I., insurance journalist, died suddenly in New York City, February 20, aged 54 years.
- Slauson, George W., insurance agent, died at Hagerstown, Md., August 1, aged 43 years.
- Slaughter, William H., organizer of the Merchants' Insurance Company at Louisville, Ky., died May 27.
- Spears, Jacob B., Texas state agent for the Fireman's Fund, died at Dallas of pneumonia, December 28, aged 50 years.
- Sprague, Samuel, formerly Minnesota state agent for the Commercial Union, died at Victoria, B. C., December 8.
- Squires, George B., insurance commissioner of Utah, died at Salt Lake City, from Bright's disease, October 8.
- Street, Charles F., chief examiner for the western department of the Franklin Fire of Philadelphia, died from heart trouble at Chicago, October 30.
- Sullivan, Joseph A., Southern insurance agent, died at Birmingham, Ala., May 1.
- Swain, David F., for many years general agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life in central Indiana, died at Indianapolis, May 8, aged 66 years.
- Sylvester, I. E., insurance agent at Cooperstown, N. Y., died there November 27, aged 77 years.
- Thompson, John R., insurance agent, died suddenly at Long Island City, N. Y., February 12.
- Thompson, W. M., insurance agent, died at Brockton, Mass., March 30.
- Thornton, Gus B., Jr., formerly special agent for the Aachen and Munich, died at Asheville, N. C., July 11.
- Upson, Theron, late state commissioner of insurance for Connecticut, died at New Haven, Conn., November 5, aged 75 years. He was born in Wolcott,

- Conn., in 1835. He was a veteran of the civil war, having enlisted in the First Connecticut Light Battery in 1861. He was appointed chief clerk of the insurance department in 1891 and retained the position until appointed commissioner in June, 1902.
- Van Antwerp, Daniel L., insurance agent at Troy, N. Y., died from an automobile accident, November 1.
- Van Wyck, Samuel, former president of the Lafayette Fire of New York, died October 17, at Amagansett, L. I., aged 86 years.
- Walker, William Augustus, founder of the New York Lloyds for marine underwriters, died at Nyack, N. Y., August 14.
- Ward, Leslie D., first vice-president of the Prudential of Newark, died in London, England, from pneumonia, July 13, aged 65 years. He was a native of New Jersey and was born at Madison, July 1, 1845. He graduated from Columbia Medical College in 1868 and practiced medicine until 1884. Mr. Ward was one of the original directors of The Prudential and its medical director from the beginning, and was an active force in the upbuilding of the company. He was elected vice-president in 1884. Mr. Ward was active in the public affairs of Newark, and of the state.
- Wattenscheidt, Rudolph, fire underwriter at Baltimore, died there November 8.
- Waters, S. C., insurance agent since 1866, died at Sherburne, N. Y., September 26.
- Welstead, Benjamin A., assistant actuary of the Michigan Mutual Life, died at Detroit, February 11, aged 48 years.
- Whitlock, James A., of the firm of Jones & Whitlock, insurance agents, died at Babylon, L. I., May 16, aged 69 years.
- Whitney, Frank H., vice-president of the Michigan Fire and Marine, died at Detroit, February 9, from pneumonia, aged 52 years.
- Williams, Charles, of Williams & Walton, Philadelphia, died there November 10, aged 62 years.
- Williams, G. Harlan, one of the oldest fire underwriters at Baltimore, died April 18, aged 79 years.
- Williams, S. W., retired insurance agent at Atlanta, Ga., died there April 16.
- Wilson, R. H., New Jersey special agent of the Hanover Fire, died at Metuchen, N. J., February 21.
- Wynn, E. S., secretary of the medical department of the Fidelity Mutual Life, died suddenly at Camden, N. J., June 13, aged 62 years.
- Yates, C. G., secretary of the Peoples National Fire of Philadelphia, died there from apoplexy, July 23.

DE BOER, JOSEPH AREND, president of the National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vt., was born in Warffum, Province of Groningen, Holland, June 17, 1861. He was brought to this country at the age of seven, was educated in the public and high schools at Albany, N. Y., and at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1884. Mr. De Boer's first vocation was that of teacher. He was master in the Holderness School for Boys at Plymouth, N. H., 1884-5, and principal of the Montpelier Union and Washington county grammar schools 1885-9. In the latter year, on August 1, he accepted the appointment of actuary of the National Life, and was elected a director and secretary of the company in 1897; second vice-president in 1900; first vice-president in 1901, and president in 1902. He was secretary of the Vermont Historical Society, 1892-1908; state senator from Washington county in the legislature of 1900 and representative from the city of Montpelier in the legislature of 1908. He is one of the charter members of the Actuarial Society of America; a trustee of the Permanent School Fund of Vermont and of various educational institutions. Dartmouth College conferred on him the degrees of A.B., in 1884, A.M., in 1887, and Sc.D., in 1909.

DE CAMP, JAMES M., general agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for its central department, with headquarters at Cincinnati, was born in that city December 25, 1845. He was educated in its public schools and the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in 1867. The same year he entered the Cincinnati office of the Ætna and in 1869 went to Iowa as its special agent for three years. He was special agent of the Amazon of Cincinnati for New York and New England from 1872 to 1877, and New England special agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe from 1877 to 1879. He was then promoted to his present position. He was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1883. Mr. De Camp was elected president of the Western Union in 1900, and was re-elected in 1901, holding office until the following year.

DECREMENT. The part by which a variable quantity is conceived to be diminished. In the mortality tables in use by life insurance companies there is a column showing the number dying each year out of the number living at the beginning of the year. This column is the decrement. Starting with, say 100,000 persons, living at the age at which the table begins, there is an annual decrement until the last one dies at age 100.

DEED OF SETTLEMENT. In England all insurance companies formed prior to 1862 were organized under a deed of settlement which set forth the contemplated objects of the association. These deeds are analogous to our charters, and the phrase is used in our laws which compel filing a company's charter or deed of settlement.

DELAWARE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1835; capital \$400,000. John S. Bioren, president; J. P. Smith, Jr., secretary.

DELAWARE INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1879-1911. The insurance department of this state was established by act of the legislation March 24, 1879. The insurance commissioner is elected by the people and commissioned by the Governor for a term of four years. The commissioners have been:

Henry C. Douglas, . . . 1884-1885	Peter K. Meredith, . . . 1893-1897
John R. McFee, . . . 1879-1884	Edward Fowler, . . . 1897-1901
Nathan Pratt, . . . 1885-1889	George W. Marshall, . . 1901-1909
Isaac N. Fooks, . . . 1889-1893	

Charles H. Maull is the present commissioner and assumed office January 5, 1909.

DE LEON, EDWIN WARREN, president and a director of the Casualty Company of America, New York, is a native of South Carolina and was born in Charleston, August 6, 1868. He received a private school and college education, graduating from Randolph-Macon College, Virginia in the class of 1886 with

degree of A.B. and graduated from Columbia College Law School New York in 1889 with degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar in that year and practised law until 1892, when he entered the casualty insurance field, being appointed assistant manager for New York State in the liability department of the Travelers Insurance Company. A year later he became manager of the company's liability department for New York and New Jersey, and continued in this position until 1898, when he resigned to accept the management of the Maryland Casualty Company for the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. In 1903 he resigned this position to assist in the organization of the Casualty Company of America, the formation of which was conceived by him, and which began business October 1, 1903. He was first vice-president and general manager of the company to April, 1909, when he was elected president of the company. He is a member of the executive committee of the International Association of Accident Underwriters; chairman of the editorial Board of the International Insurance Encyclopedia; author of the Law of Liability, 1899; editor of the Casualty Insurance Section of the Insurance Year Book; editor of the Manual of Liability Insurance; author of Casualty Insurance, in the Encyclopedia Americana; editor of Liability Insurance, in the Cyclopaedia of Law and Procedure, member of American Statistical Association; member of Civic Federation of New York; member of American Association for Labor Legislation, and member of the National Child Labor Committee regulating the employment of children in factories and mercantile establishments.

DEMING, WILLIAM HENRY, secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of that city, in which he was born September 22, 1857. He has been in the service of the company ever since he left the Hartford High School, was appointed assistant secretary in 1897, and elected secretary, March 23, 1906.

DEPOSITS, SPECIAL, REQUIRED BY STATES. The following is a statement of the special deposits required by certain states from insurance companies of other states or countries doing business therein:

Arizona—Every company must give bond of \$15,000, but may make deposit of like amount in territorial bonds.

Arkansas—All fire, life, and casualty companies must give bond of \$20,000; guarantee and surety companies bond of \$50,000, or deposit of like amount in cash, United States, or Arkansas Loughborough bonds.

Delaware—By surety and guarantee companies, \$10,000.

Georgia—By fire companies, \$10,000; Georgia life, \$100,000; assessment life, \$20,000; surety companies, \$25,000, before being accepted on bonds of municipal officers.

Idaho—By fidelity and surety companies, \$25,000.

Louisiana—Guaranty, fidelity, surety, and bond companies, \$50,000.

Missouri—By domestic life companies, \$100,000 in notes or bonds; industrial companies, \$10,000.

New Mexico—By fire insurance companies, \$10,000, in United States money, or in territorial or county bonds, or real estate in the territory of that value must be owned.

New York—By fire and marine companies of other countries, \$200,000; life and casualty companies, \$200,000; by domestic life companies, \$100,000; by domestic casualty and guarantee credit companies to an amount not less than \$100,000 nor more than \$250,000. Domestic fire companies and all insurance companies of other states are not required to make deposits except in the case of the latter under retaliatory laws.

North Carolina—By fire insurance having a capital of \$500,000 or less, \$10,000; capital of more than \$500,000 and not over \$1,000,000, \$20,000; companies with a capital in excess of \$1,000,000, \$25,000 in United States bonds or bonds of North Carolina or of the cities of the state.

South Carolina—By surety companies bonding state and county officers, \$25,000.

South Dakota—Domestic fire, 80 per cent. of capital; domestic life, \$100,000; all surety, burglary, and liability companies, \$20,000.

Texas—Fidelity companies, \$50,000.

Virginia—By all companies (except those doing a marine business exclusively in the state) 5 per cent. of their capital in bonds of Virginia or the United States, or the cities or counties of Virginia, such deposits to be not less than \$10,000, nor more than \$50,000, and no single bond to be over \$10,000.

West Virginia—By foreign and other state surety companies 20 per cent. of their capital stock (capital stock must be \$150,000, same as for domestic companies), except that the deposit need not exceed \$75,000 in any one case.

Wisconsin—By casualty and surety companies \$50,000 for each additional class of business, if the company desires to transact more than one of the different kinds of business coming under the head of guarantee, casualty, or surety business. Life companies organized under foreign governments, an amount equal to the net value of all policies written on lives of residents of the state.

Surety companies are required by several states, particularly Alabama, New Jersey, and Utah, and some cities to make special deposits, not enumerated above.

Many states require deposits by other state companies if they have not made deposits in their home states, and by companies of other countries, if they have not made deposits in some other state of the United States. Most of the states make the provisions of the reciprocal law apply to deposits. Some states require domestic life companies to deposit an amount equal to the legal reserve on policies.

In states having reciprocal or retaliatory laws the fire insurance companies of Georgia, Oregon, and Virginia, the life and other insurance companies of Virginia, and the surety companies of South Carolina, if any, are required to make the same deposits as the last-named states exact of like companies of the first-named states.

DE ROODE, HOLGER, western fire underwriter, is descended from a noble Dutch family, and was born at Rotterdam, Holland. He came to this country at an early age and received his education principally at St. Francis Xavier's College in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. de Roode went into a fire insurance office in Cincinnati when less than sixteen years old, and has been continuously in the fire insurance business over thirty years, and in the local business in Chicago over twenty-five years. Meanwhile, he was general manager at Chicago for the Clinton Fire of New York, the Southern California and Providence-Washington insurance companies. He was the pioneer in the co-insurance movement and chairman of the first committee on the subject of the Western Union.

Mr. de Roode is a prominent member of the Chicago Society for Ethical Culture and a Trustee of the Holland Society of Chicago, and has been a frequent contributor to the insurance press and the proceedings of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest and the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents. He is now the head of the firm of H. de Roode & Company, conducting a general insurance and investment agency in Chicago, representing principally the Milwaukee Mechanics and Lumber Fire Insurance Companies. In 1902 Mr. de Roode published and copyrighted a pamphlet entitled "Some Facts for Investors in Fire Insurance Shares," which has been accepted as an authority in insurance and financial circles.

DES MOINES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1881. This company was merged with the Hawkeye Fire Insurance Company in 1910. (See Hawkeye-Des Moines Fire Insurance Company.)

DES MOINES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1885; reincorporated 1900; capital, \$100,000. C. F. Rawson, president; Wilmot A. Harbach, secretary.

DETROIT CONFERENCE. An organization of accident and sick benefit associations was organized in July, 1902, with D. E. Thomas of the National Protective Society president, and V. D. Cliff of the United States Health and Accident Insurance Company secretary. The objects of the conference are the promotion of friendly feeling and welfare of the business through association, and any company transacting accident and sickness insurance is eligible to membership, although provision is made for membership of companies transacting only an accident business. Meetings are held in February, May, August, and November, when different phases of the business are discussed. The annual meeting in 1910 was held at Mackinac Island, Mich., July 27, 28 and 29. President Fibel presided and in his address noted a tendency, which he regretted to see, towards enlarging liability by changes in the policy forms, though the changes were slight in themselves. The president favored the support of the permanent bureau to look after legislation and other matters, which was supported by other organizations, and he urged members to take more active interest and part in the work which the conference was doing for its members. Reports from the secretary and treasurer and from standing committees were presented, and papers were read as follows during the three days' sessions: "The Ethics of Our Profession," H. B. Hawley, president of the Great Western Accident Company; "Litigation Under the Exception Clause of Industrial Accident and Health Policies," by R. P. Shorts; "The Ethics of Business Getting," George W. Hatch, editor *Insurance Age*; "Claim Adjustments as Relates to Contracts and Agents," W. Irving Mullen, General Accident; "Factory Insurance—the Remedy," E. O. Howells, editor *Industrial Review*; and "Wanted—A Stimulant," Charles M. Adams, Massa-

chusetts Accident. Officers were elected as follows: President, C. H. Boyer, General Accident; vice-president, L. O. Chatfield, Phoenix Preferred; second vice-president, T. Leigh Thompson, National Life and Accident, Nashville; secretary, L. E. Brown, Continental Casualty; treasurer, C. H. Brackett, Hoosier Casualty; executive committee: W. H. Jones, Equitable Accident, chairman; A. E. Forrest, North American Accident; R. R. Koch, American Assurance; J. B. Pitcher, United States Health and Accident; Harvey H. Shomo, American Casualty; Herman A. Behrens, Pacific Mutual, and F. L. Miner, Bankers Accident.

DETROIT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of Detroit, Mich. Organized 1866; capital, \$500,000. E. H. Butler, president; A. H. McDonell, secretary.

DETROIT FIRE UNDERWRITERS' CLUB. This Michigan organization was formed in 1891 for social as well as business purposes. At its annual meeting in January, 1910, the following officers were elected: President, Joseph Goodrich; vice-president, Leo K. Hennes; secretary, Alfred Bunclark; treasurer, Harry B. Page. The above are the present officers.

DETROIT LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in 1886 as the Michigan Life Underwriters' Association, and re-organized as above in 1906. The following are the officers elected at the annual meeting in February, 1911: President, George L. Bahl, Penn Mutual; vice-president, N. Reese, Provident Life and Trust; second vice-president, Albert M. Thomson, New England Mutual; secretary and treasurer, A. C. Utter.

DETROIT SURETY ASSOCIATION, was organized in 1909. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1911, are: Chairman, Charles N. McNaughton, American Bonding; vice-chairman, A. H. Sibley, Empire State Surety; secretary, Thomas E. Griffin, Bankers Surety; treasurer, Fred L. Fraser, American Surety; executive committee: H. C. Penny, Jr., Fidelity and Deposit; B. B. Haskins, Title Guaranty and Surety; A. H. Sibley, Empire State Surety.

DEWEY, FRANKLIN S., secretary National Casualty Company, Detroit, Mich., is descended from New England ancestry and was born at Cambridge, Mich., March 27, 1845. He was educated in the common schools and University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1869. His early life was spent on a farm, and after completing his college course he taught school, and later entered mercantile pursuits, engaging in the lumbering business in northern Michigan. He was city superintendent of schools for ten years, and a member of the Michigan state board of education, the Detroit Chamber of Commerce, and of the Michigan branch of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is active in church affairs, and is also a frequent lecturer on astronomy, geology and allied matters.

DEWITT, CARROLL L., general agent at Chicago of the Newark Fire Insurance Company, was born at Findlay, Ohio, July 2, 1863. He was educated at Indianapolis and began his insurance career there in 1880. After serving for ten years in a local agency he went with the North British in 1890 and was appointed special agent of the Glens Falls in 1891. He served that company until 1904, when he was appointed to this present position as western general agent of the Newark Fire at Chicago. He is an active member of several underwriting associations, and was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1908.

DICKSON, ROBERT, fire underwriter, was born in Scotland in 1845 and came to this country twenty-one years thereafter, entering the service of the commercial house of Cross & Company, where he remained until 1877, when he was appointed, in association with the late Sir William Lane Booker, manager for the Imperial, London, Northern, and Queen Insurance Companies, to which was added a few years later the Connecticut Fire of Hartford. Sir William retired in 1882, leaving to Mr. Dickson the sole management of the companies. In 1891 he was made United States manager for the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, and in 1898 he severed his connection with his other companies and removed to New York. After six years representation there, he resigned the management of the Royal Exchange and was elected president of the Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburg, followed shortly thereafter by his election as president of the Southern Insurance Company of New Orleans. In 1906, on the consolidation of the Armenia with the Conestoga Insurance Company, under the name of the Guardian Fire, Mr. Dickson was elected president of the consolidated company, and remained as such until the retirement of the company.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. Supervision of insurance in the District of Columbia vested formerly in the office of the district assessor, but in 1901 Congress amended the insurance laws of the district, and by sub-chapter 5 of the District Code created a distinct insurance department. Thomas E. Drake, formerly deputy superintendent of the Ohio department, was appointed commissioner and took office January 1, 1902. Superintendent Drake died in 1910, and George W. Ingham was appointed his successor and is the present superintendent. The department is under the direction of the commissioners of the district, who are authorized to appoint a superintendent of insurance.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. The association was organized in May, 1910, and the officers elected were: President, John Dolph; vice-president, P. H. Tamplet; secretary and treasurer, John E. Kreh, Jr. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in May, 1911, are: President, John Dolph, Metropolitan Life; vice-president, Clement W. Haske; secretary and treasurer, John E. Kreh, Jr.; executive

committee, Robert C. Howard chairman, G. S. Wainwright, Wm. A. Bennett, Wm. H. Parsons, Orville B. Drawn, and the officers ex-officio.

DIXIE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Greensboro, N. C. Organized 1906; capital \$500,000. Ashley Horn, president; H. R. Bush, vice-president; F. M. Garner, secretary.

DOBBS, CHARLES, insurance journalist, was born in Lexington, Ky., January 1, 1871, and his ancestors were among the early English settlers in Virginia. He is a graduate of Bethel College, Russellville, Ky., class of 1889, since when he has been engaged in newspaper work. From June 1893 to 1903 was an editorial writer, city editor, and dramatic critic on Louisville papers. For the two following years he was connected with the editorial departments of the *New York Times* and *World*, and in January, 1905, accepted his present position of associate editor of the *Insurance Field*, and is also editor of the *Life Insurance Educator*. He is a member of the Tavern Club and Audubon Country Club, both of Louisville, and also speaks and writes extensively for the socialist party.

DOBBINS, EDWARD L., vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., July 29, 1838. He was reared on a farm, but received his elementary education at the Pennington Seminary in New Jersey and studied law at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School. He went to the war in 1862 with the Army of the Potomac, and on his return home was admitted to the Newark bar, and practiced his profession until 1871. In that year he accepted the appointment of assistant secretary of the Mutual Benefit. In 1880 he was appointed its secretary, and in 1889 its secretary and treasurer, and elected vice-president in 1905. He is a member of its board of directors. Mr. Dobbins was for a number of years president of the Newark Board of Education.

DODD, AMZI, ex-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born at Bloomfield, N. J., March 2, 1823. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1841, and admitted to the Newark bar in 1848. He practiced law with Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and alone until 1871, when he was appointed vice-chancellor of New Jersey. He resigned that office in 1875, was reappointed in 1881, and at the close of the year again resigned to become president of the Mutual Benefit. In 1902, after a service of twenty years, Mr. Dodd retired from the presidency, but continued in the directorate. He has been for many years one of the riparian commissioners of New Jersey, has been in the state legislature, a justice of the Court of Errors and Appeals, etc. He brought to the service of the Mutual Benefit a special knowledge of the mathematics of the business, having been the mathematician of the company since 1863, and having given a great deal of study to life insurance matters both here and in England. He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton College in 1874.

DOLPH, JOHN, ex-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, was born in Ontario, Canada, August 13, 1859. His early life was spent on a farm, and he received a public and high school education, and subsequently taught school for a number of years. He was superintendent of the Clifton district for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Cincinnati until 1908 when he was appointed superintendent of the Baltimore, Md., district, and was transferred in May, 1909, to Washington, D. C. He was elected president of the National Association of Life Underwriters at its Indianapolis meeting in 1904.

DORNIN, GEORGE W., manager for the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company for the Pacific coast, is the son of the late George D. Dornin, and was born in Grass Valley, Nevada county, Cal., in December, 1854. After a term in the University of California he entered the mechanical department of the Central Pacific Railroad. Three years later he joined the office force of the Fireman's Fund, the elder Dornin then being its secretary. He accompanied his father into the service of the Lion Fire in 1881 as chief clerk, and on the dissolution of the alliance between the National, Lion, and Imperial he was appointed assistant manager for the National Fire, but resigned in 1906. Was appointed manager of the Pacific Department of the Springfield in August, 1907, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the father the previous month. He was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific for 1901, and councilman-at-large for the city of Oakland, Cal., for 1901-1902; was re-elected to the latter office for the years 1903-1904, serving as president of that body for two years.

DORNIN, JOHN C., assistant manager for the Pacific department of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Springfield, was born in North San Juan, Nevada county, Cal. July 10, 1865. He graduated from the College of Mines, University of California, in 1889, and spent two seasons with the United States Geodetic Survey on the coast of Alaska (before the Klondyke excitement), subsequently located in the new town of Everett on Puget Sound, as local insurance agent, then as special agent covering Washington and Montana.

DOWNING, JEROME F., was born at Enfield, Mass., March 24, 1827. He was reared on a farm, received a liberal education, and reaching manhood entered journalism in his native state; soon after, securing the position of editor-in-chief of the *Troy* (N. Y.) *Daily Post*. Having decided to abandon journalism for the law, he became principal of the High School in Carlisle, Pa., studying law while occupying that position, and was admitted to the bar of that place in the spring of 1855, removing the same year to Erie, Pa. Here he soon acquired a lucrative practice and was elected district attorney of the county in 1863. In 1864, while holding this office, he was offered the position of general agent for the western department of the Insurance Company of North America of Philadelphia,

Pa. It was a tempting offer, but Mr. Downing was disinclined to give up his profession. After due consideration, however, he accepted the offer on the condition that the headquarters of the company should be Erie. Mr. Downing entered upon his new field of business activity with zeal and courage and soon gave promise of the remarkable success he was destined to achieve as a fire insurance manager. In 1872, the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company was placed under his management for the same territory; and this arrangement continued until January, 1895, when the Pennsylvania Fire withdrew and established an independent western department at Chicago. It was at this time that Mr. Downing secured the organization of the Philadelphia Underwriters composed of the Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, which took the place of the Pennsylvania Fire in his office. On May 1, 1910, the office of the western department of the Insurance Company of North America was removed to Chicago, Mr. Downing retiring as manager after an unbroken service of forty-six years, and with a record for successful achievement in his field of effort, which classes him among the greater of the western fire insurance managers. Mr. Downing still keeps in touch with the business which has been his chief occupation in life, by continuing his connection with the Philadelphia Underwriters, as general agent for the western department, with headquarters at Erie.

DOX, CHARLES EDWARD, manager of the western department of the Orient Insurance Company, and of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., December 11, 1861. He was educated in the common schools and high school of that city, and, after having engaged in the wholesale and retail book business, he began his insurance career with the Continental Insurance Company in the south; was next employed by the Phenix of Brooklyn, and later was special agent in the south for the Norwich Union. On the transfer of the control of the Orient of Hartford to the London and Lancashire he was elected secretary of the Orient, and soon after was appointed to his present position.

DRAKE, THOMAS E., superintendent of insurance of the District of Columbia. [See Death Roll.]

DREW, ALFRED ADAMS, superintendent of agencies of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, was born in St. Louis, Mo., September 10, 1866. He received a public school education, and began his business career in the general passenger office of the Pennsylvania Railroad in St. Louis at the age of fifteen. He remained in railroad service for fourteen years, filling many positions, and finally resigning as chief clerk in the general passenger department of the Texas and Pacific Railway to enter the life insurance business; engaging in field work for the Fidelity Mutual Life and after three years becoming general agent of the company in St. Louis. He was elected assistant secretary of the

Life Insurance Clearing Company, but resigned the position and engaged with the Mutual Benefit Life as a solicitor in St. Louis. Later he was appointed general agent of the Prudential at Dayton, O., from whence he was soon after transferred by the company to the home office to assume the duties of Assistant Manager of the ordinary department, a position he filled for three years and a half. On January 1, 1903, he entered the service of the Mutual Benefit as editor of *The Pelican*, the company's paper, and was appointed to his present position in 1907.

DREW, CYRUS K., insurance journalist, was born at Evansville, Ind., January 28, 1870. He entered the insurance business in his father's local agency at the age of 14. In 1886 he was appointed clerk in the office of the New Orleans compact, managed by J. B. Bennett. He served in this office six years, afterwards taking a thorough course in general agency work and in life insurance soliciting. In 1897 Colonel Young E. Allison prevailed on Mr. Drew to enter insurance journalism, and for the succeeding five years he served as managing editor of the *Insurance Herald* and the *Insurance Field*. In January, 1902, Mr. Drew bought an interest in the *Insurance Report* of Denver, of which he is now editor and manager.

DREWRY, LUCIUS DEMARIUS, was born at Griffin, Spalding county, Ga., May 9, 1861. His father was a Virginian, and on his mother's side he is descended from General Israel Putnam of the Revolution. He was educated at the high school at Griffin, and at the age of seventeen entered the fire insurance office of his uncle, Israel Putnam, at Atlanta. He was solicitor in Georgia four years for the Northwestern Mutual Life, leaving that company October 1, 1887, to enter the service of the Mutual Benefit Life. In March, 1896, he was called to the home office of the company at Newark, to look after the company's agency business, at the same time retaining the Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi general agency. In January, 1897, he was appointed superintendent of agencies, an office created for the purpose of relieving Vice-President Pearson of a part of the duties of his department. For several years Mr. Drewry was a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and at the annual meeting of 1895 was elected secretary of the association, holding the position until the next year, when he declined a re-election. Preferring agency work, he resigned the superintendency of agencies on September 1, 1897, and was made state agent for Ohio, with offices in Cincinnati, this in addition to the agency for Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, which he had retained while at the home office of his company.

DRIGGS, MARSHALL S., late president of the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y. [See Death Roll.]

DRYDEN, FORREST FAIRCHILD, vice-president and director of the Prudential Insurance Company, was born in Ohio,

December 26, 1864. He received his education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and began his business career with the Prudential. He was elected to his present position in January, 1911. He is a director of the South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Company, and a director of the Fidelity Trust Company, and a director of the Union National Bank.

DRYDEN, JOHN F., president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, and former United States senator from the state of New Jersey, is justly entitled to rank as the father of industrial insurance in America. Born near Farmington, Me., August 7, 1839, he removed with his parents to Massachusetts when he was in his seventh year. With the intention of following the legal profession he entered Yale College, but before fully completing his course his health broke down and he was obliged to leave the university. He was later restored to the full privileges of his class, however, and is entered on the college records as a regularly graduated student. This is an honor which is rarely bestowed by Yale. During the period in which he was compelled to rest he became interested in the subject of life insurance, and read with avidity everything he could find relating to it. From the field of theory he entered the field of practice, and became regularly engaged in the life insurance business. About the year 1865 his attention was attracted by a report made by Elizur Wright to the Massachusetts legislature referring to industrial insurance as it was then operated in England. Mr. Wright doubted if such a plan could be successfully applied and operated in this country. Mr. Dryden thought the matter out and became convinced to the contrary. He made an exhaustive study of the whole subject, "devoured," as he said himself, every scrap of literature that he could obtain relating to it. Next he prepared a table of rates and matured a plan which he believed could be applied and successfully operated in America. He went to Newark, N. J., in 1873, and there, with the assistance of citizens of that place, organized a friendly society modeled on the English plan, meanwhile having obtained from the New Jersey legislature an act authorizing the formation of a company such as he had in view. The friendly society was merely experimental. It did no business to speak of, but it served to thoroughly convince Mr. Dryden and his friends of the complete feasibility of his plan. On October 13, 1875, the Prudential was organized. Its history and success are familiar to everyone. Mr. Dryden is one of the leading financiers of the country, and has large interests in many prominent financial institutions. On January 29, 1902, the legislature of New Jersey conferred upon him the honor of representing that state in the United States Senate to succeed Senator William J. Sewell, deceased, and served one term.

DUBUQUE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dubuque, Ia. Organized 1883; capital, \$200,000. John Ellwanger, president; N. J. Schrup, secretary.

DUGAN, A. G., general agent of the western department for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born in Louisville, March 14, 1861. He received a public school education, spending his boyhood days on a farm, and at the age of eighteen entered the fire insurance business with the Queen Insurance Company at Louisville. Later he was appointed special agent in Kentucky and Tennessee for the Springfield Fire and Marine, being later transferred to the Pacific coast, and managed the company's Pacific coast business until the department was discontinued. In 1895 he was appointed special agent for Kentucky, West Virginia, and southern Ohio for the Hartford, a position he retained until appointed assistant western general agent. He was appointed to his present position in 1910. Mr. Dugan was president of the Kentucky and Tennessee Board in 1889.

DUNHAM, SYLVESTER CLARK, president of the Travelers Insurance Company, was born in 1846 in Mansfield, Conn. He was brought up in Ohio, educated in the public schools and in Mount Union College. He returned to Connecticut in 1865, engaged two years in teaching, afterwards studied law in New Britain with the Hon. Charles E. Mitchell, was meantime clerk of the police court and editor of the *New Britain Record*, was admitted to the Hartford county bar in 1871, a year later entered the law office of Hon. Henry C. Robinson of Hartford, and practiced law until 1883. For two years thereafter he gave his attention to special practice, being engaged much of the time in mining litigation in Utah, Arizona, and California, for eastern clients having interests there. In 1885, at the request of the late President Batterson, he devoted himself to the legal affairs of The Travelers Insurance Company, conducting with counsel in Colorado its important litigation involving title to about 70,000 acres of land and four important irrigation enterprises in that state. Upon the settlement of the Colorado interests, which required all his attention for four years, he continued to act as the company's general counsel at its home office, having supervision of its legal department, including investments, and became intimately acquainted with the company's affairs at home and abroad. He was elected a director of The Travelers in January, 1897; vice-president in January, 1899, and president by unanimous vote of the board October 14, 1901. Mr. Dunham has held several important positions in the city government of Hartford, is vice-president of the National Exchange Bank, a director in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, the American Hardware Company, the Colt Arms Company, the American Surety Company, and the Metropolitan Bank of New York, and a number of other corporations, treasurer of the Colorado Valley Land Company, and of other Colorado corporations, and a member of several societies and clubs, including the Union League Club of New York, the New England Society of Mayflower descendants and the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also president of the Travelers Indemnity Company.

DUNLOP, C. D., vice-president and director of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., was born in Missouri and entered the insurance business in Denver, Colorado, in 1882. He was appointed manager of the mountain department of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company in 1891, and removed to Chicago as manager of the western department in 1895. He was elected to his present office in 1904.

DUTCHESS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. L. H. Vail, president; Frank L. Gardner, secretary.

DUTTON, WILLIAM J., president of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, was born at Bangor, Me., January 23, 1847. His father was one of the pioneers in California, an incorporator of the Fireman's Fund, and served for some years as its vice-president. Mr. Dutton entered the service of the Fireman's Fund in 1867, when it established its marine department, as marine clerk. In 1869 he was appointed marine secretary of the company, in 1873 assistant secretary, and in 1880, secretary. In 1890 he was elected vice-president and manager, and, upon the retirement of D. J. Staples in January, 1900, he was elected president of the company. He has been active in the councils of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, was chairman of its executive committee for the four years following its organization in 1883, and was one year its president and nine years vice-president during the first ten years of its existence. He is also an expert in marine underwriting, and was president of the San Francisco Board of Marine Underwriters for 21 years, from 1888 to 1909, when he declined re-election.

DUVAL, W. S., was born at Middletown, Conn., in 1847, and was educated in the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York. He went to California in 1868, and was engaged in practical mining many years. In 1885 he became an employe of the Pacific Insurance Union, serving as surveyor in different places within its jurisdiction. In 1890 he was appointed general manager. This position he resigned in August, 1893, to accept the Pacific coast managership of the Continental. On the removal of the Continental Pacific coast branch office to Chicago in 1895, he organized the Alameda County Board of Fire Underwriters, taking its management, entering the service of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific as surveyor upon its assuming jurisdiction over the entire coast. In 1897 he was elected manager (now district secretary) of District B. of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, comprising middle, northern California, Nevada, and Alaska.

DYER, W. H., general agent of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company at Boston, began his insurance experience in September, 1867, as agent of the Washington Life Insurance Company at Cincinnati, O. He afterward became

general traveling agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company and also superintendent of agents of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine. He became connected with the Berkshire in 1877 as superintendent of agencies, which position he held till May 1, 1904, when he assumed in partnership the general agency of the Berkshire at Boston, Mass., under the firm name of Dyer & Foss. This partnership was dissolved January 1, 1909.

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EASTERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Atlantic City, N. J. Organized 1902; capital, \$200,000. A. H. Phillips, president; J. Haines Lippincott, secretary.

EASTERN UNION [See Fire Underwriters' Union.]

EATON, HENRY W., manager in New York of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, is a native of London, England, and entered the service of that company in 1866. He represented it at Bristol, England, in 1876 as resident secretary of the west of England branch, and came to New York in 1878 as assistant manager of the New York branch under Mr. Pulsford. Upon the retirement of that gentleman, in 1887, he became resident manager. Mr. Eaton is an associate member of the Institute of Actuaries of England. In 1897 he was elected president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters of the United States.

EDDY, HENRY CLAY, resident secretary of the western department of the Commercial Union of London and Palatine of London, is a native of Providence, R. I., where he was born May 9, 1848. He received his higher education at the Highland Military Academy at Worcester, Mass. When sixteen years old he entered the office of a local insurance agency at Providence, from which in 1867 he transferred his services to the Home Insurance Company of New York as clerk. Following this, in 1874, Mr. Eddy became special agent for the German-American and Phenix of New York, and in 1883 he accepted the post at Chicago which he now occupies. Mr. Eddy was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the northwest in 1890-91.

EDMONDS, J. FRANK, resident secretary of the northwestern department of the Commercial Union Assurance Company and Palatine Insurance Company, at Denver, Col., was born at Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, June 11, 1855. He was educated in the high school in Rochelle, Ill., and began his business career in mercantile pursuits at Deadwood, South Dakota. He entered the fire insurance business as local agent in 1889, at Deadwood, South Dakota and was appointed special agent of the Commercial Union Assurance Company in 1892. He was appointed to his present position in March, 1899.

EDWARDS, GEORGE B., vice-president of the Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born in the United States and educated partly in Germany and England. After eight years' business education in a New York, China, and South American importing house, Mr. Edwards entered, in 1874, the employ of the Germania Fire Insurance Company as a clerk, and gradually advanced to the position of special agent in the eastern field. After seventeen years' experience in the field he was promoted, in April, 1892, to the second vice-presidency, and in 1897, to the vice-presidency of the company.

EDWARDS, LEMUEL BLUFORD, Pacific coast manager, is a native of Indiana, where he was born December 17, 1843. He served as a private soldier three years in the civil war, and at the early age of 23 years was sheriff of Boone county, Ind., his term covering two years. Afterwards he went into the insurance business, and was a local fire insurance agent eight years, and a general agent of a life insurance company four years. For thirteen years he was on the road as a special agent, general agent, and superintendent of agencies of fire insurance companies. He was four years Pacific coast manager of the American of Newark, Caledonian of Edinburgh, and the Manchester Fire. He is now associated with Charles Christensen and Benjamin Goodwin in the Pacific coast management of the American Central of St. Louis, St. Paul Fire and Marine of St. Paul, and Mercantile Fire and Marine of Boston. Mr. Edwards was a member of the California legislature in 1881-82.

EGLESTON, THOMAS, general agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company at Atlanta, was born at Charleston, S. C., January 14, 1856, educated at private schools at that city, and removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1872, entering the fire insurance agency office of James H. Low & Co. In 1875-76 he was superintendent of agencies for this firm. He was appointed local agent at Atlanta for the Hartford Fire in 1877, special agent and adjuster in 1883, and general agent for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana in 1885. Mr. Egleston is also senior member of the firm of Egleston & Prescott, Atlanta, Ga., managers of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and the Citizens Insurance Company of St. Louis for the southern states. From 1884 to 1894 he was a member of the executive committee of the South Eastern Tariff Association. In the latter year he was elected president of the association, and declined a re-election in 1896. Mr. Egleston was elected a member of the Georgia legislature in 1901 and appointed a member of the depot commission for the state of Georgia. Since 1905, Mr. Egleston has been the resident chairman of the Sprinklered Risk Committee of the South Eastern Tariff Association, and in 1906 he was elected chairman of the Cotton Insurance Association.

ELDRIDGE, GEORGE DYRE, insurance journalist and consulting actuary, was born at Mattapoisett, Mass., August 22, 1848.

from a New England colonial ancestry. He had a common school and partial college education, and went into insurance journalism in Cincinnati in 1869 as editor of the *Insurance Chronicle*, which connection he continued until he joined the *Index* in 1873, and removed with it to Boston, where its name was changed to the *Standard*. Mr. Eldridge established in Boston in 1883 the *Guardian*, a monthly journal, later known as *Notes and Comments* and devoted to the interests of life insurance. In 1886 he removed to Washington to take charge of the National Life-Maturity Insurance Company, as secretary and general manager. In May, 1894, he resigned these positions (retaining, however, his place on the board of directors), and connected himself with the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, afterwards reorganized as the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, of which he was vice-president and actuary, and is now engaged as an independent consulting actuary. While a resident of Massachusetts, Mr. Eldridge was a member of the Newton city council and of the state legislature. He is the author of the novel "I Will Repay," published in 1902; "The Millbank Case," published in 1905, and "In the Potter's House," published in 1908.

ELECTRICITY AND FIRE INSURANCE. [See Underwriters' National Electric Association.]

ELLISON, EUGENE L., president of the Insurance Company of North America, and president of the Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in the state of Delaware and was educated in the public schools and academy at Newark, Del. Previous to his connection with his present company he was clerk in mercantile and banking houses, general agent of the Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and assistant manager of the Philadelphia clearing house.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1850; capital, \$400,000. Chas. A. Hull, president; D. J. Burtis, vice-president and secretary.

EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga. Organized in 1908. Wm. W. Reid, president; Thomas M. Callaway, secretary.

EMPIRE STATE SURETY COMPANY of New York, N. Y.. Organized 1901; capital, \$500,000. Wm. M. Tomlins, Jr., president; Charles I. Brooks, secretary.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD., of London, England. Incorporated October, 1880, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, now fully subscribed; paid up \$500,000, which in 1892 was increased to \$750,000 and in 1906 to \$1,000,000. Its present total available resources amount to over \$10,000,000. Its charter covers the transaction of all classes of casualty insurance. The corporation was organized immediately following the enactment of the famous employers' liability act in

England in 1880, and it is acknowledged to be the pioneer in liability insurance in the world. The officers of the company are: Lord Claud Hamilton, chairman; S. Stanley Brown, general manager; W. E. Gray, secretary. General office of the company, Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, London, E. C. Branch agencies are maintained in Holland, Sweden, the South African Republic, New South Wales, South Australia, Canada, and in the United States, where business was commenced in July, 1886, and at the present time it has a thoroughly established system of agencies in nearly every state in the Union. The United States branch officials are: Frank G. Webster, John Lowell, and William D. Mandell, trustees; Wm. Allen Butler, Jr., Gen. Francis V. Greene, Wm. D. Baldwin, advisory board; Henry M. Rogers, John B. Thomas, Charles Francis Adams, 2d, and Chas. F. Edgar, executive committee; Samuel Appleton, manager United States branch, Employers' Liability Building, 33 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. A deposit of over \$4,900,000 is at present maintained in various state insurance departments and in the hands of the United States trustees for the benefit and protection of its policy-holders. The annual premium income of the United States branch aggregates \$4,500,000. The prudent management of the corporation has established for it an enviable reputation as being financially provident and conservative, and yet liberal, in all its dealings with the public.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE. This class of insurance, which originated in Great Britain, was first written in the United States in 1866 as a regular business by the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London. About 1889 both American and foreign companies authorized to do a casualty business, or organized for the purpose, began to compete for this kind of insurance. In its primary form it is the insurance of employers against liability for injuries happening to their employees when actually engaged in their services; but the business has been extended to cover liability to persons other than employees (technically public liability) and various forms embracing both features have been devised; as, for example, General Liability insurance, Elevator insurance, and Teams insurance. Collective insurance, giving direct indemnity to employees for accidents, whether due to negligence of employees or otherwise, is also issued as one of the liability lines. The largest risks written are manufacturing concerns and contractors. Employers' Liability has largely grown in volume since 1889. At the close of 1902 the premium income had grown to \$11,521,250.

In March, 1896, the most conservative liability managers, being impressed with the fact that liability insurance is perhaps the most difficult of all forms of casualty underwriting, and the most deceptive and misleading in the results of its earlier years, and realizing also that the individual experience of the several companies was too brief and too narrow to serve as a safe guide in the making of

rates, met in conference and agreed to combine their loss experience with a view to the determination of right rates and proper methods. This was the beginning of what is now known as the Liability Conference. The conference, as now existing, is of a purely educational and advisory character. From time to time the associated companies report their loss statistics to the conference actuary, who combines and collates the experience and reports the indicated necessary rates to the conference, who then, as they may elect, adopt them individually as recommended, or with such modifications as the exigencies of the business may seem to demand. On this basis the conference corrected and harmonized the rates in 1896, and again in 1897, 1898, and 1901, and in various classes several times since. Several companies withdrew from the conference in 1904, and the conference is now maintained by a few companies, which consider the work of the bureau too valuable to lose entirely. The following is a statement of employers' liability business transacted in 1910:

Companies.	Premiums Written	Losses Paid.
Ætna,	\$4,078,312	\$2,427,178
American Casualty,	57,474	13,921
American Fidelity,	726,654	220,917
Casualty Company of America,	1,431,839	711,577
Empire State Surety,	166,012	160,207
Employers' Indemnity,	436,012	178,610
Employers' Liability,	3,609,907	1,656,579
Fidelity and Casualty,	2,625,193	1,369,299
Frankfort Marine and Accident,	919,505	608,265
General Accident,	1,077,107	470,749
Home Accident,	251,161	157,737
London Guarantee and Accident,	2,141,118	1,137,505
Maryland Casualty,	2,278,706	1,197,011
New Amsterdam Casualty,	444,482	226,206
Ocean Accident and Guarantee,	1,910,284	905,740
Pacific Coast Casualty,	373,941	128,406
Pacific Surety,	132,317	7,905
Pennsylvania Casualty,	295,645	170,837
Standard,	1,135,124	633,017
Travelers,	5,476,960	3,511,318
Travelers Ind.,	1,355	.....
Union Casualty,	77,896	1,187
United States Casualty,	844,772	487,645
U. S. Fidelity & Guarantee,	137,478	5,263
Total 1910,	\$30,629,344	\$16,387,139

ENDOWMENT INSURANCE. Endowment insurance is almost unknown in the United States, except as coupled with life insurance, policies being made payable at a certain time, or at death, if that occurs before the expiration of the endowment period. In the business of companies reporting to the New York department, about one-fourth of the amount insured is combined life and endowment, and three-fourths is classed as "whole-life." In England pure endowments have been written to a considerable extent, and for a long time, mainly as provision for children.

ENGINEERS, FIRE, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF. [See International Association of Fire Engineers.]

ENGLISH-AMERICAN UNDERWRITERS, policy issued by the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

ENGLISH, JOEL L., vice-president of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, is a native of Woodstock, Vt. In 1867 he entered the Hartford office of the Æna Life as clerk, and his entire business life has been passed there. He was appointed secretary in February, 1872, and vice-president in February, 1905.

ENTERPRISE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1874. John R. Freeman, president; Theodore P. Bogert, secretary.

EQUITABLE ACCIDENT COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1892; capital, \$100,000. Albert C. Smith, president; David T. Montague, secretary; Wm. H. Jones, general manager.

EQUITABLE CASUALTY COMPANY OF ATLANTA, Atlanta, Ga. Organized 1909; capital, \$100,000. John S. Candler, president; A. D. McGaughey, general manager.

EQUITABLE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1859; capital, \$400,000. F. W. Arnold, president; Samuel G. Howe, secretary.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Charleston, S. C. Organized 1895; capital, \$200,000. David Huguenin, president; William G. Mazyck, secretary and treasurer; R. F. Touhey, assistant secretary and treasurer.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, THE, OF THE UNITED STATES, New York. Organized 1859. William A. Day, president; William Alexander, secretary.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, D. C. Organized 1885; capital, \$100,000. J. S. Swörmstedt, president; Allen C. Clark, secretary.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF IOWA, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1867; capital, \$300,000. Cyrus Kirk, president; J. C. Cummins, secretary.

ERIE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS of Erie, Pa., was organized in June, 1903, and the following officers elected: President, John F. Brown, Penn Mutual; first vice-president, James M. Dickey, Mutual Life; second vice-president, C. D. W. Brown, Northwestern Mutual; secretary and treasurer, George L. Davenport, Security Trust and Life. At the annual meeting held in February, 1911, officers were elected as follows: President, Charles H. Baumbach, Prudential; vice-president, John F. Brown, Penn Mutual; second vice-president, Edward E. Kern, Union Mutual; secretary, S. R. Stansbury, Phoenix Mutual; treasurer, John R. O'Keefe,

Metropolitan; executive committee, Robert M. Hughes, Northwestern; Isaac Rosengsweig, New York Life; James M. Dickey, Mutual Life of New York; W. E. Leonard, Phoenix Mutual; Edward F. Randolph, New England Mutual.

ESTEE, JAMES B., former second vice-president of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, was born in Wisconsin in 1856, and was educated in the common schools of Illinois and the State Normal University at Bloomington in that state. He studied law in Milwaukee in 1883. He removed to South Dakota, where, during his residence of several years, he was president of the Citizens Bank of Woonsocket, U. S. commissioner for the Second Judicial District, and a member of the state Republican Central Committee. He entered the service of the Equitable Life in 1882, and was superintendent of agents of the Iowa Life from 1888 to 1891. In the latter year he was appointed general manager for the National Life of Vermont for Wisconsin. He became the company's superintendent of agents in 1898, and was elected second vice-president April 8, 1902, and retired in 1911.

EUREKA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1864; capital, \$100,000. F. A. Rothier, president; Adam Benus, secretary; Rudolph Heintz, assistant secretary.

EVANS, HENRY, president of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, was born at Houston, Tex., April 14, 1860. Some time after the close of the war he went to New York, where he was educated, finally leaving Columbia College School of Mines to enter the service of the Continental in March, 1878, as a junior clerk. For several years he worked at most of the desks in the office connected with the agency department. He succeeded the late Mr. Townsend as secretary of the agency department May 10, 1888; was elected second vice-president, retaining the agency department secretaryship in 1889, and vice-president January 14, 1892, and president January 15, 1903, after a service of nearly twenty-five years. Since Mr. Evans has been an officer of the Continental Insurance Company he has done a great deal of field work for it all over the United States. In March 1904, he assumed the chairmanship of the committee of twenty on congested districts of cities of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. In June, 1906, he formed the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of which he is president and a director. In December, 1909, he was requested by the directors to take control of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, which company was in trouble because of irregularities in its administration, and succeeded in saving the Phenix's agency plant. On March 1, 1910, the company was merged with the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company, under the title of the Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company, and Mr. Evans was elected president of the merged company.

EXCESS POLICY. A class of policies written to cover property in excess of other insurance. They do not apply until specific insurance is exhausted. Usually it is stipulated that a certain amount of specific insurance shall be carried, the rates for excess insurance being lower than the specific rate.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE. As employed in connection with insurance, it is the mean number of future years which individuals at any specified age may be expected to live.

F

FACKLER, DAVID PARKS, actuary, was born in Virginia April 4, 1841, and is a great-grandson of a Revolutionary officer of that surname. He completed his collegiate career in 1859, taking the gold medal for mathematics, and entered the office of the Mutual Life, where he remained until 1865, when he resigned, to become consulting actuary for a number of companies. He suggested the principle on which the contribution dividend plan was based, and aided Mr. Sheppard Homans in its application. He was one of the organizers of the Actuarial Society of America and its president from 1891 to 1893. Mr. Fackler has written much on insurance subjects, and is a frequent contributor to the periodical press. He has done business solely as an independent actuary with separate office and clerks since 1865, and on several critical occasions has been asked to give opinions for publication. Many actuaries of companies have graduated from his office. He has had several offers of positions in the oldest companies, but has preferred to remain independent. In 1898 he succeeded Mr. Homans as corresponding member of the Institute of Actuaries of London.

FACTORS AND TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Mobile, Ala. Organized 1870; capital, \$150,000. Ferdinand Forcheimer, president; J. F. Ross, secretary.

FACTORS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn. Organized 1882; capital, \$100,000. N. Fontaine, president; J. E. Beasley, secretary.

FACTORY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. This organization in the eastern, middle, and southeastern states is composed of the following companies: Aachen & Munich, of Germany; Aetna, Hartford; Agricultural, Watertown; American Central, St. Louis; Atlas, of England; Citizens, St. Louis; Colonial Underwriters, Hartford; Commercial Union, of England; Commercial Union Fire, New York; Commonwealth, New York; Fire Association, Philadelphia; Fireman's Fund, San Francisco; German Alliance, New York; German American, New York; Hanover Fire, New York; Hartford Fire, Hartford; Home, New York; Liverpool & London & Globe, of England; London & Lancashire, of England; Mechanics & Traders, New Orleans; National Fire, Hartford; New Hampshire, Manchester; New York Underwriters, New York; Niagara Fire, New York; North British and Mercantile, of England; North British & Mercantile, of New York; Northern Assurance, of England; Norwich

Union, of England; Orient, Hartford; Palatine, of England; Pelican, New York; Phoenix, Hartford; Phoenix Assurance, of England; Providence-Washington, Providence; Royal, of England; Royal Exchange, of England; Scottish Union & National, of Scotland; Standard, Hartford; State, of England; Sun, of England; Western, of Canada. Henry W. Eaton of the Liverpool and London and Globe, is president; E. H. A. Correa of the Home, vice-president; T. C. Temple of the Phoenix of Hartford is treasurer, and J. H. Brewster of the Scottish Union and National, secretary. The manager is H. L. Phillips. The headquarters of the association are in Hartford. The executive committee is: H. A. Smith, chairman, vice-president National Fire; R. M. Bissell, vice-president, Hartford Fire; C. G. Smith, secretary, German-American; G. W. Babb, manager, Northern Assurance; H. E. Rees, secretary, Aetna Fire; A. G. McIlwaine, Jr., manager, London and Lancashire, and the officers ex-officio.

FACTORY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, WESTERN.
[See Western Factory Insurance Association.]

FAILURES OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1910.
[See Reinsured and Failed Fire Insurance Companies.]

FALL RIVER MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Fall River, Mass. Organized 1870. Charles S. Waring, president and treasurer; Thomas E. Brayton, vice-president; James W. Brigham, secretary.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY, Lincoln, Neb. Organized 1885; capital, \$200,000. This company was placed in a receiver's hands in January, 1911.

FARMERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, York, Pa. Organized 1853. Mutual doing business on the stock plan. William H. Miller, president; A. S. McConkey, secretary.

FARMERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Organized 1860; capital, \$200,000. J. H. Smith, president; Ed. H. Smith, secretary.

FARNUM, HENRY W., assistant secretary of the Insurance Company of North America, is a native of Philadelphia, and was born of American parentage September 29, 1868. He has been connected with the Insurance Company of North America since January 19, 1885, and was elected marine secretary May 7, 1901, and was elected to his present position in 1908.

FAXON, WALTER COLLYER, vice-president of the Aetna Life Insurance Company in its accident and liability department, was born at Hartford, Conn., July 18, 1856. He was educated in the district and public high schools of Hartford, and graduated from the latter in 1874. In that year he began his insurance career in the

office of the Travelers Insurance Company, where he remained until 1891, when he accepted a position with the Aetna Life. He was elected assistant secretary in 1895, secretary in 1902, and to his present position in 1905. In 1908 he was elected vice-president and a director of the Aetna Accident and Liability Company. He is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the state of Connecticut, a member of the Board of Managers and Treasurer of the Sons of the Revolution in the state of Connecticut; also a member of the Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors and of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

FAYMONVILLE, BERNARD, vice-president of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, was born in a suburb of Chicago, Ill., and passed his early years on an Illinois farm. He went into a real estate and insurance office in Chicago in 1874, and in 1877 migrated to California, settling at Fresno where he secured the local agency of forty-three insurance companies. He was appointed a special agent by the Fireman's Fund in 1881, assistant secretary in 1887, secretary in 1890, second vice-president in 1893, and first vice-president in 1900. Mr. Faymonville is also vice-president of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, president of the Fire Underwriters' Inspection Bureau, president of the San Francisco Fire Patrol, and has served as president of the Board of Fire Commissioners for San Francisco.

FEDERAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan. Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. V. D. Cliff, president; P. Patterson, secretary.

FEDERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J. Organized 1901; capital, \$1,000,000. Percy Chubb, president; Max Grundner, secretary.

FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1900; capital, \$194,200. Isaac M. Hamilton, president; T. W. Appleby, secretary and actuary; W. E. Brimstin, assistant secretary and assistant actuary.

FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1908; capital, \$100,000. V. F. Mashek, president; F. H. Osborn, secretary.

FEDERAL UNION SURETY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1901; capital \$300,000. J. B. Christianson, president; L. C. Brennig, secretary.

FERRIS, HENRY J., assistant secretary of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born in Stamford, Conn., of American parentage, August 18, 1844. He was educated in a private school in Stamford, and after spending three years in a dry goods jobbing house in New York entered the service of the Home in April, 1863.

FIBEL, LOUIS H., president; Great Eastern Casualty Company, New York, was born in New York city, of English parentage, April 17, 1862. He was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York, and began his business career in mercantile pursuits. He was for three terms president of the Detroit Conference, acting chairman of the executive committee of the International Association of Accident Underwriters, and is a member of important committees of other underwriting associations.

FIDELITY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Saginaw, Mich. Organized 1909; capital, \$100,000. J. W. Fordney, president; W. H. Howland, secretary.

FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY OF NEW YORK, THE. Organized 1876; capital, \$1,000,000. Robert J. Hillas, president; Frank E. Law, vice-president; Hedley R. Woodward, vice-president; Theodore E. Gaty, secretary.

FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1890; capital, \$2,000,000. Edwin Warfield, president; H. Nicodemus, secretary.

FIDELITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1893; capital, \$100,000. M. Carr, president; A. A. Clark, secretary.

FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Philadelphia, Pa. Incorporated under laws of Pennsylvania, 1878. Chartered to do a mutual life business. Founded by L. G. Fouse, president, since company's organization. Insurance in force, \$126,218,844; losses and claims paid, \$22,916,800.08; assets, \$21,673,571.02; liabilities, \$20,857,332.03. Every approved claim was paid by January 1, 1911.

FIDELITY-PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. (A consolidation of the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of New York and Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.) Capital, \$2,500,000. Henry Evans, president; George E. Kline, vice-president; J. E. Lopez, second vice-president and secretary; James A. Swinnerton, Charles R. Tuttle, Hugh Rankin and F. R. Millard, secretaries.

FIELD CLUB OF CALIFORNIA was organized in January, 1909, and its membership is composed of special agents and adjusters in California and Nevada. Its objects are social and to promote the interests of and good practices in fire underwriting. Officers were elected as follows: President, Amos Sewell; vice-president, F. P. Wilson; secretary, Geo. C. Coddington, San Francisco. The present officers, elected in January, 1911, are: President, Guy Francis, Connecticut Fire; vice-president, F. C. H. Robins, Northern; secretary-treasurer, Geo. C. Coddington, Springfield; directors,

Guy Francis, F. C. H. Robins, W. O. Morgan, Hartford Fire; F. H. Young, Springfield; McClure Kelly, Franklin and Reliance; D. L. Stewart, Royal, and E. G. Potter, Glens Falls.

FIELD, EDWARD D., superintendent of agencies of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt., was born at Rutland, Vt., January 13, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of Rutland and Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and has spent his entire business life in life insurance. He was connected with the actuarial department of the National Life from 1897 to 1901, later being appointed secretary to the president, a position he held until appointed to his present position in 1911. He is secretary to the board of school commissioners of Montpelier, and recording secretary of the Vermont Historical Society.

FIELD, GEORGE PRENTICE, of Field & Cowles, Boston managers Royal Insurance Company for New England. [See Death Roll.]

FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA. Chartered in 1817 and in 1871 organized as a stock company; capital, \$750,000. E. C. Irvin, president; M. G. Garrigues, secretary.

FIRE ENGINEERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF. [See National Association of Fire Engineers.]

FIRE INSURANCE CLUB OF CHICAGO. The membership of the club includes many of the employees of the general and local fire insurance agencies of the city, and was organized on February 6, 1901. As stated in its constitution, the club's object is "to assist its members in becoming thoroughly conversant with the technique of fire insurance in all its departments, and to further the social intercourse of its members." All male fire insurance employees over eighteen are eligible for membership. The present officers are: President, Edward A. Bremmer; vice-president, Newton L. Sample; treasurer, A. H. Dowle; secretary, Harry M. Hanson; librarian, Walter H. Dennison; directors, E. C. Farmer, W. W. Mack and Lee Lewand.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES FAILED IN 1910. [See Reinsured and Failed Companies.]

FIRE INSURANCE IN THE COURTS. [See Legal Decisions Affecting Insurance.]

FIRE INSURANCE POLICY. [See Policy, Standard Fire; also other policy forms.]

FIRE INSURANCE RESULTS in 1910. [See Results of Fire Underwriting in 1909.]

FIRE INSURANCE SALVAGE CORPS OF BROOKLYN, N. Y. This organization was authorized by act of the legislature of New York of 1895, to be maintained by a tax upon the premiums

of fire insurance companies doing business in Brooklyn. The first meeting of the companies comprising the corporation was held June 28, 1895, and the following officers were elected: George M. Coit, president; Hugo Schumann, vice-president; William T. Lane, treasurer; Britton C. Thorn, secretary. Britton C. Thorn was appointed superintendent, and the corps went into service December 16, 1895. There are three stations. The portion of Brooklyn protected by the three stations is bounded as follows: Beginning at Newtown Creek and East River and extending along the shore front of Newtown Creek to the old city line of Brooklyn (prior to consolidation), thence southeasterly along city line to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, and along the westerly side of the cemetery grounds to Bushwick Avenue, thence southerly along Bushwick Avenue to and along Pennsylvania Avenue to New Lots Road, thence westerly along New Lots Road and Clarkson Street to Nostrand Avenue, thence southerly along Nostrand Avenue to Newkirk Avenue, thence westerly along Newkirk Avenue to Ocean Avenue, thence northerly along Ocean Avenue to and along Flatbush Avenue to Prospect Park West, thence southerly along Prospect Park West to 9th Street, thence westerly along 9th Street to Gowanus Canal, following the westerly bank of Gowanus Canal to New York Bay, and thence following the shore line to Newtown Creek and East River, the place of beginning, covering both sides of said streets, avenues, and places above named. The present officers and directors are: President, E. E. Pearce; vice-president, J. G. Hilliard; treasurer, A. M. Thorburn; secretary, John H. Kelly; directors, George B. Edwards, Charles A. Hull, M. J. Ennis, John M. Whiton, T. A. Ralston, Wallace Reid, A. H. Wray, E. G. Snow, Charles H. Post, F. O. Affeld and the officers.

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEWARK, N. J., was organized in December, 1909, for the purpose of studying fire hazards and prevention and for educational and social work. Officers were elected as follows: President, George C. Plume; vice-president, Albert H. Hassinger; secretary and treasurer, John E. Mayer. The present officers, elected in 1910, are: President, Frederick Hoadley; vice-presidents, A. S. Chapman and Stewart C. Smith; secretary and treasurer, John E. Mayer; executive committee, M. J. Price chairman, H. F. Trimpi, W. S. Naulty, George C. Plume, Roso M. Wickham, T. C. Moffatt, and R. C. King, Spencer G. Ayres and Frederick Hoadley, ex-officio.

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA. The society was organized to aid members in studying questions arising in connection with insurance, and fire protection and prevention. The officers elected at the annual meeting in January, 1911, are: President, Edgar A. Law; vice-presidents, Miles C. Young, Albert C. Rommel; secretary, Charles J. Fitzgerald; treasurer, Charles R. Jones; executive committee: Thomas T. Nelson, Richard Cross, Joseph Doyle, Edward Maneuvre, Frank G. English, John C. Jocher, Jr., John H. Kenney, Louis M. Wagner.

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY of San Francisco. Organized May, 1863. Its present officers are: W. J. Dutton, president; Bernard Faymonville, vice-president; J. B. Levison, second vice-president; Louis Weinmann, secretary; Herbert P. Blanchard, assistant secretary; A. W. Follansbee, Jr., marine secretary; Thos. M. Gardiner, treasurer. Its capital was originally \$200,000, increased in 1865 to \$500,000. In the Chicago and Boston fires the company paid about three-quarters of a million dollars, at which time its capital was temporarily reduced to \$300,000, but increased in 1880 to \$750,000, and again increased in 1886 to \$1,000,000. On January 10, 1907, the paid up capital was increased to \$1,600,000 and in January, 1909, reduced to \$1,500,000. Its assets January 1, 1911, were \$8,070,629.43, with a reinsurance reserve of \$3,390,131.28, and a net surplus of \$2,386,380.63.

FIRE MARSHAL LAWS. Laws establishing the office of state fire marshal were adopted in Massachusetts and Maryland in 1894, in Ohio in 1900, and in Connecticut and Washington in 1901, and the Massachusetts law was amended in 1902 so as to transfer its administration to the department of district police. Bills to enact laws requiring the official investigation of fires were introduced in the legislature of Vermont in 1894, and in those of Michigan and Pennsylvania in 1895. The Vermont and Michigan bills failed, and that in Pennsylvania became a law. A bill in the California legislature of 1895, empowering the insurance commissioner to investigate the causes of fires, was not passed, but a bill in the Maine legislature of 1895, imposing this duty on municipal officers, became a law. An effort in 1901 to repeal the law failed. There was an effort made in the Maryland legislature of 1890 to repeal the fire marshal law and impose the duty of investigating fires upon the insurance department, but it did not succeed. The attempt again failed in 1900 and in 1902. The effort to establish a state fire marshal in Vermont was again made in 1896 in the legislature of that state, and was again unsuccessful. Alabama in 1897 provided for the investigation of fires. Bills on this subject were before the legislatures of Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, and Minnesota in 1897, of Michigan, Missouri, and Tennessee in 1899, of Rhode Island in 1900, of Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Texas in 1901, of South Carolina in 1902, and Louisiana, Indiana, Michigan, South Carolina, and Kansas in 1903, but were not passed. North Carolina passed an incendiary fire investigation law in 1899, which was amended in 1901 and 1903, and the Ohio law was amended in 1902. South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi in 1904 provided for the investigation of the causes of fires. Minnesota enacted the fire marshal law in 1905, and bills in the North Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Tennessee legislatures failed of passage. Kentucky enacted a fire marshal law in 1906. Tennessee, South Dakota, and Wisconsin enacted fire marshal laws in 1907, and bills before the legislatures of Florida and Georgia failed of passage. Bills were before the legislatures

of Rhode Island and Oklahoma in 1908, but failed of passage. Bills were before the legislatures of Kansas, Oregon, Illinois, Connecticut, West Virginia, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota and Tennessee in 1909, either to create the office or amend existing laws. Nebraska and West Virginia were the only states in which laws were enacted in 1909. The Maryland law was amended in 1910, and bills were before the legislatures of Kansas, Indiana, North Dakota, Oregon, New York and Pennsylvania in 1911, but had not been enacted when this record closed, and bills were enacted in Iowa, Montana, Oklahoma, Michigan, Colorado, Minnesota and West Virginia in 1911 either creating new departments or amending existing laws. The Colorado law was vetoed by the governor.

The Massachusetts law of 1894 authorized the governor, with the consent of the council, to appoint a state fire marshal for a term of five years, at an annual salary of \$5,000, and, upon the recommendation of the fire marshal, a deputy marshal also. The fire marshal in Boston and the board of fire engineers in every other city and town was required to investigate "the cause, origin, and circumstance of every fire occurring" therein and shall make "special investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design." Provision was made for the reports of these investigations to the state fire marshal and for the keeping of an official record thereof, and the marshal and his deputy were invested with all the judicial powers necessary to examine into the charges of arson against individuals, and to turn them over, if presumably guilty, to the proper district attorney for prosecution. The salaries and expenses of the bureau were to be paid out of the moneys received for taxes from the fire insurance companies doing business in the state. The following provision, authorizing the fire marshal or his representatives to enter any building containing combustible or inflammable material, and, if, in his judgment, it was dangerous to the safety of the premises, cause it to be removed at the expense of the owner, was one of the most important of the law:

Section 5. The fire marshal, the fire commissioners of the city of Boston, the board of engineers in all towns and cities where such board is established, and the mayor and aldermen in cities and the selectmen in towns where no board of fire engineers exists, shall have the right at all reasonable hours, for the purpose of examination, to enter in and upon all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. Whenever any of these officers shall find in any building or upon any premises combustible material or inflammable conditions dangerous to the safety of such buildings or premises, they shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said building or premises; provided, however, that if the said owner or occupant shall deem himself aggrieved, the mayor and aldermen or selectmen, as aforesaid shall make an immediate investigation as to the presence of combustible material or the existence of inflammable conditions in any building or upon any premises under their jurisdiction upon complaint of any person having an interest in said buildings or premises or property adjacent thereto. Any owner or occupant of buildings or premises failing to comply with the orders of the authorities heretofore indicated shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each day's neglect.

In 1902 an act [Chapter 142, Approved March 4th] was passed abolishing the office of state fire marshal and all offices thereunder, and creating a new department of the district police, with the powers and duties heretofore conferred upon the state fire marshal and his assistants. The department was to be known as the fire marshal's department of the district police, to be under the control of a deputy chief of the district police, to be appointed by the governor for a term of three years at an annual salary of \$2,400. He was to have a chief aid at \$1,500 a year and six additional aids at \$1,000 a year each. The deputy chief shall submit the annual report of his official action to the chief of the district police, who shall transmit the same to the insurance commissioner.

Under the Maryland law the state fire marshal is appointed by the governor and confirmed by the State Senate, holds office for two years at an annual salary of \$2,500, and may appoint a chief clerk at not exceeding \$1,500 per annum. He is directed to make personal investigation into the origin of all fires occurring in the state, has judicial powers, can cause the arrest and examination of any supposed incendiary, and present the evidence to the prosecuting attorney, and must make an annual report to the governor. The Maryland law also has this feature:

It shall be the duty of each fire insurance company or association doing business in this State, within ten days after the adjustment of any loss sustained by it, to report to the fire marshal, upon blanks by him furnished such information regarding the amount of insurance, the value of the property insured, and the amount of claim as adjusted, as in the judgment of said fire marshal it is necessary for him to know.

The law was amended in 1910, giving the marshal and his deputies power to administer oaths, and make arrests without warrant, and increased the appropriation for the maintenance of the office.

The Maine law to provide for the investigation of the causes of fires, and the publication of statistics relating to the same, requires that all fires shall be investigated by the municipal officers of cities and towns, and the result of the investigation reported to the city or town clerk, who shall keep a record thereof and within fifteen days from the first day of July and January of each year transmit to the insurance commissioner a copy of his record. The insurance commissioner is required to furnish the necessary books and blanks to carry out the provisions of the act, and to classify, tabulate, and publish in his annual report the statistics thus obtained.

The Pennsylvania law of 1895 provided for "the creation of the office of fire marshal in cities of the third class." The councils of such cities may create the office of fire marshal, to be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the select council biennially. The fire marshal is authorized to enter any premises where a fire has occurred and make an investigation, and the mayor can subpoena witnesses to attend and give evidence thereat.

The Ohio law of 1900 as amended in 1902 authorizes the governor to appoint a state fire marshal whose term shall be two years,

and he is empowered to appoint an assistant fire marshal and two deputies. The following sections of the original act define the scope of the law:

Sec. 2. The state fire marshal and the chief of the fire department of every city or village in which a fire department is established, and the mayor of every incorporated village or town in which no fire department exists, and the township clerk of every organized township within the limits of any organized village or city, shall investigate the cause, origin, and circumstance of every fire occurring in such city, village, town, or township by which property has been destroyed or damaged, and shall especially make investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design. Such investigation shall be begun within two days, not including the Lord's Day, of the occurrence of such fire, and the fire marshal shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary. The officer making such investigation of fires occurring in cities, villages, towns, or townships shall forthwith notify said fire marshal, and shall within one week of the occurrence of the fire, furnish to the said fire marshal a written statement of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire, and such other information as may be called for by the blanks provided by the said fire marshal. The State fire marshal shall keep in his office a record of all fires occurring in the State, together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances, including the origin of the fires, which may be determined by the investigations provided in this act; such record shall at all times be open to the public inspection, and such portions of it as the insurance commissioner may deem necessary shall be transcribed and forwarded to him within fifteen days from the first day of January.

Sec. 3. The said State fire marshal shall, when in his opinion further investigation is necessary, take or cause to be taken the testimony on oath of all persons supposed to be cognizant of any facts or to have means of knowledge in relation to the matter as to which an examination is herein required to be made, and shall cause the same to be reduced to writing; and if he shall be of the opinion that there is evidence sufficient to charge any person with the crime of arson, he shall cause such person to be arrested and charged with such offense, and shall furnish to the proper prosecuting attorney all such evidence, together with the names of witnesses and all the information obtained by him, including a copy of all pertinent and material testimony taken in the case; and shall report to the insurance commissioner, as often as such commissioner shall require, his proceedings and the progress made in all prosecutions for arson, and the results of all cases which are finally disposed of.

The remaining sections of the law provide for the investigation of the causes of fires, giving the fire marshal and his deputies the power of trial justices to summon witnesses and administer oaths. They shall have the authority to enter upon and examine any building where a fire has occurred, and to order the removal of combustible material where found.

For maintaining the cost of the department, every fire insurance company doing business in Ohio shall pay to the superintendent in the month of November annually, in addition to the taxes already required by law, one-half of one per cent. on the gross premium receipts of such companies on all business done in Ohio the year next preceding.

The Connecticut law of 1901 provided for the appointment of a state fire marshal by the governor, with the advice of the Senate, for four years at an annual salary of \$2,500, and said state fire marshal shall appoint a deputy for four years with an annual salary of \$1,500. The duties of the state fire marshal were prescribed by Section 6 of the act, which is as follows:

Section 6. It shall be the duty of said state fire marshal thoroughly to examine or cause examination to be made into the cause, circumstances, and origin of all fires occurring within the state to which his attention has been called in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of this act, by which property is accidentally or unlawfully burned, destroyed, or damaged, and especially to examine and decide whether the fire was the result of carelessness or the act of an incendiary. He shall, when in his judgment such proceedings are necessary, take or cause to be taken the testimony, under oath, of all persons supposed to be cognizant of any facts or to have means of knowledge in relation to the matters as to which an examination is herein required to be made, and shall cause the same to be reduced to writing, and filed in his office; and if he shall be of opinion that there is sufficient evidence to warrant that any person be charged with the crime of arson, he shall forthwith submit said evidence, together with the names of the witnesses, and all other information obtained by him, to the proper prosecuting officer, to the end that such person may be properly prosecuted. He shall have, in the examination herein provided for, all of the powers of a justice of the peace for the purposes of submitting and compelling the attendance of witnesses before him to testify in relation to any matter which, by the provisions of this act, may be a subject of inquiry and investigation. He may administer oaths or affirmations to persons appearing as witnesses before him; and false swearing in any matter or proceeding aforesaid shall be deemed perjury, and shall be punishable as such. He shall have authority, at all times of the day or night, in the performance of his duties, to enter into and upon premises or buildings where any fire has occurred, and other premises or buildings adjacent thereto; and whenever it shall come to his knowledge that there exists in any building or upon any premises combustible material or inflammable conditions dangerous to the safety of said building or premises, he shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said buildings or premises, and on failure to comply with said order, such owner or occupant shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and in addition thereto shall suffer a penalty of ten dollars a day for each day of neglect, to be recovered in a proper action in the name of the state.

Section 7 of the act provides for the investigation of fires by local fire marshals, and is as follows:

Section 7. The city fire marshal of every city having such an officer, the chief of the fire department of every city, borough, or fire district having a fire department and not having a local fire marshal, and the warden of every borough and the first selectman of every town having no local fire marshal or chief of a fire department, shall be known as local fire marshals, and it shall be their duty, within two days, not including Sunday, of the occurrence of any fire within their respective jurisdictions by which property has been destroyed or damaged, to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of such fire, and especially to investigate whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design, and for the purpose of such investigation may enter into and upon the premises where the fire occurred and the premises adjacent thereto, and duly examine the same; and the state fire marshal shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary. The local fire marshal making such investigation shall forthwith notify said state fire marshal and shall, within ten days of the occurrence of the fire, furnish to said state fire marshal a written statement subscribed by him, of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of said fire and the kind, value, and ownership of the property destroyed or damaged, and such other or further information as may be called for by the blanks furnished by said state fire marshal. Whenever said local fire marshal shall be informed or believe that there exists in any building or upon any premises within his jurisdiction combustible materials or inflammable conditions dangerous to the safety of said buildings or premises, he shall forthwith notify the state fire marshal of all the facts of the case of which he has the knowledge or belief.

In 1903 the legislature passed an act transferring the duties of the office to the department of state police; the act taking effect

July 1, 1905. The office of fire marshal was abolished, but all powers and duties conferred on the fire marshal by the original act are conferred on the superintendent of the state police, to whom the city or town authorities mentioned in Section 7 as above are required to report.

The fire marshal law of the state of Washington, enacted in 1901, is similar in its provisions to that of the other states, but the support of the service is paid out of the state treasury and not by the insurance companies. The deputy insurance commissioner is made state fire marshal *ex officio*. Section 2 of the act reads as follows:

Section 2. The chief of the fire department of every city having a paid or organized volunteer fire department, the city marshal or chief of police of every incorporated town or city having no paid or organized volunteer fire department, and the justices of the peace outside of incorporated towns or cities shall be *ex officio* deputy state fire marshals within their respective jurisdictions. They shall investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring within their respective jurisdictions by which property has been destroyed or damaged, and especially make investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design. Such investigation shall be begun within two days, not including Sunday, of the occurrence of such fire, and the fire marshal shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary. The officer making such investigation of fires shall forthwith notify said fire marshal, and shall within one week of the occurrence of the fire furnish to the said fire marshal a written statement of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire, the value of the property destroyed, and the amount of insurance, if any, carried thereon, and such other information as may be called for by the blanks provided by the said fire marshal. The state fire marshal shall keep in his office a record of all fires occurring in the state, together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances, including the origin of the fires, which may be determined by the investigation provided by this act. Such record shall at all times be open to the public inspection.

Power as trial justices is given the state fire marshal and deputy fire marshals, and they are authorized to enter upon and examine premises in pursuance of their duties, and owners or occupants thereof are subject to fines for neglecting to comply with their orders for the removal of combustible material and remedying dangerous conditions. Deputy fire marshals receive \$2.50 per diem for time actually spent in making investigations.

The new insurance law of Mississippi, enacted in 1902 (Sections 91 and 95 inclusive), does not create a state fire marshal, but directs the insurance commissioner to act in a similar capacity. He shall, with the chiefs of fire departments, or marshals in cities, towns, and villages under his direction, make investigation as to the causes of all fires. He shall keep a record of his investigations, and is empowered to try all charges of arson, and to enter dangerous buildings, and take proper proceedings to insure their safety from fire. The act was amended in 1904, and is almost the same in its terms as the Louisiana law, although it still directs the insurance commissioner to act as fire marshal. A tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on gross premiums of fire insurance companies doing business in the state is levied to defray any expenses incurred by the insurance commissioner in the discharge of the duties imposed by the act.

Rhode Island has a law authorizing the appointment of a fire marshal by any city or town and providing for the investigation of fires by special jury.

New Hampshire has a law, Chapter 115 Public Statutes, making it the duty of the "board of firewards or engineers of towns having such officers, and of selectmen of other towns, to make investigation of the cause, circumstances, and origin thereof and especially to examine whether it was the result of carelessness or design." The act gives the town officers the powers of justices of the peace to compel the attendance of witnesses, and requires them to report to the town clerk, who shall make a transcript of such record and report to the insurance commissioner.

Alabama in 1897 enacted a law for the investigation of fires. The law is Section 2608, Chapter 63, and directs that the sheriff of each county shall, when required by the insurance commissioner, appoint a competent jury of not to exceed three persons, residents of the county where the fire occurs, to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring or threatened in such county, in which insured property has been destroyed or damaged by fire. The sheriff is given the powers of a justice of the peace for the purposes of summoning witnesses. Members of fire and police departments of incorporated cities, towns, or villages are required to render every assistance, and the chiefs of the departments are also authorized to enter premises for the purpose of examination, and they may cause the removal of all combustible conditions and inflammable material dangerous to the safety of such buildings.

North Carolina passed a law in 1899, which was amended in 1901 and 1903, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Investigation of Incendiary Fires." It authorizes the insurance commissioner and chiefs of fire departments, or chiefs of police where there are no fire departments, or sheriffs of counties, as the case may be, to "investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of any fire occurring in such cities, or towns, or counties in which property has been destroyed or damaged, and shall especially make investigation whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design." The investigation must be made within three days after the occurrence of the fire, and the officer making it shall furnish a written statement of the facts to the insurance commissioner within a week. If the evidence is sufficient, in the opinion of the insurance commissioner, to charge any person with the crime of arson, he shall cause such person to be arrested and furnish the solicitor of the district with the necessary testimony for his prosecution. The act confers on the insurance commissioner the powers of a magistrate for the purpose of calling witnesses, and authority is given him or his deputy to enter upon and examine buildings for the purposes of investigation. He or the other officials above named shall have the authority to order any combustible or inflammable material dangerous to safety found on any premises within their jurisdiction to be removed. The owner of the premises may appeal to the insurance commissioner and have his complaint investigated. The expenses of carrying out this act

shall be defrayed by the tax of one-fifth of 1 per cent. on the gross premium receipts of fire insurance companies doing business in the state. The insurance commissioner shall make annual reports of his official action under this act.

In 1904 the South Carolina legislature passed an act, which is nearly a copy of that of North Carolina; the principal differences being that the tax levied on fire insurance companies is one-tenth instead of one-fifth of one per cent. on gross premiums, as in North Carolina, and the comptroller-general is made the official to supervise and report upon the investigations into the cause of fires in the state.

Louisiana passed a law in 1904 creating the office of a state fire marshal. The marshal is appointed by the governor, at a salary of \$3,000 a year, and his term of office expires at the same time as the term of the governor appointing him. Section 2 of the act authorizes the chief of the fire department or marshal or sheriffs in cities, towns, and villages to investigate, under the direction of the fire marshal, the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring in such cities and towns in which property has been destroyed or damaged, and specially make investigation whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design. The investigation shall be begun within three days of the occurrence of the fire, and the fire marshal shall direct and supervise the investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary, and the officer making investigation of fires shall forthwith notify the fire marshal, and within one week shall furnish to the fire marshal a written statement of all facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire, the kind, value, and ownership of the property destroyed or damaged. The fire marshal shall keep a record of all fires occurring in the state, together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances, including the origin of the fires which may be determined by the investigations. Section 3 of the act reads as follows:

Be it further enacted, etc., that it shall be the duty of the fire marshal to examine or cause examinations to be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of this Act, into the cause, circumstances, and origin of all fires occurring within the State to which his attention has been called by which property is accidentally or unlawfully burned, destroyed, or damaged, whenever in his judgment the evidence is sufficient and to specially examine and decide whether the fire was the result of carelessness or the act of an incendiary. The fire marshal shall, when he deems it necessary, take, or cause to be taken the testimony on oath of all persons supposed to be cognizant of any fact, or to have means of knowledge in relation to the matters as to which an examination is herein required to be made, and shall cause the same to be reduced to writing; and if he shall be of the opinion that there is evidence sufficient to charge any person with the crime of arson or incendiarism, he shall cause such person to be arrested and charged with such offense and shall furnish to the district attorney of the district all such evidence, together with the names of witnesses and all the information obtained by him, including a copy of all pertinent and material testimony taken in the case.

The act further provides that the fire marshal, or his authorized representative shall have the power of a committing magistrate for the purpose of summoning witnesses, administering oaths, and otherwise pursuing such investigations. The marshal or his authorized representatives may make affidavit before a justice of the peace in

the district where the fire occurs, that he believes, or has reason to believe, that a search of certain premises will show the origin of the fire to have been incendiary, and upon such affidavit, the justice of the peace shall issue a warrant to search such premises. Section 5 of the act provides that whenever the fire marshal or his authorized representative shall find in any building or upon any premises, combustible or inflammable material, or conditions dangerous to the safety of such building or to neighboring buildings or premises, he may take proper proceedings to have same removed or remedied, and he shall keep a record of the facts. Section 6 makes any city, town, or village officer mentioned in the act who neglects or refuses to comply with any provisions of the act guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200. The expenses of the office are defrayed by a tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on the gross annual premium receipts in the state. The fire marshal is required to submit to the governor not later than April 1, a full and complete report of his official actions.

The legislature of Minnesota in 1905 enacted a fire marshal law, which was entitled "An Act to Prevent Unjust Discrimination in the Fixing of Fire Insurance Premiums, to Provide for the Appointment of a Fire Marshal and Defining his Duties, etc.," but the law was superseded by an act passed in 1911.

Under the law of 1911 the fire marshal is appointed by the governor, and the fire marshal is empowered to appoint an assistant and two deputy assistants. The salary of the fire marshal is \$3,000 per annum. Section 3 of the act reads as follows:

The chief of the fire department of every city or village in which a fire department is established, and the mayor of every incorporated city in which no fire department exists, and the president of the village board of every incorporated village in which no fire department exists, and the town clerk of every organized township without the limits of any organized city or village shall investigate or cause to be investigated the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire occurring in such city, village or town by which property has been destroyed or damaged when the damage exceeds twenty-five dollars, except that all fires of unknown origin shall be reported, and shall especially make investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness, accident or design.

Such investigation shall be begun within two days of the occurrence of a fire, and the officer making the investigation shall furnish a written statement of all facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire to the fire marshal. The fire marshal may make such further examination as he deems necessary, and the marshal and his deputies shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to administer oaths. Penalties are provided for any witness who refuses to be sworn or to testify, or who disobeys any lawful order of the state fire marshal. The marshal and his deputies may enter upon and examine any building where a fire has occurred and other buildings or premises adjoining, and may at all reasonable hours, for the purpose of examination, enter into and upon all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. Paragraph 2, section 6, provides further as follows:

2. Whenever any of said officers shall find any building or other structure, which for want of repairs, or by reason of age or dilapidated condition, or for any other cause is especially liable to fire, and which is so situated as to endanger other buildings and property, and whenever any such officers shall find in any building or upon any premises any combustible or explosive materials, or inflammable conditions, dangerous to the safety of said buildings or premises, they shall have power to make reasonable orders for the repair or removal of the same, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said premises or building.

Any owner or occupant of buildings or premises failing to comply with any reasonable order under the above section is subject to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each day's neglect, and any officer failing to comply with the provisions of the section is liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

For the purpose of maintaining the department the tax is one-fourth of one per cent upon the gross premiums, less return premiums, on all direct business received in the state. The tax is payable on or before March 1 annually, and the money so received is set aside as a special fund for the maintenance of the department. The marshal is required to submit a detailed report of his official actions to the governor not later than the fifteenth day of February.

Kentucky in 1906 enacted a law for the investigation of fires. The act provides for the appointment of a deputy commissioner of insurance, to be designated fire marshal of the state of Kentucky, and Sections 1 and 4 of the act define the scope of the act and powers of the marshal, and are as follows:

Section 1. The insurance commissioner and the chief of the fire department, or chief of police (where no chief of fire department), in cities and towns, and the sheriff of counties where such fire occurs outside of an incorporated city or town, are hereby authorized to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring in such cities or towns or counties in which property has been destroyed or damaged, and shall especially make investigation whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design. A preliminary investigation shall be made by the chief of fire department or chief of police (where no chief of fire department), in incorporated cities and towns, and by the sheriff of the county where such fire occurs outside of an incorporated city or town, and shall be begun within three days, not including the Lord's Day, of the occurrence of such fire, and the insurance commissioner shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary. The officer making such investigation of fires shall forthwith notify said insurance commissioner, and shall within thirty days of the occurrence of the fire furnish to the said insurance commissioner a written statement of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire, the kind, value, and ownership of the property destroyed, and such other information as may be called for by the blanks provided by the insurance commissioner. The insurance commissioner shall keep in his office a record of all fires occurring in the state, together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances, including the origin of the fires, which may be determined by the investigations provided for by this act; such record shall at all times be open to public inspection.

Section 4. The insurance commissioner, or the chief of the fire department, or chief of police where no chief of fire department, or local inspector of buildings in cities and towns where such officer is elected or appointed, shall have the right at all reasonable hours, for the purpose of examination, to enter into and upon all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. It shall be the duty of the insurance commissioner to require in all incorporated cities and towns of the state, and the said officers shall make in their respective cities and towns annual inspections of the buildings in said cities

and towns and quarterly inspection of all premises within the fire limits and report in detail the results of their inspection to the insurance commissioner upon blanks furnished by him. Whenever any of said officers shall find in any building or upon any premises combustible material or inflammable conditions dangerous to the safety of such buildings or premises they shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said building or premises; Provided, however, That if the said owner or occupant shall deem himself aggrieved by such order he may, within twenty-four hours, appeal to the insurance commissioner, and the cause of complaint shall be at once investigated by the direction of the latter, and unless by his authority the order of the officer above named is revoked, such order shall remain in force and be forthwith complied with by said owner or occupant. The insurance commissioner, fire chief, or fire committee as aforesaid shall make an immediate investigation as to the presence of combustible material or the existence of inflammable conditions in any building or upon any premises under their jurisdiction upon complaint of any person having an interest in said building or premises or property adjacent thereto. The insurance commissioner may, in person or by deputy, visit any city or incorporated town and make such inspections alone or in company with the local officer. The local inspector shall be paid by the city or town, a reasonable salary, or proper fees to be fixed by the governing board of said city or town. Any owner or occupant of buildings or premises failing to comply with the orders of the authorities above specified shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each day's neglect.

Section 2 of the act requires the commissioner to examine or cause examination to be made into the cause, circumstances, and origin of all fires occurring in the state to which his attention has been called, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1, and especially to examine and decide whether the fire was the result of carelessness or the act of an incendiary, and if he be satisfied that the evidence is sufficient to charge any person with the crime of arson or willful burning he shall cause such person to be arrested. Section 3 confers all the powers of a trial justice on the commissioner, or his deputy, in all matters which by the terms of the act are subjects of inquiry and investigation. Any officer referred to in the act who neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of the act is subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars.

The act imposes a tax of one-third of one per cent. on the gross premium receipts of all companies doing business in the state. The salary of the marshal, who is appointed by the insurance commissioner, is \$3,600 per year.

The legislature of Virginia in 1906 enacted a law creating a bureau of insurance, and providing, among other duties of the commissioner, for the investigation of fires in the state. Section 17 of the act provides that the commissioner shall keep a record of all fires occurring in the state, together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances, including origin of fires, which may be determined by the investigations provided for in the act, and Sections 18 and 19 provide:

Section 18. It shall be the duty of the chief or other head officer of the fire department of each city or town, within five days after the occurrence of any fire within their jurisdiction, and of the sheriff of each county within five days after it shall come to his knowledge that a fire has occurred within his county, in which property has been destroyed or damaged, to make report thereof, in writing, to the commissioner of insurance, stating therein the

location and character of the property destroyed or damaged; the date of the fire; the name of the reputed owner of the property, and such other information as the officer furnishing said report shall deem pertinent. . . .

Section 19. The commissioner of insurance shall examine, or cause examination to be made, into the origin and circumstances of all fires occurring in this State, which may be brought to his attention by official report, or otherwise, and for that purpose shall have authority to call for and demand of the chief, or other head officer of the fire department, and the chief, or other head officer of the police department, of any city or town, and the sheriff, coroner, or any constable of any county, for any information or assistance he may require in making or furthering such examination: provided, that when such examination is made on the application of any fire insurance company, the necessary expenses attending the same shall be paid by such company.

The act confers on the commissioner, or such person as he may appoint, authority to enter any premises where a fire has occurred or adjoining premises for the purpose of investigation, with power to require the removal of conditions dangerous to property, and also gives the commissioner the powers of a trial justice to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses in any matter which is by the terms of the act a subject of inquiry or investigation. The expenses of the "bureau of insurance" are provided for by an assessment of one-tenth of one per cent. on gross premiums of all companies, except fraternal societies, collected in the state. The act took effect July 1, 1906.

South Dakota passed an act in 1907 which is in scope and the powers conferred practically a copy of the Kentucky law (which see *ante*), except that it is required that the investigation shall be begun within five days of the occurrence of the fire, and the right of appeal from the order of the commissioner, granted in Section 4 of the Kentucky law, is not granted in the South Dakota act, which provides that the officer shall institute proceedings in abatement according to law for the abatement of a nuisance. The other sections of the law are practically identical with the Kentucky law, except as to penalty for violation and the tax for maintaining the department. Any officer failing to comply with the duties of the South Dakota law is subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and any witness who refuses or fails to comply with any lawful order of the commissioner under the act may be summarily punished as for contempt by the commissioner by a fine not exceeding \$100, or be committed to the county jail until such time as such witness may be willing to comply with any order of the commissioner or his deputy made under the act.

A tax of one-half of one per cent. on the gross premium receipts on South Dakota business is imposed on companies to defray the expenses of enforcing the provisions of the law.

Tennessee enacted a law in 1907 (Chapter 460) and Section 1 of the act reads as follows:

That the insurance commissioner and the sheriff are hereby authorized to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring in the state, by which property has been destroyed or damaged, and shall specially make investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design.

Whenever such fire occurs it shall be the duty of the sheriff to notify the insurance commissioner as early as practicable thereafter of the occurrence of such fire. It shall be a sufficient compliance with this requirement to send said notice as aforesaid by registered mail, addressed to the Insurance Commissioner at Nashville.

A preliminary investigation of all fires shall be made by the sheriff, and shall be begun within three days, not including Sunday, of the occurrence of such fire, if he is informed of the occurrence of such fire within three days thereafter, and, if not, then as soon as practicable after he has such information; and the insurance commissioner shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it necessary or expedient. The officer making such investigation of fires shall within one week of the occurrence of the fire (if the preliminary investigation can be concluded in that time, if not, then as soon thereafter as such investigation is concluded) furnish to the said insurance commissioner a written statement of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire, the kind, value and ownership of the property destroyed, and such other information as may be called for by the blanks provided by the insurance commissioner. The insurance commissioner shall keep in his office a record of all fires occurring in the state, together with all facts, statistics and circumstances, including the origin of the fires, which may be developed by the investigation provided for by this act.

Section 2 makes it the duty of the commissioner to examine or cause examination to be made, into the cause, circumstances, and origin of all fires, and especially as to whether said fire was the result of carelessness or the act of an incendiary, and if satisfied that the evidence is sufficient to charge any person with arson or other willful burning, shall cause such person to be prosecuted. The act confers upon the commissioner all powers of a trial justice (Section 3), and the right and authority (Section 4) at all times in performance of duties conferred by the act, to enter upon and examine any premises where a fire has occurred and other building or premises adjoining. Any officer referred to in the act who neglects or refuses to comply therewith on conviction is punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$250. A tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on the gross premiums collected in the state is imposed to defray the cost of the enforcement of the act.

Wisconsin passed a law in 1907. The act empowers the governor to appoint a marshal, whose term is six years, and the marshal is empowered to appoint one chief assistant marshal and two deputy fire marshals. The first deputy must be an attorney at law. The salary of the marshal is three thousand dollars a year, and is required to give all his time to the duties of the office. Section 1946i refers to the investigation of fires and reads as follows:

Section 1946i. 1. The state fire marshal and the chief of the fire department of every city or village in which a fire department is established, and the mayor of every incorporated city, and the president of the village board of every incorporated town or village in which no fire department exists, and the town clerk of every organized township without the limits of any organized city or village shall investigate or cause to be investigated the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire occurring in such city, village, town or township by which property has been destroyed or damaged when the damage exceeds twenty-five dollars, except that all fires of unknown origin shall be reported, and shall especially make investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness, accident or design.

The act requires that the investigation shall be begun within two days of the occurrence of a fire; requires the officers making the investigation to report all facts regarding fires to the marshal within one week of the occurrence of a fire, and the marshal, when of the opinion that further investigation is necessary, is empowered (Section 1946j) to take testimony on oath of all persons supposed to have any knowledge in relation to the subject matter of the investigation. The marshal, his assistant and deputies are given power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses and to administer oaths, and a penalty is provided for any one who refuses to be sworn or to testify, or who disobeys any lawful order of the marshal or his deputies in connection with any investigation.

Section 1946i gives the marshal and his deputies the right at all reasonable hours to enter into and upon all buildings and premises for the purpose of examination, and sub-division 2 provides as follows:

2. Whenever any of said officers shall find any building or other structure, which for want of repair, or by reason of age or dilapidated condition, or for any other cause is especially liable to fire, and which is so situated as to endanger other buildings and property, and whenever any such officers shall find in any building, or upon any premises, any combustible or explosive material; or inflammable conditions, dangerous to the safety of said buildings or premises, they shall have power to make reasonable orders for the repair or removal of the same, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said premises or building.

A penalty is provided for failure to obey any order as above, and any officer referred to in section 1946i (above) neglecting to comply with any of the requirements of the act is subject to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200. For the maintenance of the office a tax is imposed of one-fourth of one per cent. on the gross premiums collected in the state by fire insurance companies, payable in February, and the tax so collected is maintained as a separate fund for the maintenance of the department, but if a surplus accumulates in the fund sufficient to maintain the department for a year the marshal may, in his discretion, omit the special tax. The marshal is required to file an annual report.

The legislature of Nebraska in 1909 passed a law providing for the investigation of fires and creating a fire commission. The law gives the commission general charge of the inspection of buildings and premises and the investigation of all fires occurring in the state by which property has been destroyed or damaged, and designates the governor as fire commissioner, who shall appoint two deputies; one to be known as the chief deputy fire commissioner, who shall give all his time to the duties of the office. The commissioner may also appoint inspectors who shall have all the powers of other deputies. Sections 2 and 3 of the act, defining the powers of the commission, are the same as the sections of the Ohio law, (which see). The commission is given power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths and punish as for con-

tempt any one refusing to obey the orders of the commission or to testify when summoned. The Nebraska law also contains the following section:

SECTION 5. Any building, or other structure, which for want of proper repair, or by reason of age and dilapidated condition, or for any cause, is especially liable to fire, and which is so situated as to endanger other buildings or property; and any combustible or explosive material, or inflammable conditions placed, kept, or existing in or upon any building or premises which is dangerous to the safety of said building or premises, and the same is so situated as to endanger other buildings or property, is hereby deemed and declared to be a nuisance; and any owner or occupant of such building or premises who shall cause, continue or maintain any such nuisances shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding the sum of \$500.00 and the court shall order said nuisance to be abated.

The state fire commissioner and his subordinates, upon complaint of any person having an interest in any building or property adjacent, and without any complaint, shall have the right at all reasonable hours for the purpose of examination to enter into and upon all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. Whenever any of said officers shall find any building, or other structure or any material placed, kept or maintained in or upon any buildings or premises, constitutes a nuisance within the meaning of this section, he shall order said nuisance to be abated, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said building or premises.

The owner or occupant may appeal to the courts from the order of the commission. The salary of the first deputy commissioner is made \$2,000, and of each deputy \$1,500, and for the maintenance of the department a tax of one-fourth of one per cent on the gross premium receipts in the state after deducting cancellations and re-insurances is imposed, and the commissioner is required to make an annual report of his official action.

The legislature also passed an act creating the office of Fire Warden in each city of the metropolitan class, whose duties are to examine and make an inspection of all buildings within the corporate limits of the city, and he shall also inspect fire-escapes, basements and cellars of buildings in business districts, and all places and buildings where explosives are stored or kept for sale. He shall make such order with respect to the improvement of any such building or property as may be necessary to protect from fire, and shall also make such orders as he may deem necessary to make such buildings or property accessible to firemen in case of fire. The intent of the act is stated to be an additional protection against fire, and any person, owner, agent or occupant of such building who shall refuse to comply with the order of the Fire Warden is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction subject to a fine not to exceed \$50 and imprisonment for not to exceed thirty days.

The West Virginia legislature passed a fire marshal law in 1909, and under the terms of the law the insurance commissioner is directed to appoint the marshal for a term of four years, and also a deputy marshal. The law in powers conferred is practically the same as the sections of the Ohio law (which see), except that the mar-

shal is required to begin the investigation within five days, instead of two as in the Ohio law. The law also contains the provisions of the Nebraska law printed above (which see), as regards inspections and removal of dangerous conditions, except that the penalty for failure to comply with the marshal's orders is made a fine of "not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each day's neglect" in the West Virginia law. In respect to other powers, such as administering oaths and compelling testimony, the law is practically the same as the Nebraska law. For the maintenance of the department a tax of one-half of one per cent on the net premiums collected in the state by fire insurance companies is imposed, but it is further provided that whenever there is a surplus accumulated sufficient to maintain the department for one year the special tax may be omitted in the discretion of the marshal. The legislature in 1911 amended the law to provide for the appointment of assistants with the same powers given the marshal, and also extends the power of those charged with investigations to order the removal of dangerous conditions. The tax for the maintenance of the office was also changed from one-fourth of one per cent on gross premiums to one-half of one per cent on the net premium receipts.

Montana enacted a fire marshal law in 1911, which is closely modelled on the Ohio law. The marshal is appointed by the insurance commissioner for a term of four years, and the powers and authority granted by the act are also vested in the commissioner of insurance. The marshal is required to give all his time to the duties of the office. The marshal is authorized to inspect property and order repairs, and the removal of conditions likely to cause fire. Any owner or occupant failing to comply with the marshal's orders is subject to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and officers of towns or cities charged with the duty of investigating fires failing to comply with the requirements of the law are liable to a fine of "not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars." For the maintenance of the office a tax of one-fourth of one per cent on the gross premiums, less cancellations and return premiums, on all business transacted in the state, is imposed.

An additional act also provides for the instruction in fire dangers of the pupils in all schools where there are more than ten pupils, and failure to give such instruction is declared a misdemeanor.

FIRE MARSHAL'S ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES was organized in 1906 with D. S. Creamer, state fire marshal of Ohio, president, and Edward Peterson, fire marshal of Minnesota, secretary and treasurer. The membership consists of the fire marshal, fire commissioner or other state officers charged with the duty of investigating fires of the different states, and the objects of the association are the exchange of experiences and statistics, and the promotion of efficiency of office. The annual meeting in 1911 was held in Chicago, June 14 and 15, and officers were elected as follows: President, C. A. Palmer, Michigan; vice-president, F.

A. Croft, South Dakota; secretary and treasurer, T. M. Purtell, Wisconsin; executive committee: C. A. Ellison, West Virginia; A. Lindback, Manitoba; F. C. Houk, Tennessee, and the officers.

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, Newark, N. J. Organized 1855; capital, \$1,000,000. Daniel H. Dunham, president; A. H. Hassinger, secretary.

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1837; capital, \$200,000. E. G. Davis, president; Wm. M. Hoffman, secretary.

FIRE PATROL, PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENTS, AND SALVAGE CORPS. The fire patrols of the United States are a monument to the enlightened self-interest of the fire underwriters. They have made them what they are, and in nearly all cases they support them. The interest that they have in the preservation of property is certainly a great incentive toward efficiency, and it is probable that, no matter whether city governments undertake the control and maintenance of the salvage corps or not, insurance companies are likely to augment any action of cities toward the preservation of property from fire loss to the fullest extent. New York city was the pioneer in these organizations. In 1839 a number of fire underwriters of New York established a society that was known as the "Fire Police." Although it had no charter the society was recognized by the city authorities as a useful institution, having for its function the protection of property, and in cases of fire its members were given certain police powers. The efficiency of the municipal police, however, soon rendered this part of their activity less important than the protection of property against damage by the elements, and they then gradually became known as the "Insurance Patrol." The act of May 9, 1867, incorporating the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, gave that organization the power to establish the present efficient fire patrol of the city of New York.

These organizations exist in the cities of Albany, N. Y.; Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Dayton, Ohio; Denver, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Kansas City, Janesville, Wis.; Louisville, Lowell, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, N. J.; New Orleans, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Providence, Rochester, San Francisco, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Worcester. They are established by law, and, as a rule, are maintained and controlled by the local organization of fire underwriters (See Boston Protective Department, New York Fire Patrol, and Fire Insurance Salvage Corps of Brooklyn.)

FIRES IN 1910, PRINCIPAL. During 1910 there were no conflagrations or very large fires, only five fires being reported which caused a loss of one million dollars or over. These were at Kansas City, Kansas, May 5, soap factory, loss \$1,250,000; Ford City, Pa.,

May 2, glass factory, loss \$1,250,000; New York city, December 19, business buildings, loss \$1,500,000; Cincinnati, Ohio, December 21, factory buildings, loss \$2,000,000; Chicago, Ill., December 22, stock yards, loss \$1,000,000. There were twenty-seven fires which caused a loss each of \$400,000 or over. These were at New York city, February 4, army supplies, loss \$400,000; Boston, Mass., March 12 machine shops, loss \$400,000; Jamestown, N. Y., March 14, business buildings, loss \$650,000; Humbleton, W. Va., March 24, tannery, loss \$900,000; Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, manufacturing plant, loss \$500,000; Omaha, Neb., April 4, grain elevator, loss \$500,000; Beaver Falls, Pa., April 9, manufacturing plant, loss \$500,000; Lake Charter, La., April 23, various buildings, loss \$400,000; St. Louis, Mo., April 27, brewery, loss \$500,000; Elkhart, Ind., May 22, manufacturing plant, loss \$400,000; Minneapolis, Minn., May 28, warehouse, etc., loss \$700,000; Seattle, Wash., June 11, six city blocks, loss \$500,000; Patterson, N. J., June 28, stores and dwellings, loss \$450,000; New York, N. Y., July 16, docks, etc., loss \$700,000; Chadron, Neb., August 3, railroad round-house, loss \$400,000; Boston, Mass., August 9, lumber yards, loss \$500,000; Boston, Mass., August 18, wool warehouse, loss \$400,000; Tacoma, Wash., August 27, sawmill plant, loss \$400,000; Los Angeles, Cal., August 29, oil works, loss \$400,000; Los Angeles, Cal., October 1, business building, loss \$400,000; James City, Pa., October 19, glass works, loss \$450,000; East St. Louis, October 20, freight house, etc., loss \$500,000; Superior, Wis., October 25, coal shed and coal, loss \$500,000; Topeka, Kansas, October 29, freight cars, loss \$500,000; Livingston, Ala., November 27, lumber plant, loss \$500,000; Evansville, Ind., December 6, cigar factory, loss \$750,000; Sylacauga, Ala., December 23, marble works, loss \$400,000. There were forty-five fires which caused a loss each of from \$225,000 to \$400,000. The aggregate loss for the year, as recorded by the Standard, was \$177,477,000, as compared with \$170,246,000 in 1909; \$190,778,000 in 1908; \$180,393,000 in 1907; \$450,751,000 in 1906; \$149,801,000 in 1905; \$190,510,500 in 1904; \$135,126,000 in 1903; \$136,656,400 in 1902; \$152,750,010 in 1901; \$130,028,489 in 1900.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTHWEST. This association had its birth in the city of Dayton, Ohio, February 22, 1871, and was organized as "The Association of State, General, and Adjusting Fire Insurance Agents of the Northwest." [For further information regarding the organization, names of the organizers, and the early meetings, see Cyclopedia for 1900-1901.]

The following is a list of the officers of the association since its organization in 1871:

Terms Ending	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
1871	J. S. Reed.	R. L. Douglass.	Charles E. Bliven.
1872	A. C. Blodgett.	Charles W. Marshall.	Charles E. Bliven.
1873	Robert J. Smith.	S. Lumbard.	Charles E. Bliven.
1874	Robert J. Smith.	S. Lumbard.	Charles E. Bliven.
1875	Charles W. Marshall.	J. O. Wilson.	Charles E. Bliven.
1876	J. O. Wilson.	Benjamin Vernor.	Charles E. Bliven.
1877	Charles E. Bliven.	P. P. Heywood.	George W. Hayes.
1878	I. S. Blackwelder.	Jasper M. Dresser.	George W. Hayes.
1879	George W. Adams.	William B. Cornell.	George W. Hayes.
1880	Azel W. Spalding.	A. J. Waters.	George W. Hayes.
1881	Jasper M. Dresser.	Edward F. Rice.	George W. Hayes.
1882	William B. Cornell.	J. N. Neuberger.	George W. Hayes.
1883	James M. DeCamp.	C. W. Potter.	George W. Hayes.
1884	Cyrus K. Drew.	T. J. Zollers.	J. C. Griffiths.
1885	J. L. Whitlock.	T. H. Smith.	J. C. Griffiths.
1886	William F. Fox.	A. H. Hobbs.	J. C. Griffiths.
1887	Abram Williams.	W. R. Freeman.	J. C. Griffiths.
1888	Isaac W. Holman.	J. C. Myers.	J. C. Griffiths.
1889	John Howley.	W. T. Clark.	J. C. Griffiths.
1890	Edwin A. Simonds.	Eugene V. Munn.	J. C. Griffiths.
1891	Henry C. Eddy.	Byron G. Stark.	Eugene V. Munn.
1892	Howard P. Gray.	W. P. Harford.	Eugene V. Munn.
1893	Eugene Harbeck.	Ernest L. Allen.	Eugene V. Munn.
1894	H. Clay Stuart.	George M. Lovejoy.	Eugene V. Munn.
1895	W. J. Littlejohn.	H. C. Alverson.	Eugene V. Munn.
1896	Geo. M. Lovejoy.	Henry T. Lamey.	Eugene V. Munn.
1897	George H. Moore.	S. E. Cate.	Eugene V. Munn.
1898	J. H. Lenehan.	John E. Davies.	D. S. Wagner.
1899	Frank H. Whitney.	W. R. Townley.	D. S. Wagner.
1900	Otto E. Greely.	Cyrus Woodbury.	D. S. Wagner.
1901	P. D. McGregor.	George W. Hayes.	D. S. Wagner.
1902	H. N. Wood.	Fred W. Williams.	D. S. Wagner.
1903	John Marshall, Jr.	H. R. Loudon.	D. S. Wagner.
1904	H. H. Freidly.	F. W. Bowers.	D. S. Wagner.
1905	T. S. Gallagher.	S. D. Andrus.	Nelson E. Briggs.
1906	Robert S. Odell.	D. W. Andrews.	Nelson E. Briggs.
1907	Wm. L. King.	C. G. Meeker.	Nelson E. Briggs.
1908	Carroll L. De Witt.	W. O. Chamberlain.	Nelson E. Briggs.
1909	H. N. Kelsey.	Neal C. Rowland.	Nelson E. Briggs.
1910	Claude G. Dietrick.	G. E. Redfield.	Nelson E. Briggs.

The forty-first annual meeting of the association was held in Chicago, October 5 and 6, 1910. Secretary Briggs reported a total membership of 871, and Treasurer Batchelder reported a balance in the treasury of \$5,642.34. President Dietrick presided, and in his address spoke briefly of the history of the association, and the changes that had occurred since the association was organized. He urged members to make more use of the advantages offered by the association's library, and indorsed the suggestion for preparing a history of fire underwriting. Referring to the problems of the day he said the reduction in fire waste by prevention of fire, through improved construction, rather than fire protection, and a lessening in the cost of doing business, were prominent problems, and the best interests of the people as well as those engaged in the business would best be served by due regard for fire prevention.

The annual address was delivered by James V. Barry, insurance commissioner of Michigan, and his subject was "Some Present Day

Problems." Mr. Barry referred to the establishment of the Michigan department and the ideals which its founders had in view, and pointed out the changes that had taken place in the ideas of supervision as the business of insurance itself had developed, and noted as a marked change the strong tendency towards paternalism in the affairs of insurance companies. Just now he said the public is greatly concerned about the expense of conducting the business, and inasmuch as the commissions paid constitute more than 50 per cent of the total expense, attention was naturally focused upon it. Legislation was not the remedy, though legislation would likely be applied, and he thought there would be no objection to the item of expense if the service covered by the expenditure was commensurate with the outlay. He was not, he said, criticising the agent; the fault was not his, but was with the system by which his compensation was determined, and which made for increased expense and fire waste. The present system, he said, of compensating agents "tends to array the agents against the companies they represent and to build up between them a barrier of hostile interests. It tends to over-insurance, the covering of risks which in the interests of the general public should never be insured, and thus leads to arson and crime."

Continuing the speaker said he had earnestly sought a solution of the problem, and had been able to find it only in the adoption of a system that had in it elements that would make it an object for the agent to do his utmost to improve the physical hazard, avoid the moral hazard, frown upon over-insurance and exert himself to prevent fires. He expressed the opinion that the adoption of the flat and contingent commission plan of compensating agents would solve many of the problems now confronting fire insurance companies, and answering some of the objections to the system, he pointed out some of the advantages as he saw them, in part as follows:

By making their thousands of agents throughout the country partners in their business, and thus vitally interesting them in the financial result of their operations, the fire insurance companies of the country would set in motion a mighty force that would ere long enlist the enthusiastic co-operation of property owners and the public generally. The former by making them see that improvement of their risks meant a reduction in the cost of indemnity, and the latter by arousing them to a sense of their duty to aid in the work of preserving that which exists for the use and benefit of themselves and those who are to come after them.

The activities of this great force of personally interested agents would in time bring about all those things which are advocated as essentials to the accomplishment of the desired object—better building laws, improved fire fighting facilities, greater cleanliness, the investigation of fires through a properly conducted fire marshal department in every state, the elimination of hazards, etc.

I am fully persuaded that the ultimate effect of the general adoption of the flat and contingent commission system of compensating local agents would be the elimination from the business of undesirable agents, rebating which benefits a favored few at the expense of the great body of rate payers, the menacing problem presented by so-called excepted cities, relief rules, varying rates of commission in different sections of the country, preferred risks with the necessary confession that the owners thereof are being charged more than their indemnity is worth, and other evils which, if not speedily abated, will result in a demand in all the states of the Union for legislation establishing state rating commissions.

In conclusion he stated that state rate-making had not proved successful thus far, and believed that rate-making should be left to those trained in the business, and indorsed a requirement for uniform classification as a means of proving to the public the fairness and equitableness of rates.

Other papers read at the meeting were: "Practice," by W. A. Blodgett, assistant manager of the Springfield Fire and Marine; "Inspections by Different Insurance Concerns," by J. M. Harrison, Minneapolis, state agent Connecticut Fire; "Fire Insurance—Its Jurisprudence and Development," by J. W. Mooney, Columbus, Ohio; "The Significance of the Fire Waste," by Franklin H. Wentworth, Boston, secretary of the National Fire Protection Association; "Theory and Practice in Electrical Inspection," by George E. Bruen, New York; "The Relation of the State Fire Marshal's Office in Reducing the Fire Waste," by C. J. Doyle, state fire marshal of Illinois. Mr. Wentworth in his paper dwelt at some length upon the economic effect of the fire waste on the people, and reviewed at some length the conditions which led to the organization of the National Fire Protection Association. Continuing he said that while it was the mutual habit of the people to consider that fire departments were maintained for the exclusive purpose of extinguishing fires, it was obvious, however, that fire departments had large possibilities for service in preventing fires—a service that was yet largely potential. Every fireman from the chief engineer down to the drivers and pipemen should be regularly detailed to inspection work, and he said: "There is, however, a most important result to be achieved by such an inspection system over and beyond keeping the city clean; and that is the education of the fire fighters in the exact physical character of the city. To know exactly which passageways are open and which are closed; to know which are fire walls and which are not; to have a mental picture of the exposures, the windows, the roof openings, the cornices and all the other physical details important in fire fighting would so heighten the team work of a department that, like expert swordsmen, they could make their thrusts without loss of time straight at the vulnerable part. The speaker concluded with an explanation of the publicity work of the Association, which was having an increasing value and influence in securing better buildings, and a better appreciation of fire hazards and the seriousness of the fire waste. Officers were elected as follows: President, Alexander R. Monroe, Chicago, assistant manager of the western department of the Queen; vice-president, John H. Gray, Columbus, Ohio, state agent of the North British; treasurer, George H. Batchelder, Chicago, assistant manager of the O. C. Kemp general agency; secretary, Nelson E. Briggs, Chicago, Illinois state agent of the North British; directors: R. T. Huggard, Springfield F. & M., Columbus, Ohio; R. D. Harvey, Royal Exchange, New York; Louis H. Wolfe, Aetna, Indianapolis; Neal Bassett, Firemen's, Chicago; Charles W. Good, Niagara, Chicago; James M. Moran, Concordia, Chicago; John B. Faatz, Northwestern Underwriters' Agency, Milwaukee; W. A. Chapman, Connecticut Fire, Chicago, and C. T. Deatrick, Home, Columbus, Ohio.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTHWEST, LIBRARY OF THE. For many years after the formation of the association in 1871 books and pamphlets given to it by members and friends accumulated, but, no money being appropriated for their caretaking, they were stored wherever it might be convenient and were practically inaccessible to members. In time the annually published proceedings of the association meetings, volumes of insurance periodicals, and gifts of their insurance libraries by deceased members were added. Three or four years prior to 1893 these treasures were deposited in the basement of the Woman's Temple in Chicago, under the custodianship of Mr. R. M. Buckman.

In the autumn of 1893 Mr. R. M. Buckman, representing the association made efforts to secure an appropriation and the establishment of a permanent library room, and at the annual meeting of the association that year a committee composed of Messrs. George W. Hayes, H. C. Eddy, and George W. Adams, together with the president and secretary, was appointed with authority to act in the matter. It resulted in the renting, for a term of years, of Room 225 in the Home Insurance Building in Chicago, which was appropriately fitted up with library furniture, and the books and other literary belongings of the association were placed therein. The library is now open during business hours daily, and has proved a very valuable adjunct to the usefulness of the association.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC, composed of general and special agents, managers, assistant managers, and independent adjusters of fire insurance companies doing business on the Pacific coast and having its headquarters at San Francisco, was organized in 1875. [For an account of the formation of this association see the *Cyclopedia of Insurance*, 1893-94.]

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the association was held in San Francisco, January 10 and 11, 1911. President Staniford presided, and in his address, after a reference to members who had died during the year, and to the library, said the strongest influence operating to cause the increasing dissatisfaction of the day was the instability of rates for fire insurance, inequality of commissions for the same service, and a growing ambition in some quarters for an income at any cost. Save in rare instances the public had not asked for rate reductions, but the demand had come almost invariably from agents in competition for business, and, he added, every time this kind of competition operates to drop the rate a slice of confidence and respect drops with it. "The public," he said, "makes the fire hazard, and it is the business of fire insurance companies to make the rates, based upon experience with the hazard produced, if they can. Either rates are or they are not as near equitable as they can be made with present available data, but competition for business between agents or companies has no place in rate making, save where knowledge of hazard operates to reduce a charge, and should

be set aside as a costly trouble maker." "Get the business' is not the whole of fire insurance," he said, and added that among "the most valuable things we can work for without reducing real ability to secure income is the confidence of the public, more confidence and respect from the agency force and more faith and a closer working to standards in our own ranks," and if present methods will not secure them, the system should be changed. The president favored more publicity under a systematic plan, and after a reference to several different underwriting associations, referred to interest in the association, and suggested that the members should take a more active interest in its affairs by contributing of their experience and views of the business at the meetings. Papers were read as follows: "Tenants' Improvement Adjustments," T. C. Shankland; "Fire Hazard in Paper Mills," William F. Howarth; "The Installation of a Sprinkler Equipment," G. A. R. Heuer; "State Supervision-Federal Supervision," C. R. Harold; "State Rate Making in Texas," J. V. Spears; "Work of Fire Underwriters' Inspection Bureau on the Pacific Coast," W. R. Roberts; "Insurable Interests," T. H. Williams; "Salvage Merchandise Damaged by Fire, Water and Smoke," David Isaacs; "Fire," William H. Merrill; "The Knap-sack," A. C. Thornton and G. A. R. Heuer, editors.

Officers were elected as follows: President, T. J. A. Tiedemann; vice-president, Guy Francis; secretary and treasurer, Calvert Meade; assistant secretary and librarian, J. P. Moore; executive committee: T. J. A. Tiedemann, Frank C. Staniford, R. W. Osborn, J. W. Gunn and William Sexton.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATIONS, GENERAL SECTIONAL AND STATE. The following is a list of the various general organizations of fire underwriters. The list does not include local associations or boards.

SUPERVISING AND RATING ORGANIZATIONS.

New England Insurance Exchange (covering the New England States, except New Hampshire).

Fire Underwriters' Union, known as the Eastern Union (covering all territory east of the Mississippi River, except the states under the jurisdiction of the Western Union, and Texas and Arkansas).

Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department (covering New Jersey in part, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia).

South-Eastern Underwriters Association (covering Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, and Alabama—Mississippi, and Louisiana being anti-compact states).

The Union (covering Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Nebraska, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and jointly in Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico, with companies doing business therein, which are managed from the Pacific coast).

Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific (covering California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Alaska, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, and Utah).

Underwriters' National Electrical Association.

National Fire Protection Association.

New Hampshire Board of Underwriters.

New England Bureau of United Inspection.

Underwriters' Bureau of New England.

Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Union.

214 FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATIONS, SECTIONAL AND STATE

Factory Insurance Association.
 Middle States Inspection Bureau.
 Underwriters' Bureau of Middle and Southern States.
 Underwriters' Association of the State of New York.
 Underwriters' Bureau of Fire Protection Engineering (headquarters Chicago).
 Ohio Inspection Bureau.
 Iowa Inspection Bureau.
 Kansas Fire Insurance Inspection Bureau.
 Michigan Inspection Bureau.
 Nebraska Inspection Bureau.
 Texas Inspection Bureau.
 Insurance Survey Bureau (headquarters, Chicago, Ill.).
 Suburban Underwriters' Association of Boston.
 Indiana Association of Fire Underwriters (Union companies).
 Indiana League of Fire Underwriters (non-Union companies).
 Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters.
 Illinois Field Club (non-Union companies).
 Illinois Association of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.
 Iowa Mutual Insurance Association.
 Iowa State Association of Fire Underwriters.
 Minnesota and Dakota Fire Underwriters.
 Kentucky Association of Fire Underwriters.
 Rocky Mountain Fire Underwriters' Association.
 Western Factory Insurance Association.
 Western Railway Fire Underwriters of Chicago.
 Association of Fire Underwriters of Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

In consequence of the existence of anti-compact laws in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, the State association formerly active in those States are dead or dormant. In New Hampshire the prohibition of a compact does not apply to local companies and accordingly a New Hampshire Board of Underwriters, representing local companies, is in force and makes rates, and these are generally observed by the non-State companies through the New England Insurance Exchange.

State inspection bureaus exist in Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Louisiana, Missouri, which make inspections of risks and to which application can be made by individual companies for advisory rates.

The large Eastern cities, such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., are "excepted" from the jurisdiction of the general or State associations and are governed by their own local associations.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, formerly a rating organization, covering the entire Union, makes direct rates no longer, but acts in an advisory capacity thereto, offers rewards for the detection of incendiaries and maintains an inspector of fire departments and waterworks, whose recommendations are usually adopted by the companies composing the board. It keeps a statistical record of fire insurance, watches the course of insurance legislation, and generally acts as a moral force for the well-being of fire underwriting.

AUXILIARY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest.
 Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific.
 National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents. [Auxiliary associations have been organized in forty states and territories and four district associations have been organized in the state of New York.]
 National Association of Co-operative Insurance Companies. [Mutual fire insurance companies.]
 New York State Association of Supervising and Adjusting Agents.
 Insurance Society of New York (New York city).
 Insurance Library Association of Boston.
 Wisconsin Fieldmen's Club.
 Fire Insurance Society of Philadelphia.
 New Jersey Association of Fire Underwriters.
 Fire Underwriters' Field Club of Ohio.

Washington Insurance Association (general agents engaged in business in the State of Washington).
 Nebraska Field Club.
 Ohio Fire Prevention Association.
 Texas Fire Prevention Association.
 Kansas Fire Prevention Association.
 Missouri Fire Prevention Association.
 Michigan Fire Prevention Association.
 Indiana Fire Prevention Association.
 Illinois Fire Prevention Association.
 Iowa Fire Prevention Association.
 North Dakota Fire Prevention Association.
 Association of Minnesota, Dakota, and Wisconsin Fieldmen (Min-Dako-Wis.).
 Special Agents' Association of the Northwest.
 Ancient and Honorable Order of the Blue Goose.
 Insurance Institute of America.
 Insurance Institute of Hartford.
 Nebraska Fire Prevention Association.
 Tennessee Fire Prevention Association.
 Kansas Fire Prevention Association.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' CLUB of Cincinnati. [See Cincinnati Underwriters' Association.]

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' FIELD CLUB OF OHIO. (See Ohio Field Club).

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' INSPECTION BUREAU OF SAN FRANCISCO. This association was organized in November, 1885, with the election of the following officers and directors: Charles A. Laton, president; Robert Dickson, vice-president; Wm. J. Landers, secretary and treasurer; William Macdonald, Rudolph Herold, Jr., George Easton, E. E. Potter, and the officers, directors. The present officers, are: President, Bernard Faymonville; vice-president, C. Mason Kinne; secretary and treasurer, Clinton Folger. F. H. Porter is the chief inspector of the bureau.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS, NATIONAL BOARD OF. [See National Board.]

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' UNIFORMITY ASSOCIATION was organized in 1906 as the National Association for Uniform Inspection Reports, and adopted the present name at the annual meeting in 1907. The purposes of the association are to assist companies in securing uniform inspection reports. The first officers elected were: President, Wm. A. Stoney, New York; vice-president, H. C. Henley, St. Louis; secretary and treasurer, R. Walter Hilliard, Boston. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in New York in May, 1911, are: President, C. H. Patten, Cleveland; vice-president, E. R. Hardy, New York; secretary and treasurer, G. H. Spooner, Boston, Mass.; executive committee: W. P. Benallach, F. B. Sellers, Columbus, Ohio; Wm. A. Stoney, New York; E. M. Sellers, E. A. Northey, Boston; A. P. Stradling, Philadelphia. The office of the secretary is at 71 Kilby Street, Boston.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' UNION (known as the Eastern Union) was organized in the city of New York in November, 1893, by agency fire insurance companies, to exercise jurisdiction over the states east of the Mississippi River (excepting those within jurisdiction of the Western Union), on lines similar to those of the Western Union. Only executive officers or managers (in charge of not less than one state) are members of the organization. The headquarters of the Fire Underwriters' Union are in the city of New York. The transactions of the organization are confidential. The association was reorganized in 1910, after repeated meetings and conferences, and a new agreement regulating commissions and new constitution and by-laws adopted. The officers of the Eastern Union are: President, Frank Lock, Atlas Assurance; vice-president, Alfred E. Duncan, Franklin Fire; secretary, Howard De Mott; treasurer, George W. Burchell, Queen.

FIRST RUSSIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Petersburg, Russia. Paul E. Rasor, United States manager, New York.

FISHER, WALTER L., formerly secretary and rater of the Minnesota and Dakota Fire Underwriters, and special agent for the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born at Menasha, Wis., July 28, 1862. He was educated in the public schools and college, and for a time followed the vocation of farming. He then became a local fire insurance agent afterward special agent, and still later was appointed to his present position. He resigned the position of secretary May 1, 1908, after 14 years service and immediately assumed personal charge of inspection and rating work in Minnesota and North and South Dakota, and on July 1, 1908, the Bureau district embracing the cities St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Winona came under his personal charge.

FISKE, HALEY, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., March 18, 1852. He was prepared at that place for Rutgers College, which he entered in 1867, and from which he was graduated in 1871, at the age of nineteen years. His first vocation after graduation was journalism, which he abandoned for the law. He studied in the office of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, with whom he subsequently became a partner. He practiced his profession, appearing in many important cases, until his election in 1891 to the vice-presidency of the Metropolitan Life, of which he had for some time been counsel. Mr. Fiske has devoted himself assiduously to the interests of this great and beneficial institution since he became its second officer. He is a member of the Bar Association.

FLINT LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, Flint, Mich., was organized in June, 1911, and officers were elected as follows: President, Claude J. Johnson, Northwestern Mutual; vice-president, Eugene Brockway, Mutual Benefit; secretary-treasurer, John C. Johnson, Phoenix Mutual; executive committee: Claude J. Johnson, John C. Johnson, and H. H. Darby.

FLITCRAFT, ALLEN J., life insurance author and publisher, was born at Woodstown, N. J., May 14, 1854, of Quaker parentage. He was educated at Bacon Academy, the Friends' School at Woodstown, and began teaching school when seventeen years of age. He continued in this vocation until 1878, when he became agent for the Provident Life and Trust Company at the home office in Philadelphia. In 1882 he established the Chicago branch of the company as Illinois general agent. He has published a number of works on life insurance: The "Vade Mecum" is issued January 1 annually; the "Life Insurance Manual" has been issued annually since 1888; the *Life Insurance Courant* has since August, 1895, been published on the first Thursday of each month; "Dividends and Net Cost of Insurance" is annually issued on the first day of June.

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at a meeting held in Tampa in November, 1905. Officers were elected as follows: President, Walker Anderson, Pensacola; secretary and treasurer, Marion Prince, Tampa. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in April, 1911, are: President, S. Y. Way, Orlando; vice-presidents, G. O. Palmer, Cecil E. Smith, E. W. Monrose; secretary and treasurer, F. G. Rush, Orlando; executive committee: G. O. Palmer, A. M. Cushman, J. W. Hilliard, Cecil E. Smith, W. E. Evans, Charles Murray, Jr., E. W. Monrose, W. R. O'Neal and W. O. Stanley.

FLORIDA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Marianna, Florida. Organized 1906; capital, \$120,000. The company retired from business in 1910.

FLORIDA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1873-1911. The laws of Florida designate the state treasurer, comptroller, and attorney-general, who are elected by the people for four years, as the board of insurance commissioners. No extra compensation is allowed, except a fee of \$5 to the state treasurer for the license issued to each insurance company authorized to transact business in the state.

The state treasurers since the passage of the law have been:

C. H. Foster,	1873-1877	Eduardo J. Triay,	1891-1893
W. Gwynn,	1877-1881	Clarence E. Collins,	1893-1897
H. A. L. Engle,	1881-1885	James B. Whitfield,	1897-1903
E. S. Crill,	1885-1889	William V. Knott,	1903-
F. I. Pons,	1889-1891		

Mr. Whitfield was re-elected for a further term, beginning with 1901, but resigned in February, 1903, and was succeeded by William V. Knott, who is the present state treasurer.

FLORIDA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jacksonville, Florida. Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. M. D. Johnson, president; W. P. Douglass, secretary.

FOLGER, HERBERT, assistant general agent of the German-American, and Phoenix of Hartford for the Pacific coast at San Francisco, is the son of Nantucket parents, but was born at San

Francisco, Cal., December 5, 1858. He was educated in that city. and in 1875 entered a large shipping house there. He continued in mercantile pursuits, principally in connection with the New Zealand trade, until July, 1888, when he was appointed manager of the New Zealand Insurance Company for the Pacific northwest, with headquarters at Portland. In November, 1896, Mr. Folger resigned his position of manager to become assistant manager of the Aachen and Munich Fire in San Francisco, and in May, 1898, was appointed manager of the Phoenix upon the resignation of Mr. Arthur E. Magill. He was appointed manager for the New Hampshire Fire in March, 1900. In 1901 he was appointed assistant general agent for the German-American, German Alliance, Phoenix of Hartford, and New Hampshire Fire when the department offices of these companies were consolidated under the management of George H. Tyson. Mr. Folger has taken a very active part in the affairs of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific, and has been chairman of the classification, library, and executive committees, and, at the annual meeting of the association in February, 1896, was elected its president.

FQLK, REAU E., former state treasurer and *ex officio* insurance commissioner of Tennessee, was born at Brownsville, Tenn., September 21, 1865. He was educated at Wake Forest College, North Carolina, and his first business venture was in the field of journalism. For eight years previous to his election as insurance commissioner he was clerk of the house of representatives of Tennessee. He was elected state treasurer in 1901, was again elected in 1903, in 1905 1907 and 1909. He failed of re-election in 1911 and accepted a position as general agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Society in Tennessee, associated with M. B. Leavell, under the firm name of Folk & Leavell.

FOREIGN BUSINESS OF AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. The following is a statement of business transacted in foreign countries in 1910 by life insurance companies of the United States reported to the Cyclopedia of Insurance:

Companies.	Premiums Received.	Claims Paid.	Policies in Force, 1910.		Increase in 1910.	
			No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Equitable, ...	\$10,257,324	\$4,555,096	93,091	\$263,594,621	*2,069	*\$5,886,402
Germania, ...	2,808,050	1,790,595	36,672	61,118,174	905	3,145,228
Mutual,	8,670,651	3,253,787	103,079	228,911,505	*1,954	*5,353,993
New York, ..	24,850,942	29,754,666	232,574	538,683,632	2,528	7,029,266
Totals, ..	\$46,676,967	\$21,354,144	465,416	1,092,307,932		

* Decrease.

† Includes net endowments of \$2,968,910.27.

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES—RECEIPTS FROM AND REMITTANCES TO HOME OFFICES IN 1910.
[See Receipts from and Remittances to Home Offices of Foreign Fire Insurance Companies.]

FOREST CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Rockford, Ill. Organized 1874; capital, \$200,000. W. F. Barnes, president; A. H. Sherratt, secretary and manager.

FORREST, ALFRED EDGAR, vice-president and secretary of the North American Accident Insurance Company, Chicago, was born in Northumberland county, Canada, April 22, 1863, of Scotch and English parentage. He received a common and high school education. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, and at the age of twenty he entered the insurance business. He is the author of the present Casualty Law of Illinois, passed in 1899, organized the North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago, and is also a member of the executive committees of the International Association of Accident Underwriters and of the Detroit Conference.

FORT WORTH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Fort Worth, Texas. Organized 1906; capital, \$104,230. N. H. Lasseter, president; B. W. Bryan, secretary.

FOSTER, ALFRED DWIGHT, president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Worcester, Mass., April 27, 1852, was graduated from Harvard University in 1873, and from the law school of the Boston University in 1875. He practiced law at Boston and acted as counsel for the New England Mutual Life until January, 1893, when he was elected vice-president. He was elected president in 1908.

FOUSE, L. G., president of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1850. In 1870 he entered the life insurance business in the capacity of solicitor. He organized the Fidelity Mutual Life in 1878, and is now and has always been its president. Mr. Fouse is the author of numerous publications on life insurance, and has served a number of companies as consulting actuary. He was the first in this country to formulate a plan adapted to the conditions as they exist in the United States, based on the actual experience of British offices, for insuring under-average or impaired lives, and was the first to compile tables from the records of the War Department of the United States Government of the army officers' mortality experience (1828 to 1893), including and excluding war hazards. He is a member of a number of scientific organizations, through which he has contributed articles of special interest with reference to the economic and ethical features of life insurance. Mr. Fouse is also a member of the executive committee of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. [See Cyclopedia for 1898-9 and 1899-1900.]

FOWLER, EDGAR C., superintendent of agencies of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Worcester, Mass., began his business career in life insurance, and after receiving a public school education accepted a position in the office of the Hartford Life Insurance Company in 1889. He was born in Hartford, Conn., April 16, 1873. The field offering larger opportunity to him than office work he became a solicitor in 1895, and in 1899 he entered the service of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company as home office special agent. Four years later the company appointed him general agent for Western New York with headquarters at Buffalo. He has been an officer of the Buffalo Association of Life Underwriters and active in its affairs, and was also a member of the committee representing the Life Underwriters' Associations of New York state before the Armstrong investigating committee. He was elected to his present position in November, 1908.

FOWLER, JOHN A., insurance journalist, was a native of the city of Baltimore, Md., and began his career in insurance journalism in his youth, in 1856, as associate editor of *Tuckett's Monthly Insurance Journal*, the first regular insurance periodical published in the United States, its place of issue being Philadelphia, which has been the home of Mr. Fowler since that time. He founded the *American Exchange and Review* in 1862 as a journal of finance, insurance, manufactures, etc., but in the course of a few years limited its scope to insurance economics, of which it has been for a quarter of a century a leading exponent. Mr. Fowler was the author of several valuable works on insurance, among which may be mentioned the "Pennsylvania Insurance Handbook," published in 1860, and the "Pennsylvania Insurance Digest," published in 1868. But his *magnum opus* was his "History of Insurance in Philadelphia for Two Centuries," published in 1888, which is substantially a history of insurance in the United States, a work of great research and erudition. Mr. Fowler died June 5, 1911.

FRANKEL, LEE K., assistant secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and manager of its industrial department, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 13, 1867. He was educated in the public schools and Rugby Academy, and the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1887, and engaged in the practice of chemistry. He was appointed manager of the industrial department of Metropolitan Life in 1909, and elected assistant secretary in March, 1910. He was a member of the board of estimate and the commission on teachers' salaries, New York city; manager of the United Hebrew Charities, and was appointed by the Russell Sage Foundation to study workingmen's insurance in Europe. He is president of the National Conference of Jewish Charities.

FRANKFORT MARINE, ACCIDENT, AND PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. C. H. Franklin, United States manager, New York.

FRANKLAND, FREDERICK W., F. I. A., the associate actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born April 18, 1854, at Manchester, England, and is the son of the late Sir Edward Frankland, K. C. B., of the British Government School of Mines and of the Royal Institution of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Frankland was educated at University College, London, and was private assistant in his father's chemical laboratory in the science and art department at South Kensington. He entered the New Zealand civil service as a cadet in 1876, was actuary of the New Zealand Friendly Societies' Registry office, 1878 to 1890; actuary of the New Zealand Government Insurance Department, 1884; government actuary and statist, 1886; government insurance commissioner of New Zealand, 1889; assistant actuary of the Atlas Assurance Company of London, 1890; New Zealand Government delegate to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at London, 1891. Was appointed associate actuary of the New York Life in 1893. Having inherited a substantial fortune from his father, he resigned his appointment in 1902 and returned to live in New Zealand, where he is engaged in studying the new labor laws and labor conditions of that colony, and also on original researches in connection with the philosophical foundations of mathematics. Mr. Frankland is a member of the Institute of Actuaries and the Actuarial Society of America, and a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia. Chartered 1829; capital, \$500,000. Alfred E. Duncan, president; Edgar P. Luce, secretary.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1818; capital, \$250,000. John A. Kelly, president; W. P. Young, secretary.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, Wheeling, W. Va. The company re-insured in the National Fire of Hartford, January, 1911.

FRANKLIN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Springfield, Ill. Organized 1884. Edgar S. Scott, president; Henry Abels, secretary.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY ORDERS. [For a description of their general plans and purposes see *CYCLOPEDIA OF INSURANCE* for 1897-98.] These organizations are in theory formed and carried on for the sole benefit of their members and their beneficiaries, and not for profit. They have a lodge system, with ritualistic work and representative form of government. They make provision for payment of benefits in case of death by assessments or dues collected from their members. Some also provide for the payment of benefits in case of sickness, or temporary physical disability as a result either of disease, accident, or old age.

The principle of co-operation is the corner-stone of these organizations. In its simplest expression it involved the collection

on the death of a member of a uniform sum from each of the survivors, and the payment of the total thus gathered to the beneficiary of the deceased. The labor of making the collection was given as a fraternal act by a brother chosen for the office. The election of a new member to fill the place of the deceased was supposed to be sufficient to secure a uniform benefit, and perpetuate the life of the order. The principle found expression in the guilds or confraternities of Europe as early as the eleventh century. But this primitive form, though holding the basic principle of all fraternalism, was long since outgrown. The principle, however, is of abiding value to mankind. It found congenial soil in the Masonic organizations and in the order of Odd Fellows before it was developed into the fraternal beneficiary orders of the present day.

The first man who recognized the possibilities of its broader application, and embodied it in a fraternal order, was John Jordan Upchurch, who founded upon it in 1868 the Ancient Order of United Workmen. It was he who adapted the lodge system and ritualistic work to co-operative relief on a large scale. Since he blazed the way many orders have appeared, differing somewhat in the amount of benefit and rate of assessment and in the method of collecting and disbursing the funds, but retaining the lodge system and social or fraternal features.

During the decade from 1880 to 1890 the multiplication of these orders in the United States was most prolific. The eleventh census reported that on December 31, 1880, there were in the United States 298 orders with 40,342 subordinate branches or lodges.

The number of these orders afterwards decreased. Of the survivors nearly all of the oldest and most vigorous now belong to the National Fraternal Congress, which numbered at the annual meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., in August, 1910, forty-three separate orders, with a total membership at the close of 1909 of 2,547,003. They had at the close of that year \$3,094,116,819 in force. The membership in the Associated Fraternities of America, representing the younger orders, at the close of 1909, totaled 2,828,300. These orders during 1909 paid benefits of \$28,321,186, and had \$3,766,587,570 in force.

Nearly all the orders organized prior to 1895, on the old assessment lines, having found that with growing mortality their original rates were inadequate, have made radical changes in their methods. No uniform plan prevails with all, but the general principal adopted is the collection of greater rates, the advance being made each successive year according to age, or at longer stated periods. The post mortem mode of collecting premiums has also been abandoned by many, and payments at the beginning of the policy year substituted. The National Fraternal Congress in 1899 adopted the form of a legislative act, the purpose of which was to enforce rates and rules that will enable the orders to meet their engagements with members at maturity. This act was introduced in a number of state legislatures, and adopted in several. During 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, a number of the orders revised their rates, or took steps to that end, but the question of a table of mortality on

which to base adequate rates was a matter of controversy for some time, and the question of legislative control and regulation of fraternal was the subject of discussion and conference between representatives of the fraternal societies and state insurance officials at various times in the past few years. Several conferences between a committee representing the insurance commissioners' convention and committees representing the two fraternal associations were held in 1910, and a measure for the regulation of fraternal associations was finally agreed upon and received the endorsement of the associations. The measure provides for valuation; the National Fraternal Congress Table of Mortality, improved at four per cent interest, being the standard of valuation adopted; though societies under certain conditions are given the privilege of valuing their obligations on their own experience. The valuation feature takes effect from and after December 31, 1912, but societies are given a certain time in which to meet the valuation requirements. The insurance departments are given full power of supervision over the societies, and the act requires the lodge system with ritualistic form of work and representative government. This measure was introduced in a large number of the legislatures in 1911 and was enacted into law in several states.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY ORDERS, STATES REQUIRING STATEMENTS FROM. The fraternal orders are required to return annual statements in the following states:

Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Louisiana, West Virginia, Utah.

In the following states fraternal orders are exempted from rendering statements to the authorities:

Florida, Kentucky, Rhode Island.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY SOCIETIES AND ORDERS. The following are the principal organizations of this class and the latest reported number of their members in the United States and Canada:

Odd Fellows,	1,441,403
Free Masons,	1,389,317
Modern Woodmen of America,	1,045,869
Knights of Pythias,	706,922
Ancient Order of United Workmen,	110,086
Knights of the Maccabees,	300,000
Improved Order of Red Men,	480,574
Royal Arcanum,	245,610
Foresters of America,	231,996
Independent Order of Foresters,	235,800
Woodmen of the World,	500,369
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks,	331,288
Ancient Order of Hibernians,	250,000
Ladies of the Maccabees,	155,184

Junior Order of United American Mechanics,	210,000
Knights of the Modern Maccabees,	106,883
Knights of Columbus,	250,000
Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association,	118,694
Knights and Ladies of Honor,	76,000
Knights of the Golden Eagle,	86,367
Tribe of Ben Hur,	110,360
National Union,	64,751
Order of Eagles,	306,000
Court of Honor,	64,769
Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association,	60,345
Improved Order of Heptasophs,	74,656
Protected Home Circle,	71,789
Knights of Honor,	20,460
United Order of American Mechanics,	46,217
Brith Abraham Order,	69,489
Ancient Order of Foresters,	41,388
Brotherhood of American Yeoman,	111,550
Order of Gleaners,	65,245
Sons of Temperance,	34,879
New England Order of Protection,	66,676
Independent Order of B'nai B'rith,	35,164
Knights of Malta,	30,000
Independent Order of Rechabites,	500,000
Eastern Star, Order of	522,970
Fraternal Brotherhood,	46,000
Order of United Ancient Druids,	30,529
Royal League,	30,304
Order of Owls,	152,421
Mystic Workers of the World,	62,831
Order of United Commercial Travelers,	58,600
Smaller Organizations,	200,815
Total,	11,150,570

FREEHOLDERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Topeka, Kansas. Organized 1904; capital, \$200,000. The company re-insured in the Firemens of Newark in 1910 and retired.

FRELINGHUYSEN, FREDERICK, president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, is a native of Newark, N. J., where he was born in 1849, and is the son of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, secretary of state of the United States in President Arthur's cabinet. He was graduated from Rutgers College, N. J., in 1868, and practiced law in Newark until elected president of the Howard Saving Institution of Newark in 1887, and has been prominently connected with large financial affairs in New Jersey. Mr. Frelinghuysen became a director of the Mutual Benefit Life in 1890, and was elected president on the resignation of Amzi Dodd in 1902.

FRICKE, WILLIAM A., M.D., ex-commissioner of insurance of Wisconsin, was born in the city of New York, May 15, 1857. He had a college education and is a graduate in medicine, and has also practiced law, and is a Fellow of the American Institute of Actuaries. Dr. Fricke was the candidate for commissioner of insurance on the Republican state ticket in 1894, was elected to succeed Commissioner Root in January, 1895, and was re-elected in 1896. He was the first commissioner to adopt the Gain and Loss Exhibit in 1895 and published such Exhibit, for that year and for

each year while in office, in the Wisconsin Reports of all Companies transacting business in that state. He was appointed by the legislature of Wisconsin, in 1895, chairman of the commission to revise the insurance laws of the state. In this revision appeared the first demand for an annual apportionment and accounting of deferred dividend accumulations. In October, 1898, a few months before the conclusion of his term of office of insurance commissioner, he resigned to accept the New York metropolitan general agency of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati. As a result of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners held in Milwaukee in September, 1898, which was arranged by, and of which he was vice-president, Dr. Fricke early in 1899 issued "Insurance: a Text-book," being a compilation of the essays delivered at the convention. He has also written and delivered many addresses on correct methods in life insurance and supervision; some of which favorable mention has been made are: "The Limitations of Assessment Life Insurance," "There is but One System of Life Insurance," "The Discretionary Powers of an Insurance Commissioner," and "Success in the Life Insurance Field." In 1902 he wrote an extensive treatise on "The Law of Distribution of Surplus of Life Insurance Companies," which was widely discussed. At the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners in 1899 the commissioners elected him an honorary member. He was president of the Wisconsin Society of New York, 1902-1903. He resigned the New York general agency of the Union Central Life in 1905, and was engaged as counsel before the Wisconsin Legislative Insurance Committee in 1906 and 1907, and in 1909 was elected vice-president and general manager of the Great Northern Life Insurance Company of Wausau, Wisconsin.

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GAGE, WILLIAM T., general agent for Michigan of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in the state of New York March 16, 1844. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and while still an undergraduate served in the army, returning after the term of his enlistment expired and completing his course. After graduation he followed teaching as his profession until 1883. He was successively president of the Highland University, professor in the State University of Kansas, and principal of the Hartford Female Seminary. He entered the life insurance business as general agent of the *Ætna* Life for Michigan, and this position he held until 1889, when he resigned to accept the general agency for the Northwestern Mutual in the state of Michigan. He was president of the Michigan Life Insurance Agents Association in 1890-91.

GALACAR, CHARLES E., vice-president of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, is a native of Boston, Mass., where he was born September 17, 1845. He was educated at the grammar and high schools of Boston, and his first business connection was with a Boston and New York East India importing house. He entered the fire insurance business as special agent of the National Fire of New York, and traveled for the company in the eastern and middle states. On June 1, 1881, he became special agent of the Phoenix of Hartford for eastern New England, with headquarters at Boston. On March 10, 1888, Mr. Galacar was made assistant secretary of the company and removed to Hartford. He was elected second vice-president February 2, 1891, and continued with the Phoenix in that capacity until he retired from its service October 1, 1896, to take the vice-presidency of the Springfield Fire and Marine.

GALLAGHER, THOMAS E., general agent of the western department of the *Ætna* Insurance Company, Chicago, was born at Dansville, N. Y., July 31, 1848. He was educated in the common schools, and began his business career in mercantile pursuits. He was a local agent at Elmira, N. Y., in the early eighties, and in 1886 became special agent for New York state for the Washington Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Two years later he was appointed special agent for the Continental in New York state and subsequently general agent. In 1894 he was appointed special agent for the *Ætna* Insurance Company in New York state, and in 1897 he became associated with N. E. Keeler as general agent for the western department of the *Ætna*, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was elected president of the Fire Underwriters Associa-

tion of the Northwest at the meeting in 1904, and was president of the Underwriters' Association of New York state in 1891-92, and vice-president of the Western Union in 1906-07. January 1, 1908, he succeeded Keeler & Gallagher as general agent, western branch, Aetna Insurance Company, which was on June 1, 1908, removed to Chicago.

GAMMONS, CHARLES W., life underwriter, was born at Cohasset, Mass., in 1865. He was educated in the public schools and is a graduate of the English High School, Boston. In 1883 he entered the service of James T. Phelps, general agent for Boston of the National Life of Montpelier, as a clerk. He was admitted on October 1, 1897, to partnership with Mr. Phelps and J. Howard Edwards, under the firm name of James T. Phelps & Co., state agents of the National Life. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association for several years, was vice-president in 1899, and president in 1900, and is vice-president of the Cohasset Savings Bank, a director of the United States Trust Company of Boston, and a director of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt.

GANSE, FRANKLIN W., former agency vice-president of The Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston, is a native of New York city, where he was born May 31, 1859. He was educated in the New York public schools, St. Louis high school, and St. Louis law school, and engaged in the practice of law in Chicago. He was Chicago manager and supervisor of the central department of the Columbian National Life when appointed vice-president in 1905. He resigned office December 31, 1910, to become general agent for the company for eastern Massachusetts with headquarters in Boston.

GARDNER, WILLIAM J., vice-president and general manager, Commercial Casualty company of Newark, N. J., is a native of Wisconsin, where he was born, of American parentage, August 14, 1869. He was educated in the public and high schools, and studied law. He began his insurance career with the Fidelity and Casualty Company in Chicago in 1898, and three years later was appointed resident manager at Chicago for the New Amsterdam Casualty Company. In 1904 he received the appointment of manager of the western department of the Aetna Life with headquarters at San Francisco, and retained that position until 1906, when he was appointed resident secretary of the accident and liability department of the Aetna Life in New York city, and resigned January 1, 1910, to accept his present position.

GASTON, GEORGE H., second vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at Newark, N. J., April 11, 1858. After a public school education he entered, at the age of sixteen, the service of the Prudential of Newark, where he learned the industrial system of life insurance. He became iden-

tified with the Metropolitan Life as office clerk in 1879, was promoted to head clerk, was elected secretary in January, 1891, was elected a director at the annual meeting of the stockholders, April 12, 1892, and at the next regular meeting of the board of directors on April 26, 1892, was elected second vice-president. He was then thirty-four years old. Holding the offices of secretary and second vice-president until May 17, 1894, he then resigned the secretaryship, and has since continued as second vice-president.

GAY, EDWARD S., southern manager for the Insurance Company of North America, the Philadelphia Underwriters, and Alliance Insurance Company, with headquarters at Atlanta, was born in 1846, and while a mere boy, the war breaking out, entered the Confederate service. He came out of the war with a captain's commission, being then only eighteen years of age. He turned his attention to insurance, and, in 1869, went to Dallas, Texas, where he did a successful business as a local agent and adjuster. In 1872 he was appointed Texas state agent for the Insurance Company of North America. Remaining there until 1875, he was called by the company to Atlanta to take charge of its business in the south as general manager. In 1897 he was appointed southern manager of the Philadelphia Underwriters, and in 1905 southern manager for the Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Captain Gay was one of the originators of the South Eastern Tariff Association, of which organization he was elected president in 1898, and re-elected in 1899. He is an orator of unusual gifts, and has taken an active part in the discussion of insurance matters in the south.

GELDERT, HOWARD, associate manager of the *Western Underwriter* of Chicago, is a native of Windsor, Nova Scotia, and is of English descent. He was born on December 9, 1866, and received his education in the public schools of his home town. In April, 1886, he came to the United States and for nearly fifteen years was engaged in manufacturing and mercantile lines in Boston, Mass. He entered insurance journalism in January, 1901, becoming associated with the *Insurance Herald*, then published at Louisville, and on the removal of the *Herald* to Atlanta, Ga., in November of the same year, was made business manager. In January, 1907, he was placed in direct charge of the Atlanta office as managing editor. He resigned from the *Herald* in November, 1910, to accept his present position.

GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED, of Perth, Scotland. Organized in 1891; entered the United States in 1899. Franklin J. Moore, United States manager; Walter E. Hoag, liability department manager and assistant United States manager; C. H. Boyer, United States industrial department manager.

GENERAL ADJUSTMENT BUREAU was organized at a meeting of company officers held in New York in November, 1905.

It is an incorporated body, and its purposes are to adjust losses and to have general charge over adjustment of losses in the larger eastern cities. Frank Lock, manager of the Atlas, was elected president, and C. D. Dunlop, vice-president of the Providence-Washington, vice-president. An executive committee was also elected as follows: E. H. A. Correa, Home, chairman; Henry Evans, Continental; Edward Milligan, Phoenix; Henry W. Eaton, Liverpool and London and Globe, and C. F. Shallcross, Royal. W. J. Greer is manager of the bureau, with headquarters in New York. At the annual meeting in 1911, George B. Edwards, Germania Fire, was elected president, and C. D. Dunlop, Providence-Washington, was re-elected vice-president, and N. B. Bassett, secretary. The board of directors elected was as follows: A. H. Wray, C. D. Dunlop, Edward Milligan, Henry Evans, E. H. A. Correa, G. B. Edwards, Henry W. Eaton, E. C. Irvin and Cecil F. Shallcross.

GENERAL AGENCY ASSOCIATION OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE, of New York, was organized in 1905. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., in May, 1911, are: President, Charles Jerome Edwards; vice-presidents, E. A. Woods, H. J. Powell, Geo. A. Rathbun, Frank L. Levy, Frederic W. Fuller, Courtenay Barber; secretary, Wm. J. Roddey; treasurer, Frank P. Chapin; executive committee: Thos. B. Sweeney, chairman; Chas. E. Townsend, Wm. A. Danner, Wm. J. Keating, Hermann Moss, Alfred Seibert.

GENERAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF PARIS, Paris France. Fred S. James & Co., New York, United States managers.

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, THE (marine), of Dresden, Saxony. Jacob Bertschmann, attorney, New York.

GENERAL MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was organized in May, 1904, and Jules Girardin was elected president, James S. Norris, vice-president, and Will A. Waite, Detroit, secretary. At the annual meeting held in Chicago in June, 1911, officers were elected as follows: President, George L. McDonald, Louisville, Ky.; vice-president, C. E. Fish, Boston; secretary and treasurer, Will A. Waite, Detroit, Mich.; executive committee: George L. McDonald, C. E. Fish, Will A. Waite, Ira B. Mapes, Jules Girardin, Henry H. Kohn.

GEORGIA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURERS was organized by life insurance agents at Atlanta, October 12, 1892. Thomas Peters was the first president, and Clarence Angier the first secretary. The present officers and executive committee, who were elected at the annual meeting in January, 1911, are: President, Alfred C. Newell, Columbian National; vice-president, F. W. Burr, Equitable; secretary and treasurer, Paul H. Dobbins, National Life

of Vermont; executive committee: Chairman, W. Woods White, Northwestern Mutual; T. H. Daniel, Union Central; H. M. Willet, Penn Mutual; W. E. Hawkins, Aetna, and R. J. Guinn, New England Mutual.

GEORGIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga. Organized 1907; capital, \$130,000. W. J. Harris, president; C. I. Mell, secretary.

GEORGIA LOCAL UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in March, 1898, with F. W. Cole, president, and W. P. Calloway, secretary. At the annual meeting, held in May, 1911, the following officers were elected: President, Morris Harris, Macon; vice-president, W. M. Fulcher; second vice-president, R. A. Peeples; secretary-treasurer, F. B. West, Macon; executive committee: F. C. Lumpkin, J. E. Wilson, B. C. Yancey, Phillip Lauier, R. E. Allen, F. O. Ticknor, W. L. Wilson.

GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Columbus, Ga. Organized 1859; capital, \$300,000. Rhodes Browne, president; William C. Coart, secretary.

GEORGIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1869-1911. The act creating an insurance department in Georgia was approved March 19, 1869, the comptroller-general being charged with the duties of supervision as insurance commissioner *ex officio*. The officials, who are elected by the people for a term of four years, have been: Madison Bell, 1869-1873; W. L. Goldsmith, 1873; William A. Wright, appointed September 20, 1873, to fill vacancy, and elected for full term October, 1880, and re-elected for each term since.

GERMAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York was organized in May, 1896. The officers are: William N. Kremer, president; Charles G. Smith, secretary; Charles H. Coffin and Edwin M. Cragin, assistant secretaries. W. H. Sage is the manager of the western department at Chicago, J. C. Ingram assistant manager, W. L. Lerch second assistant manager. George H. Tyson is general agent of the Pacific department at San Francisco, Herbert Folger assistant general agent. The company does agency business throughout the United States. Capital \$400,000, and net surplus, December 31, 1910, \$730,242. The directors are: Charles F. Ackermann, John Claffin, Ralph L. Cutler, Louis F. Dommerich, Otto L. Dommerich, Eustis L. Hopkins, William N. Kremer, Woodbury Langdon, Lowell Lincoln, George W. Perkins, Julius A. Stursberg, Henry C. Ward, Louis Windmuller.

GERMAN-AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1873; capital, \$100,000. Herman Gasch, president; H. H. Bergmann, secretary.

GERMAN-AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1880; capital, \$500,000. M. Meyerdirck,

president; T. H. Manson, secretary; R. W. Macdonald, assistant secretary.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY of New York was organized March 7, 1872. Capital stock, \$1,500,000; net surplus December 31, 1910, \$7,542,399. Under the New York law providing for a special reserve fund and guarantee surplus fund the company has \$750,000 deposited with the insurance department. The officers are: William N. Kremer, president; Louis F. Dommerich, vice-president; Charles G. Smith, secretary. Charles H. Coffin and Edwin M. Cragin, assistant secretaries. The western department office is at Chicago, W. H. Sage manager, J. C. Ingram assistant manager, and W. L. Lerch second assistant manager. The Pacific coast office is at San Francisco, George H. Tyson general agent, Herbert Folger, assistant general agent. The directors are Charles F Ackermann, Joseph H. Choate, John Claffin, Ralph L. Cutter, Louis F. Dommerich, William N. Kremer, Woodbury Langdon, Lowell Lincoln, George W. Perkins, Julius A. Stursberg, Henry C. Ward, Louis Windmüller, William Wood.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1873; capital, \$200,000. J. H. Aufderheide, president; W. J. Patterson, secretary and treasurer.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL ACCIDENT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1908; paid-in capital, \$100,000. Authorized, \$300,000. Albert H. Ladner, president; Horace B. Meininger, secretary and general manager.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1865; capital, \$500,000. John P. Lauber, president; C. H. Koppelman, vice-president; John G. Vaupel, assistant secretary.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIANA, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1854 as German Mutual; reorganized 1896; capital, \$100,000. Theodore Stein, president; Lorenz Schmidt, secretary.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Peoria, Ill. Organized 1876; capital, \$200,000. B. Cremer, president; C. Cremer, secretary.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1862; capital, \$300,000. A. E. Succop, president; A. H. Eckert, secretary and treasurer.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Wheeling, W. Va. Organized 1867; capital, \$200,000. W. F. Stifel, president; F. Riester, secretary.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1859; capital, \$1,000,000. Hugo Schumann, president; Gustav Kehr, secretary.

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, New York. Organized 1860; capital, \$200,000. Cornelius Doremus, president; Carl Heye, secretary.

GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. Organized 1854; capital, \$200,000. Henry C. Walbeck, president; A. P. Winkler, secretary.

GERMAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Covington, Ky. Organized 1874. Charles Mahlmann, president; W. F. Schild, secretary.

GERMAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati Ohio. Organized 1858. J. H. Kohmescher, president; H. A. Rattermann, secretary.

GERMAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, St Louis, Mo. Organized 1857. N. Guerdan, president; Edwin J. Meyer, secretary.

GERMAN SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville Ky. Organized 1867; capital, \$100,000. Chas. H. Bohmer, president; B. Frese, secretary.

GIDDINGS, THERON F., general superintendent of agencies of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., December 25, 1843. He was educated at Kalamazoo College; was a hardware merchant for twenty years, clerk of the Circuit Court of Kalamazoo county for twelve years, and receiver of the National City Bank of Marshall, Mich., in 1891. From 1893 to 1897 he was commissioner of insurance of Michigan. Since the latter year Mr. Giddings has been a member of the executive staff of the Michigan Mutual Life.

GIFFIN, JOHN HENRY, second vice-president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, was born in the city of New York, July 2, 1848. He was educated in the public schools of that city and was one year in the College of the City of New York. After leaving college he was with the Niagara Fire Insurance Company for a short time, then with C. C. Warren & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, and later was connected with S. H. Benoist & Co., a banking and brokerage firm in Wall Street. He joined the forces of the Manhattan Life in 1866, and in 1890 was appointed assistant secretary, and in 1900 secretary of the company. He was appointed second vice-president in 1905 and vice-president in 1910. He is one of the trustees of Enoch Morgan's Sons Co., New York city.

GILBERT, CHARLES E., secretary of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, is a native of Wallingford, Conn. He entered the office of the Aetna Life in August, 1868, and has served as bookkeeper, cashier, assistant secretary, and secretary, having been elected to the last named office in February, 1905.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1853; capital, \$500,000. Henry M. Gratz, president; Edward J. Thomason, secretary.

GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1907; capital full paid, \$419,040. Nathan T. Folwell, president; Albert Short, secretary.

GLADWIN, ELLIS W., vice-president and secretary of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in 1858 at Middletown, Conn., and was educated at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and in Europe. He was engaged in the banking and brokerage business in Wall Street from 1879 to 1892, being a member of the firm of Gladwin & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange. He was appointed secretary of the Home Life in 1892, and vice-president and secretary in 1905.

GLAZIER, DANIEL J., recording secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born in Hartford, Conn., January 20, 1865. He received a public school education, and began his business career in the office of the Phoenix Insurance Company. He was secretary of the Schuyler Electric Company of Middletown for several years, and later entered the employ of the Hartford Fire. He was elected to his present position in 1910.

GLENS FALLS INSURANCE COMPANY, Glens Falls, N. Y. Organized 1849; capital, \$200,000. J. L. Cunningham, president; R. A. Little, vice-president; E. W. West, secretary.

GLIDDEN, H. H., manager of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, has been in the insurance business since 1875, when he became a local agent at Springfield, Ill. In 1882 he went into the service of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company as a special agent, and subsequently became successively assistant superintendent of the western department and resident secretary at Chicago. In August, 1894, he was elected manager of the Chicago Underwriters' Association, being re-elected annually, and was elected manager of the Chicago Board of Underwriters when the association disbanded in January, 1906.

GLOBE AND RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1899; capital, \$400,000. E. C. Jameson, president; Lyman Candee, vice-president; W. H. Paulison, and J. T. Gordon, secretaries.

GLOBE SURETY COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo. Organized 1910; capital, \$250,000. T. M. Walker, president; J. Z. Miller, secretary.

GODDARD, CHRISTOPHER M., secretary and electrician of the New England Insurance Exchange, was born at Claremont, N. H., April 16, 1856, and was educated at the public schools of that

place and the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire, Conn. He was graduated from the Chandler Scientific School of Dartmouth College, second in his class, in 1877. For three years he was instructor of the higher mathematics and natural science at the Episcopal Academy, of which he had been a student, and four years he was a clerk in the banking house of Hatch & Foote in New York city. In the year 1890 he accepted the position of electrical inspector for the New England Insurance Exchange. The following year he was appointed secretary of the organization, with the general supervision of its electrical department. Mr. Goddard was the originator of the movement which resulted in the organization of the Underwriters' National Electric Association, and is its secretary. He is also a member of the consulting engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and has served as president of the National Fire Protection Association, a member of the executive committee of the National Conference on Standard Electrical Rules, and a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, also a director of the Underwriters Laboratories Corporation of Chicago.

GOODING, JOHN M., was born in Pownal, Me., September 18, 1857. When eight years of age he removed to Yarmouth, Me., with his parents, where he received his education, and where he was for many years engaged in the retail grocery business. In 1888 he moved to Portland, where he became general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He remained with this company ten years, and in 1898 accepted the management for the state of Maine of the Union Central Life of Cincinnati. In May, 1909, he accepted an appointment with the Mutual Life insurance company of New York as Special Agent for Maine.

GOODWIN, WARREN F., of Hall & Henshaw, was born at Boston, Mass., in 1857. He graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1873, and at once engaged in the fire insurance business, entering the New York office of the London Assurance, then managed by Frame, Hare & Lockwood. He remained there till October, 1882, when Henry H. Hall, United States manager of the Northern of London, offered him a position in the agency department, which he accepted. January 1, 1887, he was appointed manager of the central department, with headquarters at Cincinnati. His territory included the states of Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas. This position he retained until July 1, 1893, when the central and northwestern departments were consolidated into the western department, with headquarters at Chicago. Mr. Goodwin and W. D. Crooke were appointed associate managers. In March, 1894, the Union of London established a western department at Chicago, to be managed by Mr. Goodwin in association with Hall & Henshaw, the United States managers at New York. In 1901 the western department was consolidated with the general office at New York, and Mr. Goodwin removed to that city. He is a member of the firm of Hall & Henshaw.

GRANITE STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Portsmouth, N. H. Organized 1885; capital, \$200,000. Calvin Page, president; Alfred F. Howard, secretary.

GRANT, LEROY, former state auditor of Wyoming, having supervision of insurance, was born at Columbia, Herkimer county, N. Y., September 7, 1847. He is a graduate of Whitesboro College of the class of 1867. He was a merchant for many years, and removing to Wyoming continued the business there. Among the public offices held by Mr. Grant were those of receiver of public moneys, member of the Wyoming legislature five terms, and mayor of the city of Laramie one term. He was elected state auditor in 1898 for the term beginning in 1899, and was re-elected for the term beginning in 1903. He retired as state auditor in 1911 and was elected president of the Wyoming Life Insurance Company.

GRAY, EDWARD, secretary of the Prudential Insurance Company was born in England February 16, 1861, and received a private school education. He entered the service of the Prudential in April, 1883, and served the company in various capacities in office and field. He was elected to his present position in January, 1903.

GRAY, HENRY WEEDON, vice-president and secretary of the Orient, and agency secretary of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., was born in Louisville, Ky., of American parentage, May 25, 1864. He was educated in private schools and at Burlington College, and began his business life in fire insurance. He was elected secretary of the Orient Insurance Company in 1907, and made its vice-president as well in 1909.

GREAT EASTERN CASUALTY COMPANY, New York. Organized 1892; capital, \$250,000. Louis H. Fibel, president; Thomas H. Darling, secretary.

GREAT NORTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Wausau, Wis. Organized 1909; capital, \$200,000. N. Brown, president; William A. Fricke, vice-president and general manager; B. F. Wilson, secretary.

GREAT SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Houston, Texas. organized 1908; capital, \$500,000. J. S. Rice, president; L. St. J. Thomas, secretary.

GREAT WESTERN ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION of Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1901. H. B. Hawley, president and general manager; R. D. Emery, secretary.

GREAT WESTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo. Organized 1907; capital, \$100,000. G. Stevenson, Jr., president; James Chappelle, secretary.

GREELY, OTTO ETHAN, fire underwriter, was born in Bangor, Me., May 24, 1853. He was educated in the Minneapolis public schools and the State University, and read law with Judge Atwater

of Minneapolis from 1870 to 1873, then went into the local agency of Gale & Co., and was admitted as a partner in 1877. He became special agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn in 1878, and in 1884 sold his interest in this agency to become adjuster for the same company. He was president of the Minnesota and Dakota Fire Underwriters in 1898 and 1899, and president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1900. He was elected secretary and manager of the Calumet Insurance Company, Chicago, on January 1, 1909.

GREENE, JACOB HUMPHREY, second secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., June 10, 1868. He was educated in the Hartford public schools, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Trinity College, which he left after two years in 1889. He has been in the employ successively of the Michigan Central Railroad, Hartford *Courant*, and in the real estate business. He is an ex-member of the Hartford Common Council.

GREENSBORO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Greensboro, N. C. Organized 1905; capital, \$146,400. J. W. Fry, president; Julian Price, secretary.

GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, N. Y. Organized 1834; capital, \$200,000. Mason A. Stone, president; Frederick W. De Hart, secretary.

GRIFFITHS, JOSEPH CHARLES, fire underwriter, was born at Gloucester, England, his father being of Welsh and his mother of Anglo-French descent. He came to this country at a very early age, and received his education in the common schools and commercial colleges. Although too young at the outbreak of the Civil War to take an active part in the fighting, he still saw service as paymaster's clerk in the Mississippi River squadron under Commodore Porter. His entrance into the insurance business was as a cashier and bookkeeper for the Republic Fire Insurance Company of Chicago in 1868, and after the great fire he accepted a similar position in the office of Arthur C. Ducat. In June, 1880, Mr. Griffiths was appointed Wisconsin state agent of the Home and filled that position until December 31, 1890. In January, 1891 he assumed the Milwaukee resident secretaryship of the North British and Mercantile, and on July 1, 1894, he was appointed associate manager of the western department, which had been established at Chicago. He was general agent of the Milwaukee Mechanics from 1898 to 1902, when he resigned, and became Cook county Illinois, manager for the London Assurance Corporation. Mr. Griffiths was secretary and treasurer of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the northwest seven years, 1884 to 1890, inclusive.

GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, THE, Montreal. Edward Rawlings, president; Richard B. Scott, secretary.

GUARANTEE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Houston, Texas. Organized 1905; capital, \$100,000. Jonathan Lane, president; Charles Baedeker, secretary.

GUILE, JOHN J., resident manager for the United States of the Sun Insurance Office of London, was born in Liverpool, England, May, 5, 1854, residing in that city until his removal to London in 1882. January, 1872, he became a clerk in the office of the Royal Insurance Company, where he remained until 1882, and then transferred his services to the Sun. In May, 1885, Mr. Guile was appointed secretary of the United States branch of the Sun; in May, 1886, he was made assistant manager, and in December of the same year manager, which position he has since occupied.

GUNN, JOHN W., deputy assistant manager of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, Ltd., for the Pacific coast, was born in Canada, June 17, 1864. He was appointed local agent for the Liverpool & London & Globe in the year 1891, in the state of Washington. In October, 1897, he was promoted to a special agency, and on the first of September, 1906, received his present appointment. He is a past president of the Special Agent's Association of the Pacific Northwest, and of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific.

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HAAS, GEORGE ERNST, manager of the western department of the Atlas Assurance Company, Chicago, is of German descent, and was born at Shelbyville, Indiana, October 10, 1874. He received a public school education, and entered the fire insurance business starting with a local agency in Indianapolis. Later he accepted a position in the western department offices of the Atlas, and was appointed to his present position in 1908.

HADLEY, GEORGE F., agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born in the city of New York, October 20, 1850, of mixed English, Irish, and French ancestry. He received his education in private schools and Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C., was a drummer boy of a New York regiment during the last part of the Civil War, and a hotel clerk and manager during the earlier years of his business life. His connection with life insurance began in 1880 in the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, in which he remained as inspector, superintendent, and supervisor until 1886, when he entered the service of the Brooklyn Life as agency superintendent. In 1894 he was elected secretary and made a member of the board of directors. In December, 1898, he was selected by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company to take care of its great interests in New York state, succeeding W. W. Byington, state agent, deceased. Mr. Hadley has been prominent in all life insurance association affairs. He had been treasurer and president of the New York Association, secretary, executive committee chairman, and president of the New Jersey Society, and was secretary of the National Association until appointed secretary of the Brooklyn Life in 1895, which compelled him to decline re-election. In July, 1906, he retired from active managerial work to devote considerable of his time to travel and leisure after twenty-five years successful life insurance work. He however continues in the service of the Mutual Benefit as a large personal writer.

HAILSTORM INSURANCE. The business of insuring growing crops against damage by hail is done by small mutual and township companies in some of the western states, in conjunction with fire and tornado insurance, or independently. As this class of companies, as a rule, do not report their business to state insurance departments, or if they do are not required to distinguish separately the different kinds of business transacted, there are no statistics as yet of hailstorm insurance in the United States.

HALL, ARCHIBALD G., insurance journalist, was born in the city of New York, December 6, 1862, and obtained his education in

the public schools and the College of the City of New York. Leaving college he went into the service of the American News Company, and afterward to that of the *American Agriculturist*. His relations with the insurance business began in the office of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York, and he was a fire insurance broker and licensed agent three years. Mr. Hall founded in New York *The Surveyor*, and began its issue September 17, 1892. He associated with him in 1893 Mr. Harvey E. Roberts, who retired from the firm on December 3, 1902, to enter the life insurance business and *The Surveyor* is now again conducted by Mr. Hall, as editor and publisher. In 1907 he was elected President of the Insurance Herald Company, which corporation publishes the *Insurance Herald* of Atlanta. He is a member of the Insurance Society of New York, Underwriters Club, New York Press Club, Once-a-Year Club, and the Atlantic Highlands Casino.

HALL, ORVILLE H., manager *Southeastern Underwriter*, was born September 18, 1869, in West Bolton, Vermont, and at the age of ten he began making his own way by working as a farm hand during the summer and attending the public schools and the Essex Classical Institute during the winter, and later became a clerk in a general merchandise store, assisting with the post-office and in the town clerk's office. In 1888 he removed to Dahlonega, Ga., and entered the business department of the North Georgia Agricultural College, from which he later graduated, and after several years' experience in wholesale and jobbing house in Atlanta he engaged in the mercantile, lumber, and gold-mining business as secretary and treasurer of the Frank W. Hall Merchandise Company at Dahlonega, Ga. During this time he became part owner and associate editor of the *Dahlonega Nugget*. In 1898 he returned to Atlanta and purchased a part interest in the *Southeastern Underwriter*, later acquiring full interest, to which he has since given his entire time and attention.

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Hamburg, Germany. Organized in 1854, entered the United States in 1858. F. O. Affeld, manager United States branch, New York; Charles E. Mitchell, secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1852; capital, paid-up, \$200,000. F. C. Jameson, president; Joseph S. Stout, vice-president; Arthur Lenssen, Jr., secretary.

HAMILTON, ISAAC MILLER, president of the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Ill., was born in Ash Grove, Iroquois county, Ill., September 6, 1864, and was educated in the public schools and under private tutors. He began his business life in general merchandizing and live stock business, and later entered the banking business. He is president of Young's & Hamilton's Bank, and was elected a member of the Illinois Senate in 1896. He has been president of the Illinois League of Republican Clubs

and also president of the National League of Republican Clubs. He is president of the American Life Convention being elected at the annual meeting in 1909.

HAMMOND, WILLIAM B., special agent of the American Central of St. Louis in the middle department, was born at Philadelphia in 1857. He received his early education at the Moravian School, Bethlehem, Pa., and St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and entered Lehigh University in the fall of 1875, graduating in the class of 1879. In August, 1880, he went to Harrisburg, Pa., and entered the office of his grandfather, William Buehler, then state central agent of the Insurance Company of North America, Pennsylvania Fire, and Franklin Fire Insurance Companies. After Mr. Buehler's death he became the junior partner of the local agency firm of Buehler & Hammond. Later he associated himself with Edward Bailey, forming the agency of Hammond & Bailey, which still exists. In March, 1887, Mr. Hammond was appointed special agent of the American Central of St. Louis, for the middle department, and in February, 1901, he was made state agent of that company and the Mercantile Fire and Marine of Boston, Mass., for the same territory. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York was organized April 15, 1852, and began business in the same month. The capital was then \$150,000, and is now \$1,000,000. Its charter authorizes fire and tornado insurance, and inland navigation risks, but the latter class is not written at present. Its last financial statement, December 31, 1910, showed assets of \$4,820,678.34. Its liabilities, including capital, were \$3,532,598.88, leaving a net surplus of \$1,288,079.46, and a surplus to policyholders of \$2,288,079.46. The officers are: R. Emory Warfield, president; Joseph McCord, vice-president and secretary; Wm. Morrison, assistant secretary; James W. Howie, general agent.

HARDING, AMOS J., western general manager for the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was born near Gallion, Ohio, May 2, 1839. He was educated at Ohio Central College, and began the fire insurance business in Nebraska in 1858 as a local agent. He enlisted as a private in a Nebraska regiment in 1861, was subsequently transferred to the sixth Missouri Cavalry as first lieutenant, and was mustered out at the close of the war as a captain. Returning to Nebraska he resumed his local agency, and was also for some years special agent for the Home of New York. In 1871 he was appointed special agent and adjuster for the Phenix of Brooklyn for a number of western states, and in 1876 organized the western department of the Springfield, with headquarters at Chicago.

HARDISON, FRANK H., insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, is a native of Boston, where he was born of American parentage, September 3, 1849. He was educated in the common

schools and graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1876. He engaged in teaching and in newspaper work for a number of years, and in 1896 was appointed examiner in the Massachusetts insurance department. A year later he was appointed deputy commissioner, and was appointed to his present position in 1907 to succeed Commissioner Cutting.

HARE, J. MONTGOMERY, resident United States manager of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Limited of England, and president of the Indemnity Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born at Princeton, N. J., January 20, 1842. His father was the Rev. Dr. George E. Hare, and his mother was a daughter of Bishop Hobart of New York. He began his business life as a clerk in a wholesale commission drygoods house in Philadelphia, but soon after, February 1, 1860, entered the office of the American Fire Insurance Company, and on October 1, 1861, that of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. He served one year in the Keystone Battery of Philadelphia in the Civil War. In April, 1864, he removed to New York and became a partner of Charles P. Frame, under the firm name of Frame & Hare. This firm, January 1, 1866, became Frame, Hare & Lockwood, and represented a number of prominent fire insurance companies, and were United States managers of the London Assurance Corporation. On October 1, 1877, the firm was dissolved, Mr. Lockwood withdrawing with the London Assurance, the remaining partners continuing business in the old name. In May, 1879, the firm became managers of the Norwich Union, and continued so until December 31, 1888, when they dissolved and Mr. Hare became sole manager. He was president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in 1898 and 1899, and president of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange in 1901 and 1902, and president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in 1909 and 1910.

HARMON, ALBION K. P., General Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Sacramento, Cal., August 2, 1857. After leaving school he was engaged in the newspaper business seven years. He then became interested in fire insurance and was a special agent on the Pacific coast for four years. In 1890 he was appointed the assistant district superintendent of the Pacific Coast agency of the Connecticut Mutual Life. Mr. Harmon succeeded to his present position, with headquarters at San Francisco, in 1895. In 1907, title was changed to Supervisor of Agents, and February 1, 1909, he received the appointment of General Agent for Northern California, with headquarters at Mills Building, San Francisco.

HARPER, WILLIAM R., formerly vice-president and general manager of the South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, was born at Thomasville, Ga., June 27, 1874. He attended the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta, Ga., and was for some time manager of a cotton seed oil mill. He was manager for Georgia for the

Ætna Life from 1897 to 1901, and was elected third vice-president and general manager of the South Atlantic Life in 1901, and first vice-president in 1903. He resigned in 1904 and accepted a position with the Equitable Life at Philadelphia as general agent. He was appointed manager Philadelphia office, Ætna Life, in June, 1905.

HARRELL, ARTHUR E., was born at Cambridge, N. Y., October 11, 1873. Coming from the daily newspaper business he joined the staff of the *Chronicle* in September, 1895, became editor in 1897, and continued until March, 1903, when he retired from that paper. In September of the same year he took charge of the *Insurance Critic* as its editor and manager, but resigned in 1906, and was for a short time thereafter associated on the *Journalist*. In 1907 he became connected with the United States Casualty Company, and later returned to daily newspaper work. He is at present insurance editor of the New York *Commercial*.

HARRIS, DAN B., manager of the southern department of the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company, and Security Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn., Atlanta, Ga., is a native of Virginia, and was born in Culpepper County, February 22, 1861. He received a public school education, and began his business career in the banking business, later entering the fire insurance business, and he was for twenty-seven years connected with the southern department of the Insurance Company of North America, and was assistant to Manager Edward S. Gay of that company for five years until appointed to his present position. He is a director and a member of finance committee of the Fourth National Bank, and first vice-president and a director of the Realty Trust Company, Atlanta, and a director and member of the advisory committee, Exposition Cotton Mills. He was elected president of the South Eastern Underwriters' Association at its meeting in 1908, and re-elected in 1909.

HARRIS, WILLIAM HUGH, manager of the casualty insurance department for the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, was born at Binghamton, N. Y., May 6, 1884. He was educated in the public schools, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and graduated from Yale in 1906. He began his business career in Binghamton, and later engaged in the insurance brokerage business in New York city as a member of the firm of Briggs & Harris.

HARTFORD BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting held February 29, 1864, and the following companies made up the membership: Ætna, Hartford Fire, Connecticut Fire, Phoenix Fire, Charter Oak Fire and Marine, Merchants, North American Fire, New England Fire and City Fire. Officers were elected as follows: President, H. Huntington; vice-president, Thomas A. Alexander; secretary, E. Thomas Lobdell; treasurer, B. W. Green. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in January, 1911, are: President, Charles E. Parker; vice-president,

Edwin S. Cowles; secretary, Chester M. Pitkin; treasurer, C. M. Goddard, Boston; executive committee: Silas Chapman, jr., chairman; H. W. Seide, Arthur N. Allen, John J. Helion, H. S. Conklin.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The charter of the company was granted at the May session of the General Assembly in 1810, and the company was organized June 27th of that year, with Nathaniel Terry, president, and Walter Mitchell, secretary. It began business in August of the same year. The charter, a perpetual one, authorized a capital of \$150,000 in \$50 shares. In 1853 the company was authorized to increase its capital to a sum not exceeding \$300,000, and to change the par value of its shares to \$100. By later amendments the authorized capital was increased to \$3,000,000, and in 1906 the paid up capital was increased to \$2,000,000. Since its organization the Hartford has received in premiums \$242,571,170, and has paid in losses \$141,316,295. It has paid since organization \$15,220,329 in cash dividends, and \$950,000 in stock.

The present officers are: Chas. E. Chase, president; R. M. Bissell, underwriting manager; J. W. G. Cofran, vice-president; Frederick Samson and S. E. Locke, secretaries; D. J. Glazier, recording secretary. The Hartford has a Western Department at Chicago, Illinois, Dugan & Carr, General Agents; a Pacific Department at San Francisco, California, Palache & Hewitt, General Agents; a Southern Department at Atlanta, Ga., Eggleston & Prescott, general agents, and a Texas Department at Dallas, Texas, J. B. Hereford, general agent. C. S. Timberlake, general agent, is in charge of the Marine and Transportation Department at Hartford, Conn. The Directors of the Hartford are: Jonathan B. Bunce, James J. Goodwin, Theodore Lyman, George Roberts, William C. Skinner, Meigs H. Whaples, James M. Thomson, Chas. E. Chase and R. M. Bissell. The Hartford does a fire and tornado and inland-marine insurance business.

HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Hartford, Conn. This company has a special charter from the Connecticut legislature, granted in 1866. It has been in continuous and successful operation since 1867. Its policies are issued upon the legal reserve—Am. Ex. table, 3½%—plan, and are up-to-date in all their features.

Besides the ordinary life, limited payment, and endowment forms, which are issued both as participating and non-participating, the company writes special contracts, such as guaranteed addition policies, five per cent. gold bonds, annually increasing, and pure endowment.

All policies have the installment settlement clause and other liberal features.

Assets, \$5,002,429.42; capital and surplus, \$977,744.11; ratio of assets to liabilities, \$124 to \$100. The Hartford has paid to policyholders and their beneficiaries more than \$37,000,000.

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated June 30, 1866. Capital, \$1,000,000. The object of the corporation is not simply to indemnify the owners of boilers and fly wheels for loss resulting from explosions, but to prevent such explosions, as far as practicable, by careful periodical inspection of all boilers under its care, made by experts in this special line of business.

The appended figures show the business of the company for 1910:

Year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Risks in Force.
1910	\$4,867,547.28	\$2,228,579.97	\$1,594,137.91	\$1,404,008.85	\$5,296,991.37

The present officers are: L. B. Brainerd, president and treasurer; Francis B. Allen, vice-president; C. S. Blake, secretary; and L. F. Middlebrook, assistant secretary; W. R. C. Corson, assistant secretary.

HARVEY, JULIAN C., formerly second vice-president of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, is a son of the late distinguished actuary, Augustus F. Harvey of St. Louis, and was born in Lincoln, Neb., in 1869. He was for seven years assistant secretary of the Covenant Mutual Life of St. Louis, leaving it in 1897 to pursue special studies at the University of Virginia. He received the degree of LL.B. from Washington University, St. Louis, in 1898, and in the same year formed a partnership with his father as consulting actuary, continuing in that profession until he was elected second vice-president of the National Life in March, 1904, which position he resigned in 1906. He was associated with the German Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis from 1906 to 1910. Early in 1910 he established himself as a consulting actuary in St. Louis.

HASKELL, WALTER WILLIAMS, Pacific coast general agent for the Travelers Insurance Company, life department, was born at West Gloucester, Mass., January 26, 1846. After a common school education at home he removed, in 1867, to the town of Salina, Kan., being one of the pioneers thereof. The following year he was a resident of Carson City, Nevada, which he left in 1872, and located in California. In 1874 he was one of the San Francisco firm of Brown, Craig & Co. Selling out his interest there, he was appointed city agent of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford for San Francisco, and in March, 1885, he superseded Thomas Bennett as general agent of that company.

HASTINGS, GLOVER STREET, superintendent of agents of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in

Colebrook, Litchfield county, Conn., March 2, 1864. He received a public school and business college education, and entered the employ of a brass manufacturing company in Waterbury as paymaster. He began his life insurance career in 1888 as a solicitor in Waterbury, Conn., and on January 1, 1898, entered the services of the New England Mutual Life, establishing in connection with E. N. Folsom, a general agency for the company in Connecticut and Rhode Island, with headquarters at Providence. He was elected to his present position on June 3, 1908.

HASTINGS, JAMES FREDERICK, assistant manager of the United States branch of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, was born at Boston, Mass., April 18, 1855. He entered the fire insurance business in 1873 in the Boston office of the Liverpool and London and Globe, and three years later the home office of the Commonwealth Insurance Company of Boston, where he remained until the company retired from business in 1882, when he was appointed special agent of the Boylston for New England and New York. In 1889 he became New England special agent for the Continental of New York, and in 1890 took a similar position for the Southern New England field with the National Fire of Hartford. In 1892 he was promoted to the position of general agent at the home office of that company, and was appointed to his present position in 1899.

HATCH, GEORGE W., insurance journalist, was born at Plainville, Adams county, Wis., July 2, 1856. He had a common school and university education, graduating from Ripon College, Wisconsin, in 1880, with the degree of bachelor of arts. After graduation he was for some time principal of the graded school at Brownsdale, Minn., and then served as civil engineer on the Northern Pacific Railroad in the Yellowstone Valley. He was editor of the *Western Fireman* of Chicago from 1883 to 1888, and assumed the management of the *Insurance Age* on the first day of the latter year, a position which he continues to hold.

HATHAWAY, ALLEN S., secretary of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Bedford, Ohio, March 10, 1861, and was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio. His business life has been spent in the service of the Northwestern Mutual, and he began his service with the company as clerk in the collection division in 1886. He was placed in charge of the division in 1890, and was appointed assistant secretary in 1905. He was appointed to his present position in July, 1906.

HAVEN, CHARLES D., manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Ltd., for the Pacific coast, was born in New York city, February 25, 1836, but has been a resident of California since 1859. He was first employed in San Francisco by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and in May, 1865

was elected secretary of the Union Insurance Company of California, a corporation that was organized in that year by leading capitalists of San Francisco with a cash capital of \$750,000. This company transacted fire and marine insurance business and attained a national reputation by paying its losses in the Chicago fire of 1871, amounting to more than \$500,000, in full in cash before the end of the year. In August, 1881, he resigned that position to accept the one he now fills. He was elected secretary of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific in 1870, holding that position until he was elected president of the same in 1896, which office he yet holds.

HAVENS, FRANK W., has been engaged in the life insurance business for more than a quarter of a century, twenty-five years of which have been spent in the office of the Hartford Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. During the greater part of that time he has edited and published the company paper, as well as its literature. He was born in Wethersfield, Conn., educated in the Hartford schools and by private tuition. Studied law in early years, but owing to ill health did not apply for admission to the bar. Is prominent in Masonic circles, having been Grand Master and is now Grand Secretary of Connecticut. He is a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason.

HAWAII, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. An act designating the territorial treasurer to be insurance commissioner *ex officio*, with supervision over the business of insurance, was passed April 28, 1903. A. N. Kepoikai was treasurer at the time and became insurance commissioner. D. L. Conklin is the present insurance commissioner.

HAWKEYE AND DES MOINES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1865; capital, \$200,000. H. R. Howell, president; C. S. Hunter, secretary.

HAZELDINE, ROBERT G., secretary of the Philadelphia Casualty Company, Philadelphia, Pa., is of English descent, and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 31, 1866. He received a public school education, and entered the employ of the Continental Fire insurance company of New York, and continued in the service of that company until 1905 when he resigned to become assistant treasurer of the Casualty Company of America. Two years later he accepted a position with the Philadelphia Casualty Company, and was elected to his present position in January, 1908.

HEALTH INSURANCE weekly indemnity in case of certain specific diseases is now provided by several casualty companies. Their policies vary as to conditions and diseases covered. The health insurance business by this class of companies is new in the United States, and needs more data as the result of experience. The returns of business done in 1910 by the principal stock companies are as follows:

Companies.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
Aetna Life,	\$343,947	\$160,162
American Assurance,	121,058	42,116
American Fidelity,	25,056	13,564
Continental Casualty,	658,807	262,944
Empire State Surety,	22,656	23,046
Employers' Liability,	72,391	26,789
Fidelity and Casualty,	1,172,102	580,188
Fidelity and Deposit,	25,894	.....
General Accident,	438,228	197,505
German Commercial,	23,946	7,680
Great Eastern Casualty,	161,457	57,505
London Guarantee and Accident,	10,486	3,048
Maryland Casualty,	259,410	131,624
New Amsterdam Casualty,	47,948	21,366
Ocean Accident and Guarantee,	70,347	30,336
Pacific Mutual Life,	158,710	104,376
Pacific Mutual Indemnity,	22,914	12,815
Pennsylvania Casualty,	78,961	30,180
Phoenix Preferred Accident,	66,780	22,681
Pittsburg Casualty,	41,042	12,922
Preferred Accident,	263,355	90,005
Standard Accident,	138,570	50,889
Travelers,	478,688	187,352
Travelers Indemnity,	2,020	1,085
Union Casualty,	1,822	275
United States Casualty,	234,465	88,179
United States Fidelity and Guarantee,	9,469	1,364
Total 1909,	\$4,422,609	\$1,747,715

The American Casualty, Casualty Company of America, Commonwealth, Home Accident, Loyal Protective, National Casualty, Frankfort Marine, Accident and Plate Glass, Massachusetts Accident, Federal Casualty, Royal Casualty, United States Health and Accident, Fidelity Accident and Woodmens Casualty companies, and Ridgely Protective Association also do a health insurance business, but do not report it separately from the personal accident business.

HEDGES, SIDNEY M., of Boston, general agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, having headquarters at Boston, was born at St. Louis, Mo., September 27, 1844. He received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and prior to 1869 was engaged in railroading. In that year his connection with the life insurance business began. He was president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, 1892-93.

HEGEMAN, JOHN R., president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 18, 1844. He joined the Manhattan Life as an accountant in December, 1866. In June, 1870, he was appointed secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in October of the same year was elected vice-president, and in October, 1891, was made president. [See Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.]

HEGEMAN, JOHN R., JR., assistant secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was born in New York city August 10,

1871. He was educated under a private tutor, and began his business career in the office of the Metropolitan Life. He was elected to his present position in 1902. He is major in the Ordinance Department, detailed to the 1st Brigade, General Geo. Moore Smith, commanding.

HENDERSON, ROBERT, actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born in Canada, May 24, 1871. He was educated at St. Catherine's Collegiate Institute, Ontario, and Toronto University. In the latter institution he won the scholarship in mathematics. In 1892 he entered the insurance department of the Dominion government, where he remained five years. He afterwards became attached to the office force of the Equitable Life, was appointed assistant actuary in 1903, and in February, 1911, was appointed actuary. He is a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America and a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.

HENRY, CARL ALBERT, fire underwriter, San Francisco, is a native of California and was born of American parentage at San Jose, Cal., May 21, 1872. After completing a public school education he began his insurance career as office boy and acquired an experience in various capacities in office and field. He was appointed general agent of the Pacific Coast department of the Sun Insurance Office in September, 1899, and is also Pacific Coast general agent for the Michigan Fire and Marine insurance company of Detroit, and the Sun insurance company of New Orleans. He is also a director and stockholder in the Michigan Fire and Marine insurance company, and also a director and stockholder in several San Francisco corporations.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn. Organized 1860; capital, \$100,000. John R. Pepper, president; J. S. Dunscomb, secretary.

HESS, HENRY E., former vice-president of the Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1851. Entered fire insurance office in Indianapolis at the age of sixteen, and has ever since maintained a connection with the business. Was located at Scranton, Pa., from 1876 to 1881 as an independent adjuster, and during that time read law and was admitted to the bar, incidentally serving on the staff of a daily newspaper, with a side excursion into military life growing out of the labor riots in 1877. In 1881 he took up field work as special agent for the Merchants of New Jersey in the middle department, and in 1882 and 1883 served the Royal Insurance Company of North America, and Pennsylvania Fire as special agent in New York state, under Manager C. R. Knowles. In 1884 was appointed to the position of special agent for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters at Boston. Elected president of the New England Insurance Exchange in 1887, and served as vice-president of that organization in 1896 and 1897.

During his administration of the Exchange he secured incorporation of the Insurance Library Association, and for twelve years was connected with the conduct of its affairs, first as president, and subsequently as secretary and treasurer. The success of the library is credited by its friends to Mr. Hess, who gave freely of his spare time and labor to building up, arranging, and cataloguing its fine collection of insurance works. In June, 1899, elected manager of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, serving as such until December, 1909, when he was elected vice-president of the Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, a position he resigned in 1910.

HEWES, M. LEWIN, president of the Standard Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 14, 1861. He received a private school education, and after one year at the Maryland Agricultural College entered on his insurance career. Mr. Hewes has been in the business for thirty-three consecutive years, having started as a clerk in the office of Messrs. Proud & Campbell, in Baltimore, in 1877. He went with Mr. R. Emory Warfield, then district general agent of the Continental in Baltimore, in 1882, and followed him when he became district manager of the Royal in 1885. Subsequently he was special agent of the Norwich Union, and secretary of the Howard and United Fire Insurance Companies, of Baltimore, leaving there in the fall of 1901 to accept a position as agency superintendent of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, at their head office for the United States, in Hartford, Conn. In 1909-10 he organized the Standard Fire Insurance Company of Hartford and was elected its president in March, 1910, which position he now fills.

HEWITT, DIXWELL, associate general agent of the Pacific coast department of the Hartford Fire and Citizens Insurance Company of St. Louis, was born in Middlesex, Penn., July 7, 1863. He is a graduate of Williams College, class of 1886; and began his business career in fire insurance. He has represented various companies in the coast field as special agent, and was also assistant manager of the Phoenix of Hartford. In 1900 he was appointed general agent for the Pacific coast for the Phoenix of London and Providence-Washington, and in 1903 was appointed to his present position.

HEXAMER, CHARLES A., secretary Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association, was born at Hoboken, N. J., in 1852. He was graduated from the New York University as civil engineer in 1871. The next three years were spent on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad as civil engineer. A year later he joined E. Hexamer, the map and survey publisher at Philadelphia, and remained with him until 1883, when he became inspector of the Home, Hartford, and North British and Mercantile. He subsequently confined his services to the Hartford, and continued in that capacity until 1890, when he became a member of the firm of Henry W. Brown & Co., Philadelphia. The partnership dissolved by limita-

tion in January, 1894, and in the fall of the same year he was elected secretary of the Philadelphia local board, and continued in that capacity until December, 1896, when he resigned to accept a position with the Hartford Fire. Mr. Hexamer is also past-president of the National Fire Protection Association, and chairman of the board of consulting engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. He was elected secretary of the Philadelphia association in March, 1904, to succeed Herbert Wilmerding.

HEYER, CARL, secretary of the Germania Life Insurance Company, is a native of Germany, and was born in Quakenbrueck, May 13, 1871. He was educated at the "Real Gymnasium" at Quakenbrueck, where he graduated in 1889. Coming to the United States in September, 1889, he entered the service of the Germania Life, and was appointed secretary in 1902. In 1905, he was graduated from the New York University Law School.

HIGGINS, ERNEST CHESTER, assistant secretary of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, liability department, was born at Wellfleet, Mass., May 16, 1880, and received a public and high school education. He began his business career as clerk in a grocery store, and entered the insurance business as a clerk in the Boston office of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London. In 1902 he accepted a position in the liability department of the Aetna Life, and was appointed to his present position in March, 1907.

HIBERNIA INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, La. Organized 1871; capital, \$200,000. P. E. Burke, president; Geo. T. McCloskey, secretary.

HILLAS, ROBERT J., president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, was born in Green Bay, Wis., October 25, 1859. He received a grammar school education, and began his business career in a law office. He entered the service of the Fidelity and Casualty Company as an office boy Oct. 31, 1876, at the age of 17. He was appointed assistant secretary of that company in 1880, and succeeded to the secretaryship in 1888. Four years later (1892) the office of treasurer devolved upon him in addition to his other duties, and in 1903 to all these honors was added the vice-presidency. In 1910 he succeeded to the presidency upon the death of George Frederick Seward.

HINE, C. G. AND E. A., sons of the late C. C. Hine and successors to his business interests as proprietors of the *Insurance Monitor* and *Insurance Law Journal*, the business having been incorporated under the name of C. C. Hine's Sons Co. C. G. Hine is also president and E. A. Hine secretary of the Underwriters' Protective Association. Both were trained in their father's office, C. G. Hine having been associated with his father's business some twenty-years.

HINKLEY, GEORGE W., fire underwriter, was born at Boston, Mass., July 4, 1856. He received his education in the grammar and English high schools of Boston, and began business life as a clerk in a Boston insurance agency in 1873. In 1876 he removed to Waterbury, Conn., where he was a clerk for J. W. Smith, insurance agent. From 1885 to 1887 he was New England special agent for the Royal, Pennsylvania Fire, and London and Lancashire, and from 1887 to 1900 was special agent and adjuster of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.; from 1900 to 1902 was Boston manager of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford and Citizens Insurance Company of New York, and then on May 13, 1902, was elected president and treasurer of the Citizens Mutual Insurance Company of Boston. Mr. Hinkley has been active in the affairs of the New England Insurance Exchange, of which he served one term as vice-president, and in 1895 was elected president. During his residence at Waterbury, Conn., he served on the board of education, and he was prominent in Odd Fellowship in Connecticut from 1878 to 1885.

HISCOCK, HENRY LOWELL, Boston, manager for the Aetna Insurance Company, has spent most of his business life in fire insurance, filling various positions in office and field, and was until appointed to his present position in 1910 special agent for the company. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was born of American parentage at Watertown, March 21, 1859, and began his insurance career in the Boston office of Jordan, Lovett & Co., in 1880. He is active in the affairs of the New England Insurance Exchange, being elected vice-president in 1900, and serving on important committees. He is also president of the Insurance Library Association of Boston.

HITCHCOCK, CHAMPION INGRAHAM, insurance journalist, was born at Ripon, Wis., September 16, 1868. He was educated in the public schools. He established the first western daily column of insurance in the *Chicago Daily Globe* in 1889, transferred to the *Inter-Ocean* in 1890, and in 1895 inaugurated the insurance department in the *Chicago Times-Herald*, which paper became the *Record-Herald* in 1901. Mr. Hitchcock resigned this position January 19, 1903, to become associate editor of the *Insurance Field*, and secretary and general manager of "The Insurance Field Company," of which he is a stockholder.

HOADLEY, FREDERICK, assistant secretary of the American insurance company of Newark, N. J., was born in Princeton, N. J., March 13, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Newark, and was elected to his present position in 1908.

HOADLEY, PHILEMON LYMAN, president of the American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., was born at Collinsville, Lewis county, N. Y., December 6, 1845. His ancestors came from England about the year 1660, and were among the pioneer settlers of Saybrook and Branford, Conn. He spent his boyhood in his native village, where he attended the district school, completing his

education at Rome Academy and Whitestown Seminary in 1861-3. From 1865 to 1868 he acquired a valuable business experience as clerk and teller in a bank at Camden, N. Y., where he also conducted a local insurance agency. He entered the service of the Hanover Fire of New York as special agent in 1869, was called to the home office of that company the following year, and in December, 1874, accepted a position on the office staff of the American of Newark, in charge of the underwriting. He was elected a director in 1899, vice-president in 1900, and president of the company in 1907.

HOFFMAN, FREDERICK L., statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., was born at Varel, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, May 2, 1865. He received a public and private school education, and came to the United States in 1884 and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He entered the services of the Metropolitan Life insurance company in 1887, serving it in various capacities, and in 1891 resigned his connection with the Metropolitan Life to enter the services of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia. In 1893 he accepted a position as statistical assistant in the actuarial department of The Prudential, becoming statistician in 1899, and was elected an officer of the company in 1902. He is the author of numerous contributions to insurance, statistics, and social science. He has lectured on insurance and public health before Harvard, Columbia and Cornell Universities, the University of Wisconsin, the Wharton School of Finance, and other colleges and scientific associations. He is the president of the American Statistical Association, a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, a member of the German Society for Insurance Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic Association, the American Public Health Association, the American Association for Labor Legislation, etc., etc. He was a member of the International Congress of Actuaries held in New York in 1903, in Berlin in 1906, and in Vienna in 1909. He was a lecturer on insurance at the International Congress of Arts and Sciences, held in St. Louis in 1904, and delegate for the United States to the International Actuarial Congress of 1909, and the International Statistical Institute, held in Paris the same year. His principal works are: *The Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro*, published in 1896; *a History of The Prudential Insurance Company of America*, published in 1900; *The Mortality from Consumption in Dusty Trades*, published in 1908; *Mortality from Consumption in Occupations Exposed to Municipal and General Organic Dust*, published in 1909; *Fatal Accidents in Coal Mining*, published in 1910; and *Insurance Science and Economics*, published in 1911.

HOLCOMBE, JOHN M., president of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in that city in June, 1848, and was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1869, receiving afterward the degree of M.A. While engaged in the study of law he embraced an opportunity to gratify his taste for mathematics

by entering the actuarial department of the Connecticut Mutual Life. He was appointed actuary of the Connecticut state insurance department in 1871, and in July, 1874, went into the service of the Phoenix Mutual as its assistant secretary. He was appointed secretary in June, 1875, vice-president in 1889, and president in 1904. Mr. Holcombe has been much interested in the local politics in Hartford, and has been a member of the city council a number of years, and president of both its branches. He is a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America, and a director in various financial institutions in Hartford. He was one of the organizers of and has been lecturer at the Insurance course at Yale University. At Commencement in June, 1910, Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts:

HOLLINSHEAD, CHARLES S., former president of the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in New Jersey, January 10, 1850, and received his early training in insurance while a boy in the office of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, of which corporation his father was secretary for many years, after which he became connected with the then important general and local agency firm of Duy & Hollinshead, representing many of the larger agency companies. In 1872, when but twenty-two years old, he was appointed manager of the fire insurance department of the Union, and in 1889 he was elected president of the company. He resigned the office February 12, 1906, and was later elected agency manager of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, from which he resigned April 1, 1907.

HOLMAN, CHARLES J., assistant manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, and of the Palatine Insurance Company of London, was born in the city of New York, November 18, 1854. He was educated in New York, and early in 1873 entered the employ of the Commercial Union in New York, and has been connected with that company in various positions ever since. In 1880 he was appointed its special agent in Pennsylvania. In 1882 and the following year he was superintendent of agencies at the New York office. From 1883 to 1889 he was the resident secretary of the company's central department, with headquarters in Cincinnati. In the latter year he was appointed resident secretary for the northwestern department, with headquarters at Denver. On the death of Manager Sewall, and the appointment of Assistant Manager Wray, in January, 1899, to fill the vacancy, Mr. Holman was appointed assistant United States manager of the company, and removed to New York. He is also vice-president of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York, and assistant United States manager of the Palatine Insurance Company, Limited of London.

HOLMES, EARLES F., was born in the city of Chicago, December 2, 1861, and after a public school and academic education he entered the mercantile trade, serving in responsible capacities with

two of the largest wholesale houses in the west. His next undertaking was in life insurance, as a solicitor, from which he entered the casualty business and practically devoted all his time to it, until January 1, 1899, when he became eastern secretary of the Pacific Mutual Life of San Francisco, a position he retained until 1903, when he resigned to enter other business. In 1906 he re-entered the insurance field and was appointed manager of the accident department of the New York office of the Travelers Insurance Company.

HOLMES, EDWIN B., second vice-president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, was born in North Abington, Mass., January 3, 1853. He was educated in the public schools and business college, and began his business career in the wholesale boot and shoe business, in which he is still active as a member of the firm of Parker, Holmes & Co. He is a past president of the New England Shoe Wholesalers' Association and the National Wholesalers' Association of the United States, and Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, director of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, and director of Boylston National Bank, Boston Mass.

HOLMES, FRANK FARNSWORTH, insurance agent, and secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents from 1898 to 1904, was born at Warsaw, Ill., March 21, 1858. He obtained his early education in the public schools, and later in Knox College, from which he was graduated in 1880. He was engaged in newspaper work while in college, and since graduation has been in the insurance business, having served in every position in a general agency. He was a member of the examining board when the civil service was inaugurated for inspectors of the building department in Chicago. He filled the positions of adjuster and special agent for a number of years, and since 1888 has been engaged in the fire insurance business as local agent in Chicago. He was appointed by the mayor of Chicago a member at large of the commission on high water pressure for fire purposes in 1910, and he has been a member of the staff of the chief fire marshal of Chicago since 1899.

HOME ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Fordyce, Ark. Organized 1900; capital, \$250,000. A. B. Banks, president; John R. Hampton, secretary.

HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Salt Lake City, Utah. Organized 1886; capital, \$300,000. Heber J. Grant, president; H. G. Whitney, secretary.

HOME FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1884. George A. Chase, president; B. L. Talley, secretary. It transacts an industrial business.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New York was organized April 13, 1853, under act of April 10, 1849, the original capital being \$500,000. The charter authorized fire, inland, and marine insurance, both of which were prosecuted by the company until 1870, when inland and marine operations were discontinued. April 13, 1864, an amendment was adopted, authorizing ocean marine insurance. That branch also was discontinued eighteen months after its inception. In 1888 marine and inland transactions were resumed under the charter. July 15, 1858, the capital was increased to \$600,000, under act of June 25, 1853. Under the same act the amount was increased to \$1,000,000, February 19, 1859. The capital was doubled in amount December 31, 1863, and an additional increase of half a million was ordered July 13, 1870, making the total \$2,500,000. The last increase was effected January 23, 1875, the amount being \$500,000. Since that date the capital has remained at \$3,000,000. Of the total increase, \$1,000,000 was realized from stock dividends.

The total assets and liabilities of the Home, December 31, 1910, were:

Assets,						\$30,178,913.63
Liabilities, except capital,	:	:	:	:	:	11,349,300.45
Capital,	:	:	:	:	3,000,000.00	
Special Conflagration Surplus,	:	:	:	:	1,500,000.00	
Net Surplus, above all reserves,	:	:	:	:	12,329,613.18	
Surplus as to Policy-holders,	:	:	:	:		16,829,613.18

The Home has received since its organization in premiums, \$227,350,332.20, and has paid in losses, \$127,108,680.74.

Elbridge G. Snow, president; E. H. A. Correa, vice-president; Frederic C. Buswell, vice-president; Areunah M. Burtis, Charles L. Tyner, secretaries; Henry J. Ferris, Clarence A. Ludlum, assistant secretaries. In 1901 the company accepted the provisions of the safety fund law, and in compliance therewith deposited \$1,500,000 with the superintendent of insurance.

HOME LIFE AGENCY ASSOCIATION, composed of the general agents of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, was organized in November, 1908. Officers were elected as follows: President, Clarence A. Wray, Philadelphia; vice-president, W. A. R. Bruehl, Cincinnati; secretary and treasurer, William Van Sickle, Detroit. At the annual meeting in January, 1911, officers were elected as follows: President, William Van Sickle, Detroit; vice-president, James Lee Bost, Washington, D. C.; secretary-treasurer, E. B. Cantine, Albany, N. Y.; executive committee: C. A. Wray, Philadelphia, chairman; T. J. Clancy, Louisville, Ky.; W. A. R. Bruehl, Jr., Cincinnati; E. A. Callahan, New Haven, Conn.; C. C. Gray, Pittsburgh; C. I. Lunsford, Roanoke, Va.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, New York, incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, and began business May 1, 1860. George E. Ide, president; E. W. Gladwin, secretary.

HOSFORD, ALBERT ROSWELL, assistant manager of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, of Liverpool, England, at New York, was born of English parents in Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 29, 1867. He received a public school education and entered the service of the Royal Insurance Company as a boy at its Brooklyn office. In due time he was transferred to the New York office of the Company and became assistant adjuster of losses, being later appointed adjuster, and acted in that capacity until May 1, 1907, when he was promoted to his present office. He was appointed by the thirty-five companies as the chairman of their committee of five in the adjustment of the enormous number of losses sustained by the San Francisco conflagration of April, 1906. He is president of the Insurance Society of New York and chairman of the Association of Insurance Societies and Institutes of America.

HOST ZENO M., was born in Lyons, Walworth county, Wis., in July, 1869, of German parentage. He attended the public schools in Walworth county until thirteen years of age, when with his parents he moved to Milwaukee, Wis., where he attended two terms of evening school at the Spencerian Business College. His active business career was begun as a bookkeeper in a coal office, and later as secretary of a loan and building association, and subsequently he became engaged in the fire insurance business as a local agent in Milwaukee. He has always been active in fraternal circles. He was Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Wisconsin one year and was High Treasurer of the Independent Order of Foresters for several years. He was secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Wisconsin in 1900-1901, and was elected insurance commissioner of Wisconsin in 1902 for a term of two years beginning January 5, 1903, and was re-elected for the term beginning January 1, 1905. On the close of his second term as insurance commissioner, January 7, 1907, he became general manager of the insurance department of the Knights of Pythias with headquarters in Chicago, having charge of the field work, from which position he resigned on August 15, 1908, when he accepted the position as director of agencies of the United States Annuity & Life Insurance Company. In September, 1910, he became agency superintendent of the Federal Life Insurance Company, 1301-14 Marquette building, Chicago, Ill., where he is now located.

HOWARD, ALFRED F., secretary of the Granite State Fire Insurance Company of Portsmouth, N. H., was born at Marlow, N. H. He studied law with the late Judge W. H. H. Allen of New-
port, N. H., was admitted to Sullivan county bar, and removed to Portsmouth in 1868, where he served two years as city solicitor. Mr. Howard was collector of customs for the port of Portsmouth for twelve years, and in 1885 was elected secretary and manager of the Granite State Fire.

HOWELL, CHARLES F., editor and publisher of the "Insurance and Commercial Magazine," was born at South Amboy,

N. J., June 8, 1868. He was educated in the schools of South Amboy, at Brainerd Institute, New Jersey, and at Princeton University, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1891. After graduation he studied in Germany and traveled on the continent. His first business connection was with the Pacific coast department of the Royal Exchange, Queen, and Connecticut Fire Insurance Companies under Robert Dickson. He entered daily journalism in 1892 and was on the staffs of the *Morning Call* and the *Evening Bulletin* of San Francisco for two years and a half, during which time he contributed largely to magazines. He became connected with the *Argus* of Chicago in 1894 and later was its editor. In November, 1900, he purchased the paper of which he is now publisher and editor. He is a member of the Princeton Club of New York, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

HOWE, LIVERUS HULL, actuary of the John Hancock Mutual Life insurance company, Boston, Mass., was born in Charlestown, Mass., January 26, 1872. He received a public school education, and began his insurance career with the John Hancock Mutual Life as clerk in 1889. He was appointed to his present position in 1909.

HOWE, WILLIAM T., secretary of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, was born in Salem, Mass., October 20, 1848. He was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and after leaving school engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1875 he entered the service of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, occupying positions in the underwriting department, and in 1885 engaged in field work for the company. In 1888 he entered the service of the Connecticut Fire as special agent in the middle department field, and in 1894 became general agent at the home office. In 1896 he was appointed assistant manager of the North British and Mercantile, and a year later again entered the service of the Connecticut Fire as general agent at the home office, and was elected assistant secretary in January, 1903, and to his present position December 4, 1907.

HOWLAND, FRED ARTHUR, vice-president and counsel of the National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vt., was born at Franconia, N. H., November 10, 1864. He was educated at Phillips Andover Academy and Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1887. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law at Montpelier as a member of the firm of Dillingham, Huse & Howland from 1892 to 1903. In the latter year he was appointed counsel for the National Life, and was elected vice-president of the company in 1909. He has been prominent in the political affairs of Vermont, and was secretary of civil and military affairs from 1888 to 1890; clerk of the house of representatives from 1896-1898, and was also state's attorney for Washington county. He was elected secretary of state and insurance commissioner in 1898, and served until 1902.

HOYT, GEORGE W., deputy manager in New York for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, is a descendant of an old Colonial family, and was born at Stamford, Conn., June 19, 1856. He entered the service of the Liverpool and London and Globe at the age of fifteen years in 1871, was appointed assistant deputy manager at New York at the age of twenty-two years in 1878, and became deputy manager on the retirement of Mr. Pulsford from the management in 1887.

HUBBARD, CHARLES D., special agent of the Phoenix of London in the middle department, was born in the city of New York May 3, 1868, and received his education at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1888 he was employed by his father's firm, Charles Hubbard & Co., pig iron merchants, as a salesman, and while there acquired a valuable knowledge of mechanical drawing and machinery. In March, 1894, he joined the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York as an inspector; his territory covering New England and the middle states, and making a specialty of fire protection and sprinkler equipments. In August, 1895, he went with the London Assurance Corporation as its New York city surveyor, and on January 1, 1899, was appointed special agent of the Phoenix of London for Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. Mr. Hubbard was one of the Phoenix adjusters of the loss caused by the Baltimore conflagration in February, 1904, and also of that caused by the San Francisco conflagration in April, 1906.

HUBBARD, RALPH K., vice-president of the Great Northern Life Insurance Company of Wausau, Wis., was born in Durham, Conn., December 6, 1862. He was educated in the common schools and academy at Durham, Conn., and entered the service of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society as an office boy in 1883, passing through the several departments of the company. He was appointed assistant secretary in 1893 and comptroller in 1901, and in 1907 was also appointed superintendent of agents as well as comptroller. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the New York Republican, The New York Club, and Arkwright Clubs. He resigned as comptroller of the Provident Savings Life in May, 1909, and entered the brokerage business in New York city, and subsequently accepted a position with the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, which position he resigned in 1910 to accept his present appointment.

HUDNUT, JAMES M., assistant secretary, New York Life insurance company, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., in 1844. He worked on a farm until 18 years of age and on the outbreak of the civil war enlisted in the army. He was a clerk in the United States Treasury department from 1865 to 1869, and during this time prepared for college and was graduated from the University of Rochester in the class of 1872. He was associate editor of the New York "Examiner" from 1872 to 1875, and in the latter year

entered the service of the New York Life as editor of the "News Letter," and is the author of a history of the Company. He is the editor of the Company's literature, and was elected to his present position in 1909.

HUDSON VALLEY LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in 1901. At the annual meeting held March 25, 1909, the following officers were elected: President, John H. Quinlan, Newburgh, N. Y., Northwestern Mutual; secretary, M. T. Donohue, Newburgh, N. Y., Metropolitan. The above are the present officers.

HUGHES, BENJAMIN F., editor and publisher of the *Insurance Register* of Philadelphia, was born at Fowlerville, Pa., April 6, 1844. He was the son of a farmer, and received his education in the public schools, Susquehanna University, and the Pennsylvania College. After leaving college he took up journalism, becoming editor of the *Wyoming Valley Journal*. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1878, and since that time has been continuously engaged in the practice of law. He was a state senator from 1882 to 1887, and assistant postmaster of Philadelphia from 1889 to 1893.

HUGHES, ROBERT NATHANIEL, formerly secretary of the Atlanta-Birmingham Fire Insurance Company, is a native of Georgia, and was born in Irwinton, Wilkinson county, September 29, 1868. After receiving a common school education he entered a local agency at Macon, Ga., as stenographer, and subsequently became a member of the firm of Geo. W. Duncan & Co., local agents at Macon, Ga. He was successively examiner, special agent, and assistant manager in the southern department of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, and after the retirement of that company was appointed special agent of the Hartford Fire, which position he resigned to accept the assistant secretaryship of the Atlanta-Birmingham Fire Insurance Company. He was elected secretary of the Atlanta-Birmingham Fire Insurance Company in February, 1904. He resigned October 1, 1906, to go into the general agency business, forming a partnership with M. B. Yates, under the firm name of Hughs & Yates, and they are now general agents with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., for the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company of New Jersey, the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, the People's National Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

HULING, ANSEL H., insurance journalist, is a native of Chenango county, New York. He obtained his education in the public schools and academies in Chautauqua county, New York, and in northern Illinois, whither he had removed at the age of seventeen. Later he attended Hilldale College, Michigan, leaving before graduation to engage in teaching. In 1862 he entered the Free Baptist ministry, and for nearly nine years was pastor of churches in

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IDAHO, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. Under the act of 1891 the state treasurer is charged with the supervision of insurance in Idaho, the term of office being two years. Frank R. Coffin was the first treasurer his term expiring January, 1893. His successors were William G. Hill, whose term expired January, 1895, and C. Bunting, whose term expired January, 1897, George H. Storer, whose term expired January, 1899, and L. C. Rice, whose term expired in January, 1901. The legislature of 1901 created a separate insurance department, the commissioner being appointed by the governor for a term of two years. Peter M. Davis was the commissioner from March, 1901, to March, 1903, when he was succeeded by John H. Myer, who served until March, 1905. Edward L. Liggett was commissioner from March, 1905, to March, 1907, when he was succeeded by C. D. Goaslind. J. C. Hattabaugh is the present commissioner.

IDE, GEORGE EDWARD, president of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 10, 1860, and was educated at the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute of that city and Yale University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1881, receiving also from that University the Honorary Degree of M.A., in 1906. Mr. Ide was with the large banking house of Dominick & Dickerman of New York from the time of leaving college until 1890, when he was appointed secretary of the Home Life. Two years later he was elected vice-president, and in May, 1894, he succeeded to the presidency of the company. He is a director of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, the Corn Exchange Bank (Grand Central Branch), and president and director of the Larchmont National Bank.

ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. Organized at Chicago, August 2, 1899, with the following officers: President, R. W. Hosmer of Chicago; vice-president, Jacob Wachenheimer of Peoria; second vice-president, John H. Camlin of Rockford; secretary, Joseph Van Every of Chicago; treasurer, R. S. Critchell of Chicago. The present officers, elected in November, 1910, are: President, H. F. Arnold, Galesburg; vice-presidents, John H. Wood, J. B. Steck, George N. Taylor; secretary and treasurer, S. E. Moisant, Kankakee.

ILLINOIS COMMERCIAL MEN'S ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1892. George W. Smith, president; R. A. Cavanaugh, secretary.

ILLINOIS FIELD CLUB. An organization of field men of companies not belonging to the Western Union. At the annual meeting held in June, 1911, the following officers were elected: President, Wallace Mink, State of Illinois; vice-president, Everett T. Tenner, Security, Conn.; secretary-treasurer, James A. Bauden; executive committee: William M. Stodghill, F. N. ReQua, R. P. Ockenga, James Moran, Dan Smith, W. G. Albright, W. E. Gable, C. G. Nicholson, and the officers.

ILLINOIS FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting of field men held in Chicago in October, 1908. Officers were elected as follows: President, R. M. Bennett, New York Underwriters' Agency; vice-president, M. L. C. Funkhouser, Farmers and Merchants; secretary and treasurer, Guy A. Richards, North British and Mercantile. Officers were elected in 1909, but the association has since become inactive.

ILLINOIS, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1869-1911. The general insurance act of January 11, 1869, charged the auditor of public accounts with the supervision of insurance. The officials who administered the office of auditor from that date until 1893 were as follows:

Charles E. Lippincott, . . . 1869-1877	Charles W. Pavey, . . . 1889-1893
Thomas E. Needles, . . . 1877-1881	David Gore, . . . 1893-1893
Charles P. Swigert, . . . 1881-1889	

The legislature of 1893 passed an act establishing a distinct department of insurance, with a superintendent at an annual salary of \$3,500, increased to \$5,000 in 1909, to be appointed by the governor and approved by the Senate, and deputy superintendent at \$3,000. Their terms are four years. The act took effect July 1, 1893, when the supervision of the insurance business in Illinois passed from the auditor of public accounts to the new insurance department. Bradford K. Durfee of Decatur was appointed superintendent by the governor and assumed the duties of the office July 13, 1893. Col. J. R. B. Van Cleave, whose term expired in 1901, succeeded him. Henry Yates was appointed superintendent in 1901 and served until his death in May, 1903, and was succeeded by W. R. Vredenburgh, who served until 1907. Frederick W. Potter is the present commissioner, appointed in 1907.

ILLINOIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1899. J. W. Stevens, president; R. W. Stevens, vice-president; O. J. Arnold, secretary. Admitted assets, January 1, 1911, \$8,125,139; gross liabilities, \$7,441,471; capital and surplus \$683,668.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized at Springfield in 1882 by the field men of stock fire insurance companies, the original call having been issued by Dr

B. T. Wise. The presidents have been: J. M. Hosford, Dr. B. T. Wise, O. E. Culbertson, T. H. Smith, J. V. Thomas, J. W. Robertson, C. L. Whittemore, J. H. Lenehan, George C. Gill, H. B. Washington, Charles L. French, L. E. Hildreth, J. B. Wharton, R. S. Odell, Robert Gray, W. E. Vandeventer, R. N. Jessop, H. N. Kelsey, J. G. Stauffer, H. H. Rassweiler, and M. P. Vore, J. J. Johnson, F. B. Luce, F. C. Hazelton, Robert M. Bennett. The board is a supervising and rating body, and issues a minimum tariff for the "use of special and local agents in organizing local boards and revising and rating new risks." For convenience of administration the state is divided into twenty-nine districts. The headquarters of the board are at No. 119 Monroe Street, Chicago.

At the annual meeting held at Lake Delavan, Wis., in June, 1911, officers were elected as follows: President, Frank H. Jones, Hartford; vice-president, F. R. Holtfodt, American Central; secretary and treasurer, Miss E. E. Edwards; executive committee: Walter E. Miller, German American; Ralph F. Woltersdorff, Atlas Assurance; Jesse E. Davis, Continental; Royal A. Buckman, Royal; George A. Arens, North America; Fred H. Burke, Fire Association.

ILLINOIS SURETY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1905; capital, \$500,000. A. J. Hopkins, president; Chas E. Schick, secretary.

IMPERIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1906 to transact health and accident insurance; capital, \$35,000. Stewart C. McFarland, president; William B. Hodby, secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Denver, Col. Organized 1906; capital, \$225,000. H. T. Lamey, president; A. L. Jessup, secretary; H. P. Giberson, assistant secretary.

INDEMNITY MUTUAL MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited) of London. Higgins & Cox, New York, attorneys.

INDIANA AND OHIO LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, Crawfordsville, Ind. Organized 1893; capital, \$200,000. John R. Bonnell, president; C. L. Goodbar, secretary.

INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS. The association has disbanded.

INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at Indianapolis June 8, 1891, and the following officers were elected: Edward S. Folsom of the Phoenix Mutual, president; D. F. Swain of the Northwestern Mutual, vice-president; E. M.

Goodwin of the Travelers, secretary; D. W. Edwards of the Provident Life and Trust, treasurer. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in May, 1911, are: President, Isaac Pinkus, Northwestern Mutual Life; vice-president, George R. Wilson, State Life; secretary, L. N. Hexter, Travelers; treasurer, Wm. A. Hungerford, Travelers; executive committee: F. W. Douglas, Connecticut Mutual Life; H. E. Royse, New England Mutual Life; H. K. Merritt, Mutual Life.

INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. The association was re-organized in 1907. The present officers, elected in June, 1911, are: President, J. W. Fitzpatrick, Muncie; secretary and treasurer, A. L. Jenkins, Richmond. A vice-president from each of the Congressional districts in the state was elected.

INDIANA FIELD CLUB. This association was organized in 1911 by Indiana state representatives of non-union companies, and is the successor of the Indiana League of Fire Underwriters. Officers were elected as follows: President, P. W. Greene, National Union; vice-president, C. W. Kimmel, Spring Garden; secretary, Gus M. Wise, Agricultural; treasurer, J. W. Noble, Prussian National; executive committee: A. E. Webb, Ohio Farmers; C. F. Engle, Milwaukee Mechanics; R. D. Machan, Boston.

INDIANA FIRE PREVENTION CLUB. This association was organized in 1911 by field men representing union companies in Indiana, and is the successor of the Indiana State Association. The officers are: President, John Stone, Commercial Union and Palatine; vice-president, Horace W. Boyd, Royal; secretary-treasurer, D. P. Barrett, Niagara; executive committee: B. J. Gilmore, German-American; John H. Hellekson, Springfield F. & M.; O. E. Greene, Providence Washington; L. W. Grupe, Northern Assurance; Clinton D. Lasher, Home.

INDIANA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1852-1911. Insurance supervision in Indiana is under the direction of the auditor of the state, who is elected by the people for a term of two years. These officers, since the establishment of the department, have been:

Hiram E. Talbot, . . .	1855-1857	Thomas P. McCarthy, . . .	1865-1869
John W. Dodd, . . .	1857-1861	John D. Evans, . . .	1869-1871
Albert Lange, . . .	1861-1863	James H. Rice, . . .	1883-1887
John C. Shoemaker, . . .	1871-1873	Bruce Carr, . . .	1887-1891
James A. Wildman, . . .	1873-1875	John O. Henderson, . . .	1891-1893
John P. Dunn, . . .	1853-1855	Americus C. Dailey, . . .	1895-1899
Erastus W. H. Ellis, . . .	1852-1853	William H. Hart, . . .	1899-1903
Ebenezer Henderson, . . .	1875-1879	David E. Sherrick, . . .	1903-1905
Mahlon D. Manson, . . .	1879-1881	Warren Bigler, . . .	1905-1907
Edward H. Wolfe, . . .	1881-1883	John C. Bellheimer, . . .	1907-1911
Joseph Ristine, . . .	1863-1865		

William H. O'Brien is the present auditor, elected in 1910.

INDIANA LEAGUE OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS. An association of field men of non-union companies was disbanded late in 1910, following a decision in anti-trust suits unfavorable to such an organization. [See Indiana Field Club.]

INDIANA MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1889. M. S. Blish, president; E. E. Perry, secretary. The company was re-organized as a stock company in 1911, and the words "mutual fire" dropped from its title. The re-organization had not been completed when this record closed.

INDIA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1867. Guaranty fund, \$175,000. H. B. Alden, president; George H. Crowell, secretary.

INDIANA NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1907; capital, \$128,020. C. D. Renick, president; G. C. Brooks, secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS ASSOCIATION OF CASUALTY UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting in March, 1906, with the following officers: President, H. C. Newcomb, Travelers; vice-president, A. L. Willard, Standard Life and Accident; secretary, C. F. Kreis; treasurer, L. P. Horton, United States Casualty. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in March, 1911, are: President, H. C. Newcomb, Travelers; vice-president, H. W. Carey, Fidelity and Casualty; secretary, Emory C. Crawford, New Amsterdam Casualty; treasurer, A. L. Willard, Standard Accident.

INDIANAPOLIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1905. Albert Goslee, president; Joseph Raub, secretary.

INDIANA STATE FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting of underwriters held in Indianapolis in February, 1909. Officers were elected as follows: President, John B. Cromer, Home; vice-president, J. W. Coleman, Ohio Farmers; secretary and treasurer, D. P. Barrett, Niagara. The association is inactive.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY of Atlanta, Ga. Organized 1892. John N. McEachern, president; I. M. Sheffield, secretary.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE INSURANCE IN 1910. The following tabular statement exhibits the industrial life insurance business transacted in the United States in 1910:

Companies.	Amount Written.	Amount in Force Dec. 31, 1910.
American National, Galveston, Tex.,	\$5,279,562	\$12,481,273
Baltimore Life, Md.	6,591,553	12,947,630
Boston Mutual	3,684,948	9,212,427
Colonial Life, Jersey City, N. J.	8,608,296	18,853,631
Commonwealth Life, Louisville, Ky.	3,697,043	4,999,939
Equitable, Washington, D. C.,	2,116,421	4,222,945
Eureka, Baltimore.	3,476,106	3,843,871
Guaranty, Davenport, Ia.,	1,298,119	3,809,227
Home Life, Philadelphia	1,268,600	1,724, 519
Immediate Benefit, Baltimore.	1,999,322	3,911,931
Independent Life, Nashville	925,707	1,462,738
John Hancock Mutual Life, Boston.	61,464,950	323,010,618
Life Insurance Co. of Virginia, Richmond..	15,911,627	60,818,178
Metropolitan Life, New York.	264,658,941	1,512,599,124
Mutual, Baltimore.	2,536,380	9,138,603
Prudential, Newark, N. J.	324,808,772	1,143,352,017
West Coast Life, San Francisco	5,205,584	4,126,757
Western and Southern, Cincinnati.	15,049,220	40,826,735
Total.	728,581,151	\$3,171,342,163
Total, 1909	\$774,803,193	\$2,961,079,775
" 1908	594,876,565	2,667,656,361
" 1907	560,972,918	2,563,722,114
" 1906	572,290,330	2,432,466,379
" 1905	653,947,494	2,298,006,617
" 1904	582,865,238	2,029,935,817
" 1903	586,949,427	1,971,568,059
" 1902	606,115,204	1,898,260,115
" 1901	581,446,801	1,620,281,283
" 1900	559,988,661	1,464,114,284

INDUSTRIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1890. Chas. T. Plunkett, president; Benjamin Taft, secretary.

INLAND EMPIRE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, was organized at Spokane, Wash., in May, 1910, and the officers elected are: President, C. H. McCoy, Equitable; vice-president, J. A. Reinhardt, Northwestern Mutual; secretary-treasurer, Thomas Seward, New York Life. The above are the present officers.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MARINE UNDERWRITERS.
[See American Institute of Marine Underwriters.]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, Philadelphia, Pa. Founded 1792; capital, \$4,000,000. Eugene L. Ellison, president; T. Howard Wright, secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, Rockford, Ill. Established 1895; capital, \$500,000. C. F. Henry, president; George L. Wiley, secretary and manager.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1794; capital, \$200,000. J. Henry Scattergood, president; Edgar R. Dannels, secretary.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS, CHIEF OFFICERS OF.

The following is a list of the state and territorial officials having supervision of insurance at the time this volume was put to press:

States and Territories.	Names.	Official Titles.	Official Residences.
Alabama	Cyrus B. Brown	Insurance Commissioner.....	Montgomery.
Alaska	William L. Distin....	Surveyor-General	Sitka.
Arizona	George W. Young....	Secretary of Territory.....	Phoenix.
Arkansas	Henry D. Green	Auditor of State.....	Little Rock.
California	E. C. Cooper,	Insurance Commissioner.....	San Francisco.
Colorado	Wm. C. Clayton.....	Superintendent of Insurance.	Denver.
Connecticut	Burton Mansfield....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Hartford.
Delaware	Charles H. Maull....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Milford.
Dist. of Columbia.	G. W. Ingham	Superintendent of Insurance.	Washington.
Florida	William V. Knott....	State Treasurer.....	Tallahassee.
Georgia	William A. Wright....	Comptroller-General	Atlanta.
Hawaii	D. L. Conklin	Insurance Commissioner.....	Honolulu.
Idaho	J. C. Hattabaugh	Insurance Commissioner.....	Boise City.
Illinois	Fred W. Potter.....	Insurance Superintendent..	Springfield.
Indiana	Wm. H. O'Brien	Auditor of State.....	Indianapolis.
Iowa	John L. Bleakley....	Auditor of State.....	Des Moines.
Kansas	Ike S. Lewis	Superintendent of Insurance.	Topeka.
Kentucky	Charles W. Bell....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Frankfort.
Louisiana	E. J. O'Brien	Dep. Secretary of State....	Baton Rouge.
Maine	Beecher Putnam....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Augusta.
Maryland	E. C. Harrington ..	Insurance Commissioner.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	F. H. Hardison	Insurance Commissioner.....	Boston.
Michigan	C. A. Palmer	Commissioner of Insurance.	Lansing.
Minnesota	J. A. O. Preus	Insurance Commissioner.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi	T. M. Henry.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Jackson.
Missouri	Frank Blake	Supt. of Insurance Dept....	Jefferson City
Montana	H. R. Cunningham..	State Auditor.....	Helena.
Nebraska	Silas R. Barton....	Auditor of Public Accounts.	Lincoln.
Nevada	Jacob Eggars	State Comptroller.....	Carson City.
New Hampshire	George H. Adams....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Concord.
New Jersey	Vivian M. Lewis....	Com'r of Banking and Ins..	Trenton.
New Mexico	Jacobo Chaves.....	Superintendent of Insurance.	Santa Fe.
New York	Wm. H. Hotchkiss...	Superintendent of the Insurance Department.....	Albany.
North Carolina..	James R. Young....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Raleigh.
North Dakota	W. C. Taylor	Commissioner of Insurance.	Bismarck.
Ohio	Edward H. Moore ..	Superintendent of Insurance.	Columbus.
Oklahoma	P. A. Ballard	Commissioner of Insurance.	Guthrie.
Oregon	Sam A. Kozer	Insurance Commissioner.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania	Samuel W. McCulloch	Insurance Commissioner.....	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island	Charles C. Gray....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Providence.
South Carolina	F. H. McMaster	Insurance Commissioner.....	Columbia.
South Dakota	Orville S. Basford..	Insurance Commissioner.....	Pierre.
Tennessee	G. T. Taylor	Insurance Commissioner.....	Nashville.
Texas	B. L. Gill	Commissioner of Insurance.	Austin.
Utah	Willard Done	Insurance Commissioner.....	Salt Lake City
Vermont	G. W. Bailey.....	Insurance Commissioners...	Montpelier.
Virginia	Ed. H. Deavitt.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Richmond.
Washington	Joseph Button.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Olympia.
West Virginia	J. H. Schively.....	Auditor	Charleston.
Wisconsin	H. L. Ekern	Commissioner of Insurance.	Madison.
Wyoming	Robert B. Forsyth ..	State Auditor.....	Cheyenne.

In the years 1897 to 1904, inclusive, there were bills to create distinct state departments of insurance before the legislatures of Alabama, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Mon-

tana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Successful legislation was had in the following instances: In 1897 Alabama created a department, making the secretary of state insurance commissioner *ex officio*, and South Dakota established a department. In 1899 North Carolina established a department. In 1901 Idaho, and in 1902 Mississippi established departments. In 1902 Congress established an insurance department in the District of Columbia. In 1903 Hawaii created the office of insurance commissioner, and the same year Virginia transferred the supervision of insurance from the state auditor's office to the new corporation commission, and in 1906 created a department of insurance, but it remains under the corporation commission. New Mexico established a department of insurance in 1905. Colorado established a department in 1907, and bills to establish insurance departments in Indiana, Iowa, Utah, and West Virginia failed of enactment in 1907. Texas in 1907 transferred the supervision of insurance from the department of "agriculture, insurance, statistics and history," to a separate department, and a separate department was created in Washington by the legislature of 1907. In South Carolina in 1908 the legislature passed a law creating an insurance department. Laws were passed in 1909 creating separate insurance departments in Oregon and Utah.

Congress in 1903 created a Department of Commerce and Labor, one of the duties of which is "to gather, compile, publish, and supply useful information concerning . . . corporations engaged in insurance."

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS, ANNUAL CONVENTION OF. [See National Insurance Convention.]

INSURANCE ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION. For outline of the purpose of the station see *Cyclopedia* for 1904-5 and 1905-6. [See also Underwriters Laboratories.]

INSURANCE EXCHANGE OF MEMPHIS. This organization came into existence in the year 1871, under the name of the Memphis Board of Underwriters, but was reorganized in 1896, and the present name adopted.

The officers of the Exchange are: E. F. Wills, president; H. M. McKay, vice-president; William F. Dunbar, secretary.

A salvage corps with superintendent and eight men is maintained by the Exchange, and the officers of the corps are: J. Thos. Wellford, president; J. P. Edrington, vice-president; William F. Dunbar, secretary and treasurer. M. P. Conroy is superintendent.

Rating and inspection functions transferred February 15, 1908, to the Tennessee Inspection Bureau. Elliott Middleton is manager of the Memphis office.

INSURANCE JOURNALISM. The following is a list of insurance periodicals published in the United States, with the date of

first publication, original and present location, and original and present publishers. Papers which are exclusively organs of companies and published by them are not included. The Cyclopedia is indebted to the Blue Book, published by Mr. C. C. Hine in 1877, for much of the data respecting the earlier insurance periodicals. [See Cyclopedia for 1899-1900 for the earlier publications not now published.]

- 1853—Insurance Monitor, New York, established as the Insurance Monitor and Wall Street Review, Thomas Jones, Jr., Weekly, afterward changed to monthly; published by C. C. Hine from 1868 to 1897; C. C. Hine and Walter S. Nichols, editors during this period; present publisher, C. C. Hine's Sons Company; Walter S. Nichols, editor; C. G. Hine, president; T. A. Hine, treasurer; Robert B. Moyer, secretary; R. M. Chemdor, manager.
- 1857—Insurance Intelligencer, Philadelphia, Orrin Rogers, monthly, afterward changed to fortnightly and weekly, now a monthly. Published by the Intelligencer Publishing Co., H. L. Harder, manager.
- 1859—Weekly Underwriter, New York, began as the New York Underwriter and General Joint Stock Register, New York, J. B. Ecclesine, first weekly, name changed to the Wall Street Underwriter in 1867, afterward monthly, became the New York Underwriter in 1878, and was published by the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company, A. D. Brigham, president. In 1880 it became a weekly under the present title. Henry R. Hayden was editor from 1880 until his death in 1899. Present publisher, the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company, Charles A. Jenney, president. Present editor, George W. Olney.
- 1862—American Exchange and Review, Philadelphia, monthly. Published by the Review Printing and Publishing Co., Ambrose Shapley, president; J. H. C. Whiting, secretary; Benjamin L. Tomes, editor.
- 1862—New York Insurance Journal, formerly Insurance Journal and Real Estate Gazette, New York, established by T. & J. Slater, monthly, succeeded by St. George Kempson, January 1, 1894, now fortnightly. Published by the Duffie Publishing Co., Grace D. B. Kempson, editor; Louis N. Geldert, general manager.
- 1865—Baltimore Underwriter, Baltimore, Md., C. C. Bombaugh, monthly, afterward weekly, and then fortnightly, now published by J. H. McClellan.
- 1866—Chronicle, Chicago, J. J. W. O'Donoghue, weekly; afterward transferred to New York, and now published by the Chronicle Company; name changed to The Market World and Chronicle in 1911. Miles M. Dawson, president; W. B. Cass, secretary and managing editor.
- 1867—Western Insurance Review, St. Louis, established by John P. Thompson & Co.; afterwards Captain Aldrich was editor and proprietor. Sold by Mrs. Aldrich to N. H. Weed; now published by Western Insurance Review Co.; Tarleton Brown, president, monthly.
- 1868—Spectator, Charles D. Lakey and James H. Goodsell, Chicago, monthly, afterwards transferred to New York and changed to weekly, now published by the Spectator Company, Clifford Thomson, editor.
- 1868—United States Review, began as the Northwestern Review, Chicago, by W. F. Brewster, transferred to Philadelphia, present name adopted, now weekly, published by the United States Review Publishing Company, R. R. Dearden, president; R. R. Dearden, Jr., secretary.
- 1869—Insurance Times, New York, Stephen English and Z. Wilmshurst, monthly, now published by the estate of Dr. P. T. Kempson, J. A. Van Cleeve, editor.
- *1869—Philadelphia Underwriter, Philadelphia, S. E. Cohen, monthly, afterward published by E. Kellogg, now the Underwriter, published by the Underwriter Company, New York and Philadelphia; William Miller, editor.
- 1871—Argus, Chicago, began as the Insurance Herald, Chicago, by George I. Yeager, monthly, succeeded by the Argus in 1877, published monthly by the Rollins Publishing Company; T. W. Dealy, manager and editor.
- 1871—Insurance Law Journal, St. Louis, D. H. & H. L. Potter, monthly, transferred to New York in 1874, now published by C. C. Hine's Sons Company; present editor, Walter S. Nichols.

- 1871—Coast Review, San Francisco, L. B. & J. G. Edwards, publishers; J. G. Riley, editor; present publisher, Mrs. J. G. Edwards; present editor, E. H. Bacon, monthly.
- 1872—Standard, Boston, began as the Insurance Index, Cincinnati, W. T. Tillinghast, monthly, transferred to Boston, name changed to the Standard in 1882, publication changed to weekly, now published by Standard Publishing Company; C. E. Belcher, manager.
- 1873—Insurance Journal, Hartford, H. R. Hayden, monthly, changed to fortnightly in 1895, and weekly in 1896. Now published twice a month by Insurance Journal Company, Warren Hayden, editor; H. R. Hayden, Sec'y and Treas.
- 1873—Insurance Age, New York, S. S. Norton, monthly, now published by Matthew Griffin; present editor, George W. Hatch.
- 1874—Insurance World, Pittsburgh, J. C. Bergstresser, monthly, became a weekly in 1900; J. L. Bergstresser, editor and proprietor.
- *1874—Investigator, Chicago, Reed & Bloomington, monthly, afterward weekly; now published by Herbert W. Bloomington. Merged with the Insurance Field 1908 and no longer published.
- 1874—Insurance Critic, Chicago, G. W. & J. Reed, Jr., monthly, afterward transferred to New York and published by George W. Corliss. Present publisher, W. E. Underwood.
- 1876—Insurance and Commercial Magazine, New York, monthly, started as the Insurance Agents' and Brokers' Magazine, W. H. Livingston. Present editor and publisher, Charles F. Howell.
- 1877—Review, New York, Daily Bulletin Association, now insurance edition of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, weekly; Sumner Ballard, editor.
- 1878—Rough Notes, Indianapolis, Ind., H. C. Martin, publisher, began as monthly, now weekly.
- 1879—Insurance Record, New York, C. J. Smith, monthly; present editor, P. J. Heilmann.
- 1881—Mutual Underwriter, Green Spring, O., originally a reinsurance paper, monthly, removed to Rochester, N. Y., and became an assessment-life insurance organ, Mutual Underwriter Company, publishers.
- 1882—Indicator, Detroit, Mich., W. H. Burr, monthly; now published by F. H. Leavenworth Publishing Company, fortnightly; J. J. Oliver and William H. Burr, editors.
- 1883—Insurance, New York, Davis & Lakey; present publisher and editor, Charles D. Lakey; weekly.
- *1883—Guardian, Boston, Mass., George D. Eldridge, monthly; Removed to New York in 1899. Name changed in 1905 to Notes and Comments; editor, George D. Eldridge; W. T. Eldridge, manager.
- 1883—Insurance News, Philadelphia, W. H. Wells, monthly, afterwards published by Mrs. W. H. Wells; W. S. Schermerhorn, editor and manager.
- 1883—Vindicator, Atlanta, Ga., Garrett Brown, afterwards transferred to New Orleans, monthly, now semi-monthly, published by the Vindicator Publishing Company, William Pfaff, president; D. R. McQuire, secretary; T. D. Wharton, editor.
- 1887—Pacific Underwriter, San Francisco, W. L. Eaton, monthly, afterward changed to fortnightly; present proprietor and publisher, Robert W. Neal; editor, Will G. Taffinder.
- 1888—Insurance Herald, Louisville, monthly, afterwards changed to weekly, Insurance Herald Company, publishers; removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1901.
- 1888—Insurance Agent, New Orleans, La., Charles M. Hero, monthly.
- 1889—Views, Washington, D. C., Max Cohen, monthly.
- 1889—Independent, Chicago, G. L. McKean, monthly; now The Life Insurance Independent; N. H. Weed, manager; removed to New York in 1902.
- 1890—Insurance Advocate, began as the Insurance Echo, Philadelphia, monthly; transferred to New York and name changed; H. E. Roberts, editor and manager.
- 1891—Adjuster, San Francisco, monthly, J. A. Carey, present editor.
- 1891—Insurance Magazine, began as the Insurance and Investors' Magazine, Kansas City, Mo., monthly; D. W. Wilder & Son, publishers and editors; transferred to Chicago in 1897, and back to Kansas City in 1898.

* No longer published.

- *1892—Insurance Sun, San Francisco, monthly, Mrs. Clara H. Case, publisher.
- 1892—Surveyor, New York, weekly, established A. G. Hall, editor and proprietor, now published fortnightly.
- 1892—Insurance Post of Chicago, semi-monthly, established by Charles A. Hewitt, now published by Insurance Post Publishing Co., Thomas R. Weddell, editor and manager; Wm. R. McBurney, associate editor.
- 1893—Underwriters' Review, Des Moines, Ia., monthly, F. A. Durham, publisher; changed to semi-monthly; now published by the Underwriters' Review Company, Frank L. Miner, proprietor and manager, A. H. Huling, editor.
- 1893—Vigilant, New York City, Patrick J. Hanway, monthly; present editor, C. J. Smith.
- 1894—American Underwriter Magazine and Insurance Review, originally Thrift, title changed in 1902 and the words "Magazine and Insurance Review" were added in 1908, New York city, Thrift Publishing Co., publishers; E. Bunnell Phelps, editor; monthly.
- 1894—National Underwriter, Baltimore, Md., monthly.
- 1895—Insurance Register, Philadelphia, H. W. Smith, monthly; B. F. Hughes, present proprietor and editor; F. P. Vogel, associate editor and manager.
- 1895—Western Economist, Des Moines, Ia., monthly, B. W. Blanchard, editor.
- 1895—Insurance Press, New York City, weekly, Franklin Webster.
- 1895—Life Insurance Courant, Oak Park, Ill., A. J. Flitcraft, monthly.
- 1895—Insurance Observer, New York City, monthly, W. A. Thomas; present publishers, Observer Circulating Company; John S. Hanson, editor; Charles A. Anderson, manager.
- 1895—Interview, New York City, Interview Publishing Company, fortnightly; now monthly; C. L. Franklin, proprietor.
- 1896—Assurance, started as Accident Assurance, Boston, Mass., monthly; removed to New York in 1899; W. E. Underwood, editor and proprietor.
- 1897—Insurance Report, Denver, Col., Garrett Brown, monthly; now published by Insurance Report Co., Cyrus K. Drew, editor and manager.
- 1897—Western Underwriter, Chicago and Cincinnati, O., started as the Ohio Underwriters, O., by E. Jay Wohlgenuth, every other Thursday; changed to weekly, and combined with Black and White. Present publishers, Western Underwriter Company; E. J. Wohlgenuth, president; G. W. Wadsworth, secretary; Howard Geldert, associate manager; C. M. Cartwright, managing editor; Wm. S. Crawford and J. F. Wohlgenuth, associate editors.
- 1897—Southeastern Underwriter, Atlanta, Ga., started as Insurance Gossip, W. E. Evans; present name taken in September, 1898, monthly; present publishers, Southeastern Underwriter Company, Orville H. Hall, manager.
- 1897—Policy-holder, Springfield, Mo., J. C. McManima, monthly.
- *1898—Insurance Prospect, originally Flash Lights, Atlanta, Ga., F. B. Brantly, monthly; Louis Phillips, proprietor and editor.
- 1899—Insurance Topics, Boston, Mass., monthly; started with George S. Merrill, editor; present publishers, The Insurance Topics Company; Harry L. Tilton, Manager.
- 1899—Insurance Index, American edition New York and Hartford, R. B. Caverly, proprietor; monthly.
- *1899—Monthly Journal of Insurance Economics, Boston, Henry H. Putnam, proprietor, monthly, combined with Eastern Underwriter in 1908.
- 1899—Insurance Field, Louisville, Ky., published by the Insurance Field Company, Inc., August Strauss, president; Ben. P. Branham, vice-president; C. I. Hitchcock, secretary and general manager; Young E. Allison and Champion I. Hitchcock, editors; Charles Dobbs, associate editor; weekly; now semi-weekly (fire and life edition).
- 1901—Insurance Leader, St. Louis, Mo., monthly, by the Leader Publishing Company, Garrett Brown, editor and manager.
- 1901—Insurance Engineering, New York city, monthly, Franklin Webster, editor and publisher.
- 1901—Criterion, Winchester, Tenn., Abb Landis, bi-monthly; removed to Davenport, Iowa.
- 1902—Best's Insurance News, Alfred M. Best Company, New York, monthly.

* No longer published.

- 1903—American Agency Bulletin, Boston, Mass., monthly; published by the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents; Henry F. Putnam, editor.
- 1903—Texas Insurance, Houston, Tex., semi-monthly; R. B. Forman, editor.
- 1904—Insurance Educator, Louisville, Ky., monthly; Insurance Educator Company, publishers, now the Life Insurance Educator monthly, of the Insurance Field.
- *1905—Protection, New York, monthly; Garrett Brown, editor and publisher.
- 1905—Northwest Insurance, St. Paul, Minn., monthly; James C. Matchitt, editor and publisher.
- 1905—Expositor, The, Newark, N. J., monthly; The Expositor Company, publishers, R. F. Ross, president and editor.
- 1905—Underwriters Report, San Francisco, established as Life Insurance Report, published monthly. Changed to a weekly in 1907 and name changed. John C. Piver, editor and publisher.
- 1906—Journal of Fire, New York city, monthly; Journal of Fire Publishing Co., publishers. Peter J. McKeon, editor; Henry Wrecks, manager.
- 1906—Life Association News, New York city, monthly; Everett M. Ensign, editor and manager (official organ National Association of Life Underwriters).
- 1907—Eastern Underwriter, New York, combined with Monthly Journal of Insurance Economics. Published weekly by Eastern Underwriter Company; Henry H. Putnam, president; B. F. Hadley, vice-president; G. A. Watson, secretary-treasurer.
- *1907—Insurance Truth, New York, Charles A. Hewitt, editor and publisher. Semi-monthly.
- 1907—Fire Prevention, New York, monthly; A. Irving Brewster, publisher.
- 1907—Western Insurance News, Los Angeles, Cal., semi-monthly; Garner Curran, editor and publisher.
- 1908—Industrial Review, Philadelphia; published by the United States Review and Publishing Co., Howard B. Smedley, manager.
- 1908—The Policy-holder, Fort Worth, Texas, monthly; Carl Crow, editor; devoted to the interests of insurance buyers; ceased publication in 1910.
- 1909—The Insurance Policy, monthly, The Audit Company, Omaha, Neb., publishers; F. W. Heron, editor; Ed L. Culver, manager.
- 1910—Popular Insurance Magazine, New York, monthly; published by King & Singer Co., N. Y., Isidor Singer, editor.

Besides these regular class papers, there are several daily and weekly papers which devote one or more columns in each issue to insurance news and the discussion of insurance questions. The principal of these papers are the *New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, Sumner Ballard, insurance editor; *New York Commercial*, A. E. Harrell, insurance editor; *New York Mail and Express*, New Orleans States, Boston *Herald*, Chicago *Record-Herald*, T. R. Weddell, insurance editor; *Atlanta Constitution*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and among weeklies, *The Independent*, of New York, Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, and San Francisco *Commercial News*.

Most of the life, and some of the fire, and casualty insurance companies issue weekly, monthly, quarterly, or occasional company papers. Among these may be mentioned the *Ætna*, the *Home*, the *Manhattan*, the *Metropolitan*, the *Union Central*, the *Phoenix*, the *Hartford Life Bulletin*, *Union Mutual*, and the *South Atlantic*, by the life companies of those names; *The Statement*, by the Mutual (name changed to *Mutual Interests* in 1907), the *Travelers Record*, by the Travelers; the *Ingleside*, by the United States Life; the *Massachusetts Quarterly*, by the Massachusetts Mutual

* No longer published.

Life; *Virginia*, by the Life Insurance Company of Virginia; the *Monthly Bulletin*, by the Fidelity and Casualty; *Indemnity*, by the Preferred Accident; the *Prudential Weekly Record* and *The Prudential*, by the Prudential; the *Security Ledger*, by the Security Mutual Life of Binghamton, N. Y.; *Ætna Life News* by the Ætna Life; *The Pelican*, by the Mutual Benefit Life; *The John Hancock Field* and *The John Hancock Satchel*, by the John Hancock Mutual Life; *The National Messenger*, by the National Life of Vermont; *The Interstate Herald*, by the Interstate Life; *The Pacific Mutual News*, by the Pacific Mutual Life; the *Bulletin*, by the Massachusetts Mutual Accident; *Fieldman*, by the Pennsylvania Casualty; the *Fireman's Fund Record*, by the Fireman's Fund of San Francisco; *Now and Then*, by the Glens Falls; *Whittlings*, by the New Hampshire Fire; *Short Rates*, by the Pacific coast department of the Pennsylvania Fire; *Rambling Notes*, by Brown, Craig & Co. of San Francisco; the *Locomotive*, by the Hartford Steam Boiler, and the *Fidelity Journal*, by the Fidelity Mutual Life; *Employers' Liability Commentator*, by the Employers' Liability Corporation; *The Budget*, by the Maryland Casualty; the *Federal*, by the Federal Life, Chicago; *The Pilot*, by the Southern Life and Trust of Greensboro; *Caritas*, by the Reliance Life, Pittsburg; *Northwestern National News*, by the Northwestern National Life of Minneapolis; *The Empire*, by Empire Surety; *Chicago Life*, by Chicago Life; the *Arrow*, by the Home Life, and the *Monthly Review* by the General Accident; *Plico*, by the Philadelphia Life; *The Dotted Line*, by the American Mutual Life, Indianapolis; *Continental Agents Record* by the Continental Casualty Company; *The Firing Line* by the Colorado National Life, Denver; *Office and Field* by the Hartford Life; *Bulletin* by Fidelity and Guarantee Company, Baltimore.

There are some thirty weekly, monthly, and quarterly papers printed by mutual beneficiary societies, besides several publications and regular bulletins issued by underwriting organizations. During 1910 death removed from journalism J. C. Bergstresser, editor of the *Insurance World*, Pittsburgh, and Charles I. Simonson, of the *Expositor*, Newark; P. J. V. McKian, editor of the *Argus*, retired from insurance journalism, and Howard Geldert, manager of the *Insurance Herald*, transferred his services to the *Western Underwriter*, Chicago.

INSURANCE JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATIONS. Since 1881 three associations of representatives of insurance periodicals have existed: the Insurance Journalists' Association of the United States, organized in 1881, which lasted about ten years; the Insurance Journalists' Association of America, organized in 1895, and having a fitful two years' life [for an account of these organizations, see the *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1897-98]; and a third association, constructed on different lines, admitting men connected with all classes of insurance periodicals, and meeting at dinner but once annually, started in New York, February 2, 1899. The last took the name of the "Once a Year Club," which see.

INSURANCE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON is an incorporated society, maintaining a library at No. 55 Kilby street, Boston, more particularly for the use of those interested in fire insurance. Maps of every city and town in New England, files of all current insurance magazines, and all law books or other literature pertaining to the business, are kept at its rooms, which are in charge of a librarian and are kept open on all business days of the year. Ownership is vested in its members, who must be connected with the field work of a fire insurance company doing business in New England, and who must first be members of the New England Insurance Exchange. The privileges of the library, except the use of the maps, are also extended to subscribers, but they have no vote in the affairs of the association. The management is by a board of trustees, elected annually, which chooses a president and treasurer from its number. The present board consists of Gayle T. Forbush, president; W. H. Boutell, George Neiley, Charles D. Palmer, W. B. Medlicot, F. R. Galacar and Edward C. Brush, treasurer and clerk. D. N. Handy is librarian. The library plant represents an investment of over \$10,000. The society was incorporated December 28, 1887. The annual meeting is held the second Saturday in January. [For further particulars, see *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1890, page 84.] The association in 1905, provided an associate membership, and the means of furnishing a course of lectures, and extended the use of its library to the younger men engaged in fire insurance.

INSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK was temporarily organized December 11, 1900, for social and educational purposes. The formal organization took place February 26, 1901, at which the following officers were elected: President, Sam. P. Blagden; vice-presidents, Henry E. Hess, Cecil F. Shallcross, William N. Kremer, and A. M. Thorburn; treasurer, Washington Irving; secretary, R. P. Barbour; executive committee, E. U. Crosby, Wallace Reid, John W. Nichols, Howard Hampton, James Marshall, F. H. Douglas, and Lewis F. Burke. At the annual meeting, held in June, 1911, officers and executive committee were elected as follows: President, A. R. Hosford; vice-presidents, J. G. Hilliard, C. L. Case, T. A. Ralston and R. Emory Warfield; secretary and treasurer, E. R. Hardy; executive committee, W. R. Crane, chairman, W. N. Bament, John T. Brickelmaier, Edward T. Cairns, Henry A. Fiske, Harold G. Howe and Harry B. Johnson.

INTERMEDIATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Evansville, Ind. Organized 1904; capital, \$190,925. M. J. Bray, president; Fred Baker, secretary.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ACCIDENT UNDERWRITERS was organized at Niagara Falls, N. Y., December 18, 1891, by companies doing an accident business on the assessment plan. Seventeen associations took part in the organization, and its

object was declared to be "to foster and guard the mutual interests of accident underwriting by the promotion of just and equitable laws as distinct from the business of life insurance." At the annual meeting in 1900 the by-laws were amended, and its object declared to be "the advancement of the general interest of accident and health underwriting," and its membership has been broadened to include stock accident companies. The first annual meeting was held at Buffalo, N. Y., June 27, 1892.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Association was held at Bretton Woods, N. H., September 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1910. President Faxon presided, and in his address said that many important matters were to come up for consideration involving as never before the future welfare of the business, and alluded briefly to the efforts made in past years by the association to secure uniformity in phraseology of policy contracts, and to the efforts of the executive committee to secure agreement among the members. Allusion was also made to legislation in several states prescribing standard policy provisions, and the president said, the experience had with that legislation emphasized the desirability and necessity of the association's having efficient instrumentalities for promoting wise legislation. The president briefly reviewed the work of the year, and closed with a word of welcome to representatives of the press and of thanks to the members for their efforts in behalf of the association and its work.

The secretary reported a membership of sixty-four companies; a gain of five for the year, and the treasurer reported a balance in the treasury of \$4,911.70. A brief report was also submitted by the librarian. The report of the executive committee, H. G. B. Alexander chairman, was read by the secretary. The report reviewed briefly the work of the committee and action taken by it at its several meetings held during the year, and referred to some of the important legislation of the year. One of the important actions of the year, said the committee, was the organization of the International Claim Association, and the plans for the proposed organization of a bureau of publicity was also of great importance. A brief report was presented by the committee on policy forms, Louis H. Fibel chairman, and a report was submitted by the special committee appointed to consider the question of eliminating frills from policies of accident insurance, reviewing the efforts of the committee in that direction. The question was discussed at length, and the report was received, and the committee instructed to continue its efforts to get companies to adopt its suggestions. Brief reports from the committees on standard manuals and tabulation of statistics, and from the bureau of information, were presented. The bureau reported that 149,667 accidents were reported during the year, an increase of 25,091 for the year, and the number of reports made to the bureau, which included cases of sickness and liability, totalled 253,880.

Papers were read as follows: "The Attitude of Courts Towards Insurance Companies," Chester N. Farr, Philadelphia; "Some Symptoms and Aspects of the Tendency to Socialism," Arthur I. Vorys,

Columbus, Ohio; "Insurance Companies and the Public Health," Prof. Irving Fisher, New Haven; "Diseases Resulting from Accidents," C. H. Harbaugh, M.D., Philadelphia; "Federal Supervision: Is it Feasible Without an Amendment to the Constitution," James C. Jones, St. Louis, Mo.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Walter C. Faxon, Aetna Life; vice-presidents, Edward Williams, Imperial Guarantee and Accident, and L. C. Deets, Iowa State Traveling Men's Association; secretary, Robert Lyman, Continental Casualty; treasurer, B. A. Page, Travelers; librarian, H. G. Meininger, German Commercial Accident; executive committee: A. E. Forrest, North American Accident, chairman; Edwin W. DeLeon, Casualty Company of America; W. G. Curtis, National Casualty; Wilfred C. Potter, Preferred Accident; William M. Tomlins, Jr., Empire State Surety; F. R. Jones, Fidelity and Casualty; Charles C. Daniell, Order of United Commercial Travelers; John T. Stone, Maryland Casualty. (The association publishes the proceedings of its annual meetings.)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE ENGINEERS.

Organized in 1873. At the annual meeting in 1910 officers were elected as follows: President, George W. Horton, Baltimore; vice-president, John Thompson, Toronto, Canada; second vice-president, W. H. Loller, Youngstown, Ohio; secretary, James McFall, Roanoke, Va.; treasurer, D. C. Larkin, Dayton, Ohio; directors, J. J. Cushman, Jr., Brooklyn; Thomas W. Haney, Jacksonville, Fla.; George W. Miller, Reading, Pa.

INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New York.

Organized 1909; capital, \$200,000. Sumner Ballard, president; Fritz Kortenbeutel, secretary.

IOWA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at a meeting at Des Moines in March, 1907, with the election of Frank B. Kauffman as president and Robert J. Baird, secretary and treasurer. A meeting was held in June, and the organization completed. Officers were elected as follows: President, B. F. Kauffman, Des Moines; vice-president, W. F. Grandy, Sioux City; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Binder, Council Bluffs. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in June, 1911, are: President, William R. Weir, Davenport; vice-president, John I. Lutz, Council Bluffs; secretary and treasurer, Lew Benedict, Cedar Rapids; executive committee, W. R. Weir, John I. Lutz, Lew Benedict, B. F. Kauffman, Des Moines; Al Fritz, Dubuque; R. J. Andrews, Sioux City; Charles Young, Waterloo.

IOWA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1870-1911. By act of the legislature of 1868 the auditor of state was charged with the duties of insurance supervision. This official is elected by the people for two years. The following is a list of auditors since 1865:

John A. Elliott, . . .	1865-1871	James A. Lyons, . . .	1887-1893
John Russell, . . .	1871-1875	C. G. McCarthy, . . .	1893-1899
Buren R. Sherman, . . .	1875-1881	F. F. Merriam, . . .	1899-1903
William V. Lucas, . . .	1881-1883	B. F. Carroll, . . .	1903-1909
John L. Brown, . . .	1883-1887		

J. L. Bleakley is the present auditor.

IOWA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in July, 1893, at Des Moines, with the following officers: Sidney A. Foster of the Royal Union Mutual, president; Robert J. Fleming of the Mutual Life of New York, first vice-president; W. A. Bemis of the Aetna Life, second vice-president; J. C. Cummings of the Equitable of Iowa, secretary; C. H. Rumsey of the Penn Mutual, treasurer; C. B. Van Slyke of the Mutual Benefit, R. P. Dart of the National of Vermont, L. B. Durstine of the Equitable of New York, executive committee. The association held a meeting in 1899, and was reorganized in 1902. Cyrus Kirk was elected president, and C. S. Hunter, secretary. At the annual meeting in January, 1911, the following officers were elected: President, E. D. Bream, Phoenix Mutual; vice-president, Claude Fisher, Connecticut Mutual; secretary, John H. Giffin, Aetna Life; treasurer, H. G. Everett, Central Life.

IOWA MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Waterloo, Iowa. Organized 1905; capital, \$100,000. W. W. Marsh, president; Hermann Miller, secretary.

IOWA STATE FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held in Des Moines, in October, 1908. The objects of the association are to promote better methods of fire prevention and protection. Officers were elected as follows: president, J. W. Warnshuis, Home of New York; vice-president, W. J. Cecil, American Central; secretary and treasurer, W. W. Waddell, National of Hartford. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in October, 1910, are: President, John D. Carpenter, Queen; vice-president, A. M. Upham, Liverpool and London and Globe; secretary and treasurer, George W. Holton, Phoenix; executive committee: J. W. Warnshuis, Home, chairman; E. S. Phelps, North America; C. E. Campbell, Capital and Merchants and Bankers; B. T. Hough, Hartford Fire; W. W. Waddell, National of Hartford.

IOWA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, Keokuk, Ia. Organized 1855. William Logan, president; G. C. Tucker, secretary.

IOWA STATE TRAVELING MEN'S ASSOCIATION, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1880. J. W. Hill, president; A. W. Rader, secretary.

IRELAND, OSCAR B., second vice president and actuary of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in the city of New York, October 28, 1840. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1859, and went into a

mercantile house, but in 1863 joined the army as a lieutenant of the Signal Corps and served through the remainder of the war. After two years' residence in South America he returned to New York and in 1869 began his actuarial studies in the office of D. Parks Fackler. In 1872 Mr. Ireland received the appointment of actuary of the Massachusetts Mutual Life. He was one of the founders and was elected president of the Actuarial Society of America at the annual meeting in 1901, serving until the annual meeting in 1903. He was elected second vice-president and actuary of the company, January 27, 1909.

IRON SAFE CLAUSE. This clause is inserted in policies on stocks of goods in stores in the southern states. The following is the latest form of the clause as revised by the executive committee of the South Eastern Tariff Association in July, 1893:

The following covenant and warranty is hereby made a part of this policy:

1. The assured will take a complete itemized inventory of stock on hand at least once in each calendar year, and unless such inventory has been taken within twelve calendar months prior to the date of this policy one shall be taken in detail within thirty days of issuance of this policy, or this policy shall be null and void from such date, and upon demand of the assured the unearned premium from such date shall be returned.

2. The assured will keep a set of books which shall clearly and plainly present a complete record of business transacted, including all purchases, sales, and shipments, both for cash and credit, from the date of inventory as provided for in first section of this clause and during the continuance of this policy.

3. The assured will keep such books and inventory, and also the last preceding inventory, if such has been taken, securely locked in a fireproof safe at night, and at all times when the building mentioned in this policy is not actually open for business; or, failing in this, the assured will keep such books and inventories in some place not exposed to fire which would destroy the aforesaid building.

In the event of failure to produce such set of books and inventories for the inspection of this company this policy shall become null and void and such failure shall constitute a perpetual bar to any recovery thereon.

The North Carolina legislature in 1907 passed an act amending Section 4759, Chapter 1000, relating to fire insurance policies, providing that the clause "shall not be used or be operative in the settlement of losses on buildings, furniture, and fixtures, or any property not subject to change in bulk and value."

IRVIN, C. J., of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of Perry county, Pa., and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania of the class of 1884. After leaving the university he embarked in the fire insurance business and in 1888 was appointed special agent for the Fire Association of Philadelphia. From 1891 he represented the Continental as special agent in the middle department, and in January, 1893, was appointed special agent of the Ætna. He was vice-president of the association of the middle department in 1899 and president in 1900. He was appointed an assistant secretary of the Ætna Insurance Company in December, 1902, but resigned in June, 1905, and resumed the position of special agent of the company for the middle department.

IRVIN, E. C., president of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, was born near Harrisburg, Pa., May 22, 1840. While yet a youth he taught school at Duncannon, Pa., and was afterwards for a number of years manager of the Duncannon Iron Works. He entered the insurance business in 1869 as special agent for Pennsylvania of the Germania Fire of New York. In 1874 he became a general agent of the Phoenix of Hartford for a large territory extending from Pennsylvania to the Gulf of Mexico, with headquarters at Philadelphia. In February, 1884, Mr. Irvin was elected vice-president of the Fire Association and succeeded to the presidency in February, 1891. Mr. Irvin was instrumental in the organization of the "Middle Department" and was the first president and served three terms. In May, 1898, he was elected president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and served two years.

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JACKSON, JACOB ANDERSON, insurance journalist, New York city, was born in Fairfield county, O., April 29, 1848. He was educated at the common schools and took the classical course at the Ohio Wesleyan College, Delaware, O., graduating in 1870. For six years he was superintendent of public schools, and for seventeen years was in the real estate business, and in 1893 became general agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company for Iowa. In July, 1900, he began the publication of the *American Journal of Life Insurance* at Des Moines, Ia., and upon the consolidation of that paper with the *Chicago Independent* in 1901, he became editor of the *Life Insurance Independent*. The latter publication has since been removed to New York city. Mr. Jackson resigned the editorship of the *Life Insurance Independent* in May, 1903, and has since been connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and is now in charge of the literary work of that company, editor of *The Standard and Points*, author of *Educational Leaflets*, etc.

JAMESON, EDWIN CORNELL, president of the Globe-Rutgers Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born in Somerville, New Jersey, April, 17, 1864, and received his education in the public and private schools and academy of that place. He is a graduate of the New York Law school and a member of the bar in New York state; director in Golden Hill Building Company, and National, Pacific, Stuyvesant and Greenwich Insurance Companies.

JANNEY, JAMES W., general agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, with headquarters at Chicago, is a native of Hillsboro, London county, Virginia, where he was born of Quaker ancestry, December 18, 1845. He obtained his education in the Virginia country schools and in Pennsylvania, and on reaching manhood entered upon mercantile pursuits in Baltimore, Md., and at Washington, D. C. In 1876 he went into the service of the Provident Life and Trust as special agent at the home office, Philadelphia. Ten years later, in 1886, he assumed his present position. Mr. Janney was the first president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago, and has always kept in close touch with that efficient organization and with the National Association of Life Underwriters, at whose annual meetings he has been a delegate and active participant. He was again elected president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago at its annual meeting, February 19, 1901.

JANVIER, CHARLES, president of the Sun Insurance Company of New Orleans, was born in that city of American parentage, September 8, 1857. He was educated at the College of the Immaculate Conception of New Orleans. After several years passed in the office of an exchange broker, he entered the service of the Sun Mutual as solicitor, February 15, 1890. He was elected secretary in February, 1891, and succeeded the late Mr. Finley, on his death, as president June 12, 1894. He is also a member of the firm of Janvier & Lee, general agents of the Palatine Insurance Company of London for Louisiana and Mississippi, and general agents of the Sun Insurance Office of London for Louisiana and Mississippi. Mr. Janvier is an administrator of the Tulane Educational Fund, and first vice-president of the Canal-Louisiana Bank & Trust Company. He was elected a member of the state senate of Louisiana in 1904.

JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1855; capital, \$250,000. Alexander N. Stewart, president; Samuel W. Scott, secretary.

JEFFERSON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1861. Wm. Reipschlaeger, president; Louis W. Schonebeck, secretary.

JEFFERSON STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. Organized 1907; capital, \$250,000. J. G. Brown, president; Charles W. Gold, secretary.

JENNESS, FRANK W., former secretary of the Underwriters' Association of New York state, is a native of Piermont, N. H., and was born March 27, 1851. At the age of 20 years he entered the insurance business as a local agent at Corning, N. Y., and for one year was engaged as a railroad paymaster. In 1883, he went into the insurance field as special agent for the Insurance Company of North America, for New York State, and five years later with the Aetna Insurance Company as special agent for the same territory. In 1893, he became assistant secretary for the Aetna and resided in Hartford about three years, resigning in 1896 to return to the field as general agent for the same company for New York State. On April 8, 1907, he was elected superintendent of ratings for the Underwriters' Association, and on April 14, 1908, secretary and treasurer of the association. He resigned in 1911 and was appointed manager of the Rochester-German Underwriters, with headquarters at Rochester, N. Y.

JENNEY, CHARLES ALBERT, insurance journalist, is a native of New Bedford, Mass., where he was born October 18, 1841. He is a graduate of the high school of that city. From 1862 to 1864 he was commissary of the United States army hospital at Montpelier, Vt., and from 1865 to 1875 a dry goods merchant at Waupun, Wis. In the latter year he entered the service of the National Board

of Fire Underwriters, as secretary of its statistical bureau. He was special agent for the tenth United States census, having charge of the division of fire insurance, and special agent for the eleventh census, having supervision of all insurance statistics. His connection with the *Weekly Underwriter* began in 1883. Mr. Jenney is president and treasurer of the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company, a fellow of the American Statistical Association and of the Royal Statistical Society of England, one of the board of managers of the Society of American Authors, a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Trade Press Association, and of the New England Society, Marine and Field Club, Masonic Veterans' Association, and Union League and Church Clubs of Brooklyn, vice-president of the "Once a Year Club" of insurance journalists. He has been editor of the annual publication, *Fire Insurance by States*, several years, and is president of the Utility Printing and Publishing Company.

JEWELL, EDWARD W., assistant manager western department of the Atlas Assurance Company, was born in Topeka, Kansas, June 8, 1872. He was educated in the common and high schools, and entered Washburn College, Topeka, but completed only two years of the course. He began his insurance career in 1893 in the office of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, Chicago, and after one year there, entered the office of the Prussian National, subsequently becoming connected with the Chicago office of Hall & Henshaw. He was special agent for the British-America and Western in Cook county, then special agent in Indiana, and later was appointed special agent for Illinois and Michigan for the Atlas. He was appointed to his present position January 1, 1909.

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Boston, was chartered by act of the legislature of Massachusetts, approved April 21, 1862. The avowed object of the organization was that it should serve as an exponent of the principle of the Massachusetts Non-forfeiture Law of 1861. The company commenced business on December 22, 1862.

The first president of the company was George P. Sanger, holding office until August, 1873, when he was succeeded by L. A. Lyon, and he by George Thornton, June, 1874, Stephen H. Rhodes was elected president in March, 1879, having for some years previously held the office of insurance commissioner of Massachusetts and continued in the office until his death in 1909.

Soon after the accession of President Rhodes, the company, in addition to the ordinary business, engaged in the prosecution of industrial insurance, the distinguishing features of which are weekly premiums and the issuance of policies for smaller amounts than is usual in the ordinary business.

The president of the company is Roland O. Lamb, who took that office in 1909 upon the death of Mr. Rhodes; vice-president, Arnold A. Rand; secretary, Walton L. Crocker.

JOHNSON, ALBERT C., vice-president of the New England Casualty Company, Boston, was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., September 26, 1871. He was educated in the Glens Falls Academy and private schools, and graduated from Harvard in the special class of 1893. He entered newspaper work as reporter, later becoming publisher, and began his insurance work as an agent at Glens Falls. He was superintendent of the burglary insurance department of the Aetna Indemnity Company for two years, later becoming superintendent of the burglary insurance department, and assistant secretary of the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, from which position he retired to accept his present one.

JOHNSON, ALBERT M., president of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, Chicago, is a native of Ohio, and was born at Oberlin, May 31, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and in Oberlin College. After graduation from Cornell University, in the class of 1895, he engaged in railroading, later entering life insurance. He was vice-president and treasurer of the National Life, and was elected president in January, 1906. He is president of the North American Cold Storage Company, and a director of the Broadway Savings & Trust Company and the Columbus Safe Deposit Company.

JOHNSON, GEORGE K., president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Bucks county, Pa., December 11, 1848, of Quaker parentage. He was educated at the Friends' Academy and at the Friends' Central School at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1866. His first business vocation was that of a clerk in a Philadelphia manufacturing house. In 1880 he was in business for himself, being a member of the firm of Belknap, Johnson & Powell, manufacturers of umbrellas, which became the largest in the trade in the United States. Mr. Johnson became a member of the board of trustees of the Penn Mutual Life in 1889. He was elected vice-president of the company in April, 1897, and elected president in 1906. He is a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, Governor of the Bucks County Country Club; also president of the Philadelphia and Langhorne Street Railway Company, and a director in several financial institutions, and is connected with many other enterprises and charitable institutions.

JOHNSON, HARRY ERNEST, assistant secretary of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., was born in Washington, D. C., July 30, 1873. He was educated in the public and private schools of Washington and began his insurance career in 1892. He entered the employ of the Phoenix Mutual as clerk in 1899, was appointed assistant cashier in 1900, which he filled until May, 1909, when he was elected to his present position.

JOHNSON, J. WILLIAM, secretary Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, is a native of Newark, N. J., where he was born of American parents, April 21, 1849. He was educated in the public

schools of his native city, and after a year's service in a fire insurance office entered the employ of the Mutual Benefit Life in 1865, at the age of sixteen. He has served the company continually since in various capacities, and was elected to his present position in May, 1905.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM COLET, vice-president and general manager of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company, Boston, was born at Sag Harbor, Long Island, January 28, 1876, and is of Holland descent, his ancestors being among the earlier Dutch settlers on Long Island. He received a common school education, and entered the insurance business in New York in 1892, becoming New York manager of the Phoenix Mutual Life in 1901. He took an active part in the protest of the agents against the restrictions of the Armstrong laws, substantial modification of which were secured before enactment, and is well known as a writer on insurance and economic subjects. He was appointed to his present position in 1911, and is also a director of the company.

JONES, WILLIAM HENRY, general manager of the Equitable Accident Company, Boston, Mass., was born in Holliston, Mass., February 10, 1862. He received a public school and academic education, and began his business career in the drug business, later becoming a shorthand reporter and manager of a school of shorthand. He is an honorary members of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He is also president of the United States Indemnity Society, and chairman of the executive committee of the Detroit Conference.

JOSEPH, JAMES F., vice-president of the Commonwealth Insurance Company of New York, is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., where he was born July 25, 1864. He received a public school education, and began his business career as errand boy in a book publishing house. In 1883, he was connected with the central department of the American Insurance Company of Philadelphia at Cincinnati. In 1888, he was appointed examiner in the western department of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, subsequently being appointed special agent, and in 1898 he was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the Manchester Assurance Company. In November, 1903, he was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the North British and Mercantile insurance company at Chicago and in April, 1908, he resigned that position to become vice-president of the Commonwealth Insurance Company of New York.

JOURNALISM, INSURANCE. [See Insurance Journalism.]

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION, INSURANCE. [See Once a Year Club.]

JOYCE, WILLIAM B., president of the National Surety Company of New York, was born in Utica, N. Y., December 28, 1866, and received a public school education. He began his business experience in the telephone business, and for some years was manager of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company at Minneapolis, St. Paul and Fargo, N. D. In 1892 he became general agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company at St. Paul in its Surety Bond Department, and later became general agent of the National Surety Company of Kansas City in the same territory. In 1897 he was appointed northwestern manager of the National Surety Company of New York, then just organized, with headquarters at St. Paul, and in 1904 was elected president of the company. He is a director of the company, and also a director of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, N. Y., the American Light and Traction Company and the Western Gas Company.

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KANSAS CITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo. Organized 1895; capital, \$100,000. J. B. Reynolds, president; F. W. Fleming, vice-president and secretary.

KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting held in Topeka, in November, 1907, and officers were elected as follows: President, S. E. Barber; vice-president, H. C. Hansen; second vice-president, J. M. Knapp; secretary, Charles A. Moore, Topeka; treasurer, John P. Moss. The present officers, elected in July, 1910, are: President, Edward W. Thompson; vice-presidents, C. H. Hatten and H. J. Beal; secretary, Frank B. Parker, Topeka; treasurer, John T. Moss.

KANSAS CITY LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION of Kansas City, Mo., was organized there in October, 1888, electing C. D. Whitehead, president; J. E. Lord and J. A. Lewis, vice-presidents, and C. D. Mills, secretary. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1911, are: President, Charles L. Barbee; vice-presidents, J. P. Somerville, George L. Dyer; secretary and treasurer, George A. Lock; executive committee, C. C. Courtney, W. B. Henderson, E. A. Marthens, W. P. Simpson and Charles D. Mill.

KANSAS FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held in Topeka in 1911, and the officers elected were: President, W. H. Lininger, Springfield Fire and Marine; vice-president, S. W. Atkinson; secretary and treasurer, Edwin C. Fox of Topeka.

KANSAS, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1871-1911. The insurance department of Kansas was established by act of March 9, 1871. The insurance superintendents are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The superintendents have been:

William C. Webb, . . .	1872-1873	Simon H. Snider, . . .	1893-1895
Ed. Russell, . . .	1873-1874	George T. Anthony, . . .	1895-1896
H. Clarkson, . . .	1874-1875	A. F. Riddle, . . .	1896-1897
Orrin T. Welch, . . .	1875-1883	Webb McNall, . . .	1897-1899
Richard B. Morris, . . .	1883-1887	Willard V. Church, . . .	1899-1903
Daniel W. Wilder, . . .	1887-1891	Charles H. Luling, . . .	1903-1907
William H. McBride, . . .	1891-1893	Charles W. Barnes, . . .	1907-1911

Ike S. Lewis is the present commissioner, appointed for the term beginning 1911.

KEELOR, REINARD S., former vice-president of the Empire State Surety Company, New York, was born of German-American parentage in Upper Providence, Montgomery county, Pa., November 24, 1851. He is a graduate of Ursinus College and of Jefferson Medical College, class of 1875. He engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, and was also a claim adjuster for several years. He organized the Philadelphia Casualty Company and was its secretary until October 30, 1907, and in that year he was elected vice-president of the Empire State Surety Company, having charge of the company's casualty business, but he resigned the position in December, 1910. He is chairman of the committee on health statistics of the International Association of Accident Underwriters, and a member of the executive committee.

KEENEY, GEORGE E., former president of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, was born in South Manchester, Conn., March 22, 1849. His education was obtained in the public schools, Manchester Academy and Cheshire school. He was employed in the silk mills at South Manchester until he reached the age of 19, and then entered the woolen manufacturing business, in which he has been engaged to the present time. He was a member of the Connecticut State Senate in 1889 and 1893, paymaster-general on Governor Cooke's staff during 1897 and 1898, and a member of the Connecticut Constitutional Convention, 1902. Mr. Keeney retired as president and a director of the company in May, 1911.

KELLY, JOHN A., manager of New York metropolitan district for the Fire Association of Philadelphia, was born near Manchester, England, in 1861. His insurance career was commenced with the Northern Assurance Company on the establishment of the New York department under the management of Henry H. Hall in 1882. He was given a special agency of the Northern in the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, then transferred to Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia. He severed his connection in a few years and accepted a similar position with the Queen in Ohio and West Virginia. This continued until 1891, when he joined the ranks of the Scottish Union and National in a similar capacity in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. At the close of 1893 he was called to the Hartford office and appointed general agent, and in March, 1900, was appointed superintendent of agents of the Scottish Union and National. He was appointed manager of the Fire Association in 1902. In April, 1904, he became associated with Samuel P. Blagden in the local fire insurance business, the firm taking the name of Blagden, Kelly & Co., and later Blagden, Kelly & Fuller, and representing the Fire Association, The Boston Insurance Company, Georgia Home Insurance Company, Pittsburg Underwriters and other companies. The firm was dissolved early in 1907, following the death of Mr. Blagden; the business however being continued under the firm name of Kelly & Fuller. He is president of the Franklin Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., and a director of the Old Colony Insurance Company of Boston,

Western Reserve Insurance of Cleveland, Michigan Commercial Insurance Company of Lansing, and the Potomac Insurance Company of Washington, D. C.

KELSEY, JOSEPH A., United States manager of the Aachen & Munich of Aix-la-Chapelle, was born at St. Mary's Ohio, in 1858. He began the insurance business in an office at Denver, Col., in 1880, and a year afterwards took a special agency for the New York Underwriters' Agency. On February 1, 1884, he became special agent for the Insurance Company of North America and Pennsylvania Fire for the state of Iowa with headquarters at Des Moines. Two years later he was transferred to the Indiana field. In January, 1890, he was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the Royal, with headquarters at Chicago. Beginning with the year 1897, he organized the western department of the Aachen & Munich at Chicago. In January, 1902, the western department was consolidated with the eastern department in New York, and he was placed in charge as United States manager.

KELSEY, HORATIO NELSON, manager of the western department of the Sun Insurance Office of London, was born at St. Mary's Ohio, June 14, 1865. He received a common school education, taking also a special course in Butler University, and subsequently began his insurance career as clerk in a local agency. In 1888, he was appointed special agent of the London Assurance Corporation for Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas, and from 1890 to 1901, was state agent of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society for Indiana and Illinois. In the latter year he was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the Sun Insurance Office, and was appointed to his present position in January, 1904. In 1908, he was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest.

KENDALL, FREDERICK A., general agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company for northeastern Ohio, with headquarters at Cleveland, is a retired United States army officer, now actively engaged in promoting the good work of life insurance. He was born at Concord, N. H., August 28, 1838, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1860. His bent was toward journalism, but, the Civil War coming on, he enlisted as a private in the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, and when his three-months term of service expired joined the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant, and fought to the close of the war, which found him with a captain's commission. The taste for military life thus acquired led him to enter the regular army of the United States in 1866 as a lieutenant, and in due course of time he was promoted to a captaincy. He did detached service from 1876 to 1880 as professor of military service and tactics at Brooks Military Academy at Cleveland, Ohio, and during the same year he was

aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, to Governors Young and Bishop in the Ohio National Guard. He was retired from the regular army for disability and placed on the retired list in 1885 and promoted to be major on the retired list April 23, 1904. The following year Major Kendall enlisted for life insurance as general agent of the Penn Mutual Life, taking northeastern Ohio as his field. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Cleveland Life Underwriters' Association, and was a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters from 1893 to 1902. In the latter year he was elected second vice-president of the organization.

KENNY, J. J., Pacific coast manager of the Western Assurance company and formerly vice-president and managing director of the Western Assurance Company, and vice-president of the British America Assurance Company, of Toronto, was born in London, England, in 1846. His parents removed to Canada when he was but a youth, and he was educated at Hamilton, Ontario, and began his insurance career as a clerk in a local agency in that city. Subsequently he was employed in the office of the Canada Life Insurance Company, and after two years' service there joined the staff of the Western. He filled successively the positions of inspector, secretary, and managing director, to which latter office he was appointed in 1880, and vice-president, to which he was elected in 1895. In 1892 he was also elected vice-president of the British American Assurance Company. Mr. Kenny retired as vice-president and manager in December, 1906, and later was appointed manager of the Pacific coast department of the Western Assurance. Mr. Kenny died in San Francisco, Cal., April 11, 1911.

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS, was organized at Frankfort, in that state, February 14, 1896, for the encouragement of proper practices in fire underwriting and the mutual protection of members, and the following officers were elected: President, A. G. Simrall; vice-president G. L. Payne; secretary and treasurer, A. H. Robinson. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in May, 1911, are: President, S. D. Langley, Madisonville; vice-presidents, Thomas C. Timberlake, W. R. Fisher, Fred J. Hummel; secretary and treasurer Owen R. Mann, Louisville; executive committee: Alfred Pirtle chairman; David Banks, Jr., V. M. Scott, W. D. Blackwell, A. G. Renau.

KENTUCKY BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS. This association is the successor of the old Kentucky and Tennessee Board having jurisdiction in Kentucky, and was organized at a meeting in Louisville, November 15, 1905. Officers were elected as follows: President, William Sowards; vice-president, B. F. Weitzel; secretary, Claude Snyder. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting, November 17, 1910, are: President, J. M. Picton;

vice-president, M. B. Russell; secretary, A. L. Johnson; executive committee, A. I. MacPherson, Joseph M. Rogers, C. L. Foster, C. J. Scruggs.

KENTUCKY, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1870-1911.

The insurance bureau is a department of the state auditor's office, the official in charge being appointed by the state auditor for four years, bearing the title of insurance commissioner. The following is a list of the commissioners from the organization of the bureau:

Gustavus W. Smith, . . .	1870-1875	David N. Comingore, . . .	1896-1897
Bedford Leslie, . . .	1875-1880	Will H. Stone, . . .	1897-1900
Leslie C. Norman, . . .	1880-1889	John B. Chenault, . . .	1900-1903
Henry F. Duncan, . . .	1889-1896	Henry R. Prewitt, . . .	1903-1907

Charles W. Bell is the present commissioner.

KENTUCKY STATE FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION

was organized in January, 1910, with the following officers: President, William Sowards, Norwich Union; vice-president, C. L. Foster, Continental; secretary and treasurer, A. F. Bolling, Spring Garden. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1911, are: President, William Sowards, Norwich Union; vice-president, Clint L. Foster, Continental; secretary, Miss Louise Starks; executive committee: John P. Hubble, National of Hartford, chairman; R. G. Crowell, Germania; Henry Haskell, National Union; John L. Smith, Hamburg-Bremen; R. H. Williams, Philadelphia Underwriters; James E. Chittenden, Fire Association; F. G. Snyder, Liverpool and London and Globe, and L. C. Riker, London Assurance.

KEYSTONE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Philadelphia, Pa. Organized December, 1884. Frederick A. Downes, president and treasurer; William M. Burgess, secretary.

KIEFER, FRED W., was born in Allegheny, Pa., May 27, 1852. He entered the fire insurance business in his native city, and was secretary of the National of Allegheny, Pa., from 1876 to March 1, 1888, when he was appointed resident secretary of the North British and Mercantile of England, for western Pennsylvania with headquarters at Pittsburg, Pa. Has represented the North British as local agent and resident secretary since November 9, 1881.

KINGSBURY, FREDERICK H., executive superintendent of the United States Casualty Company, New York, was born of American parentage at Oxford, Warren county, N. J., June 28, 1864. He received a common school education, and began his business career as a salesman of mine and mill supplies. He was secretary of the Pennsylvania Casualty Company of Scranton, Pa., ten years, a position he resigned to accept his present one. He is also secretary of the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters.

KING, WILLIAM H., vice-president of the *Ætna Insurance Company* of Hartford, was born in that city July 4, 1840, and is the son of Seth King, who was connected with the company over forty-four years. Mr. King received his education in the public schools and the high school at Hartford, and after three months' service in the army during the war, and five years in the hardware business as a clerk, he entered the office of the *Ætna* in 1862. He was appointed second assistant secretary in 1888, first assistant secretary in 1892, and secretary in 1893. He was elected vice-president of the company in May, 1907.

KINGSLEY, DARWIN P., president of the *New York Life Insurance Company*, was born at Alburgh, Vt., May 5, 1857, of English and French ancestry. He was graduated in 1881 from the *University of Vermont* with the degree of A.B., and from the same institution received the degree of A.M. in 1884, and LL.D. in 1904. He was elected a trustee of the university in 1897. His experience with the outside world began with school teaching, but, removing to Colorado in 1881, he became a newspaper editor and took an active part in politics. He was a member of the *Republican National Convention* in 1884. For one term, 1887-8, Mr. Kingsley was auditor of state and superintendent of insurance of Colorado. At the expiration of his term of office he accepted an offer from the *New York Life* to join its forces in the east. He was connected with the company's Boston management 1889-91, and on the accession of Mr. McCall as president was called to the home office to take the important post of superintendent of agencies. In April, 1898, he was elected a trustee and third vice-president, and in 1903 vice-president, and was elected president in June, 1907. Mr. Kingsley is a director of the *Louisville and Nashville Railroad*, a trustee of the *University of Vermont*, and a member of the finance committee, and a director in the *Citizen's Central National Bank* of New York city.

KINNE, C. MASON, assistant manager of the *Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company Ltd.* for the Pacific coast, was born near Syracuse, N. Y., April 11, 1841, but has been a resident of California since early in 1859, with the exception of nearly three years' service in Virginia during the war. Previous to 1862 he was employed in San Francisco as an accountant, and after his return entered the *National Insurance Company* as city agent, May 1, 1866. When that company reinsured its business he was employed in the *Pacific Insurance Company* as city agent and adjuster until October, 1871, when the Chicago fire put it out of existence, its business being reinsured in the *Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company*, with which he has been ever since successively as city agent, special agent, adjuster, and assistant manager of the Pacific department. He has occupied the latter position since 1889. He has been a writer on insurance, and is the author of what is known as the *Kinne Rule* for apportioning losses on non-concurrent policies, which was adopted by the *Fire Under-*

writers' Association of the Pacific in 1885. [See Non-concurrent Policies.]

KLINE, HENRY OSCAR, special agent of the Aetna of Hartford for western Pennsylvania, is a native of Hartleton, Pa., where he was born March 6, 1849. He served with the 184th Pennsylvania in the Civil War. After teaching school from 1866 to 1870 he entered the insurance business, serving several companies as special and local agent, and, meanwhile, reading law. He was admitted to the bar, but preferred the occupation of fire underwriting, and was adjuster or special agent in turn for the Queen, Connecticut Fire, Fireman's Fund, and Aetna. He is now the special agent of the latter company with headquarters at Pittsburg. Mr. Kline was president of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department in 1892-3.

NOTT, WILLIAM V., state treasurer and insurance commissioner of Florida, was born in Terrell county, Georgia, November 24, 1863. He received a common school education, and was engaged for a time in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. He was auditor of state in 1903, being elected for the full term of four years in 1904, and again capital.

KNOX, JOHN B., secretary of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., was born in that city April 30, 1857. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen years entered the office of the Phoenix as a clerk. His whole business life from 1872 has been devoted to that company. By successive advancements he attained a special agency in 1882, and from that year until 1891 he had charge of the company's business in western New England. In 1891 he was appointed assistant secretary, and in 1907, secretary. Mr. Knox was chairman of the Hartford Board of Fire Underwriters several years.

KOHLER, FRANK K., was born at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y., March 29, 1860, of American parentage. He was educated in the public schools, and has spent all his business life in insurance. He was New York general agent of the ordinary department of the John Hancock Mutual Life from 1892 to 1903, and was president of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York, in 1901. He is a member of the Union League Club, New York, vice-president of the West Side Republican Club, N. Y., and was a member of the Republican County Committee for ten years. He is also treasurer of the Verde Chief Copper Company of Arizona, vice-president Cooperative Finance and Securities Company, Philadelphia, Pa. He was elected agency director of the Great Eastern Casualty Company in 1905, and went with the Empire State Surety Company as agency director in 1907, and in 1908, was appointed superintendent of agents of the Atlantic Casualty Company,

which he resigned in 1909 and accepted a position as manager of the industrial department of the Reading Mutual Life. He resigned the latter position in 1909 and in 1910 was appointed superintendent of agents of the Great Northern Life Insurance Company of Wausau, Wis., but later resigned and accepted a position as agency director of the Mid-Continent Life Insurance Company of Oklahoma.

KREMER, WILLIAM N., president of the German-American Insurance Company of New York, was born at Carlisle, Pa., in 1851, and is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College of Lancaster, Pa. He was identified with the German-American over ten years as general agent for the middle department, and was president of the Underwriters' Association of the middle department in 1892. He was appointed to the secretaryship of the company in May, 1896, and in June, 1898, was elected president. Mr. Kremer was chosen president of the Suburban Underwriters' Association of New York in November, 1898, and president of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange in March, 1903. He is also president of the German Alliance Insurance Company of New York.

KYLE, CHRISTOPHER, actuary, born in the town of Sligo, Ireland, July 11, 1832, and was educated at Queen's College, Galway. For many years after coming to this country he was a bank teller, first at St. Louis and afterwards at Memphis, Tenn. He was in the service of the Life Association of America, at St. Louis, from its foundation to its dissolution, and at the latter time was its actuary. He was the special agent in charge of life insurance statistics for the tenth United States census, 1880. Mr. Kyle is now in the office of the New York Life Insurance Company, and is a member of the Actuarial Society of America.

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LADUE, CHARLES A., Secretary Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of Binghamton, N. Y., was born at Cold Springs, N. Y., March 26, 1854. He received a common school education, and entered the railroad business, beginning as a telegrapher. He was general eastern traveling agent of the fast freight lines, and went with "Security" as assistant secretary in 1887. He was elected to his present position in 1908.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, La. Organized 1869; capital, \$150,000. John X. Wegmann, president; Joseph Schwartz, secretary.

LAFAYETTE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, La Fayette, Ind. Organized 1905. H. E. Glick, president; W. W. Lane, secretary.

LAKEY, CHARLES D., insurance journalist, was born December 28, 1831, at Palmyra, N. Y. He attended the district school, and had a term at the Palmyra Academy before leaving home at the age of sixteen. He became an expert carriage smith after two years' apprenticeship, and worked at his trade during vacations while studying at the Macedon Academy and at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y. In 1854 he joined the North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in 1863 he withdrew from the conference owing to ill health, and went into business. Mr. Lakey's first work in life insurance was in the Cleveland agency of the Connecticut Mutual, where in eleven months the premium income advanced from \$8,000 to \$48,000. He was a general agent for the Phoenix Mutual in Chicago, for the State of Illinois from 1865 to 1868, in which year he founded both the *Spectator* and the *American Builder*. In 1883 he associated himself with Mr. Samuel H. Davis in the publication of *Insurance*, which he has continued since Mr. Davis' death in 1903.

LAMAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Jackson, Miss. Organized 1906; capital stock, \$102,960. W. Q. Cole, president; J. B. Stirling, vice-president; C. W. Welty, secretary.

LAMB, ROLAND O., president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, was born at Beverly, Mass., December 20, 1850. He received his education in the public schools of Beverly, and began business life as a bookkeeper in a manufacturing house, where he remained five years. In January, 1872, he entered the service of the John Hancock as a bookkeeper. In March, 1889, he became chief clerk of the company; in May, 1894,

secretary (which position he resigned January 12, 1903), and in May, 1895, he was elected a director of the company and second vice-president. February, 1899, he was elected vice-president, and president, June 21, 1909.

LAMEY, H. T., manager of the western department of the British America and Western Assurance Companies of Toronto, with headquarters at Denver, Col., was born in northwestern Pennsylvania in 1856. His early vocation was journalism, which he left to enter the insurance business in 1882 as special agent for the Niagara Fire Insurance Company in Missouri and Kansas. In 1883 he went into the service of the British America, and in 1891 he was made manager of the western department at Denver. In 1893 the Western of Toronto was added. In 1906 the Imperial Fire Insurance Company was organized at Denver and he was selected as President of the Company, a position which he still holds. Besides being a frequent contributor to the Insurance Press and associations, he is the author of the "Memoirs of Nat H. Jones" a satirical biography of an insurance agent, and also of "Side Lights," dealing with the office problems of the business.

LANDIS, ABB, consulting actuary and counselor, Nashville, Tenn., is a native of Tennessee and was born on a farm in Bedford county, August 9, 1856. He received a common school and college education, graduating from University of Nashville in 1875, followed by a post graduate course in Vanderbilt University, and graduated from Cumberland University, school of law, in 1879. He practiced law in Florida and Tennessee from 1880 to 1888, and also engaged in newspaper work in the meantime as editor and publisher, and in the latter year gave up his general law practice and engaged in life insurance work, which for the last fifteen years has been devoted largely to fraternal insurance, and his services as consulting actuary and counselor have been sought by more than eighty fraternal societies in the United States and Canada in the work of re-adjusting their rates, and in litigation. He is also an extensive writer on insurance matters and the author of several books relating to fraternal and general life insurance.

LANE, WILLIAM B., vice-president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, was born in New Jersey April 10, 1839. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1861 and Bellevue Hospital in 1864. For several years he served as surgeon in the United States army, after which he practiced medicine until 1872. In that year he became connected with the Manhattan Life, and was for many years superintendent of agencies. In 1901 he was elected second vice-president, and vice-president in June, 1905. In 1910 resigned as vice-president on account of ill health. He is a trustee of Manhattan Savings Institution, and trustee Franklin Trust Co.

LANG, GEORGE D., assistant secretary and superintendent of agencies of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, has

spent his entire business life in the service of the Massachusetts Mutual Life, starting as office boy and rising to his present position. He was born in Chicopee, Mass., December 18, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of Springfield.

LARTER, ARTHUR ELY, vice-president American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., was born in Newark, of American parentage, November 6, 1871. He received a public school education, and began his business career in fire insurance. He was connected with the Continental Insurance Company of New York for fourteen years in the office and field as special agent and later as general agent until he entered the service of the American of Newark.

LAW, FRANK E., vice-president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, New York, is a resident of Montclair, N. J., and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 25, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., and East Orange, N. J., and graduated from the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., in 1892. He was employed by W. D. Forbes & Co., machinists and mechanical engineers, and became connected with the Fidelity and Casualty Company January 1, 1893. He was the originator of fly-wheel insurance, and has done important work in the development of actuarial methods adapted to liability insurance. He was and is chairman of the committee on rates and manual of the Liability Conference; chairman of committee on liability loss reserves; devised the method by which the conference deduces rates from statistics of liability insurance, and is the author of "A Method of Deducing Liability Rates," published in 1908, joint author with William Newell of "The Prevention of Industrial Accidents," published in 1909, and author of "Some Details of the Calculation of Liability Loss Reserves."

LAW, GEORGE W., member of the firm of Law Bros., western managers for the Royal Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., was born at Cincinnati, O., August 6, 1853. He was educated at the old Chickering Institute, and entered the insurance business soon after leaving school.

LAW, JOHN HUGH, one of the managers of the western department of the Royal Insurance Company at Chicago, Ill., was born at Savannah, Ga., August 17, 1836. He was educated at Heron College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the fall of 1852 entered the Cincinnati agency of the Royal Insurance Company as secretary to his father, Dr. John S. Law, then agent of the company at Cincinnati. In 1871 he was taken into partnership with his father, and became manager of that department upon the death of his father in 1877. On the consolidation of the central department at Cincinnati and the northwestern department at Chicago in 1895, he became manager of the western department with his brother, under the firm

name of Law Brothers. He was four times elected mayor of Loveland, Ohio, and also held other important state and local offices.

LAWRENCE, THOMAS F., secretary of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, was born in Hartford, February 5, 1877. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford, and was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1899. He began his insurance career with the Ætna Life Insurance Company soon after completing his college course, and entered the services of the Hartford Life in 1903. He was appointed assistant secretary of the company in the latter part of that year, and was elected secretary in September, 1907. He was elected vice-president also in 1911.

LAWSON, FREDERIC W., United States manager of the London Guarantee and Accident Company, with headquarters in Chicago, has spent his entire business career in insurance, and entered the business at the age of fifteen. He is a native of Nova Scotia, and was born of English parentage in Halifax, November 8, 1870. He was appointed to his present position in 1909.

LAW UNION AND ROCK INSURANCE COMPANY of London was founded A. D. 1825. A. F. Shaw, manager United States branch, Chicago, Ill.

LAY, ROBERT DWIGHT, secretary-treasurer and director of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, Chicago, was born in Chicago September 30, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and in the Michigan Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1894. He was elected to his present position in insurance in 1906, and is also vice-president and director of the North American Cold Storage Company, secretary and director of the National Life Building Company.

LAYTON, FRANK D., second assistant secretary of the National Fire insurance company, Hartford, was born at South Norwalk, Conn., of American parentage, December 11th, 1879. He was educated in the public and high schools, and began his business career in a local agency office in 1895. He was appointed an inspector for the New England Insurance Exchange in 1901; a year later becoming an inspector for the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, and in 1903 was appointed an inspector for the National Fire. He was successively special agent, and general agent of the National in New York and New England, and was elected to his present position at the home office in 1909.

LEE, FERGUS GERALD, vice-president of the Sun Insurance Company of New Orleans, was born in that city January 14, 1861. His education was acquired in private schools and Lord's Academy, New Orleans. His first vocation was that of clerk in a notion store, but at the age of twenty years he entered the office of the Sun Mutual and has been in its service ever since. He has filled or been connected with every department of the company except the

presidency, and was appointed secretary pro tem. in 1887 and elected secretary in 1894, and in January, 1906, elected second vice-president, and in January, 1908, elected vice-president. Mr. Lee is also general agent for Louisiana of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and a member of the insurance firm of Janvier and Lee, general agents for Louisiana and Mississippi of the Sun Insurance Office of London, and Palatine Insurance Company, Ltd., of London. He is president of the Union Homestead Association of New Orleans, and a director in other corporations.

LEE, JAMES MORGAN, actuary of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, was born at Mount Vernon, on Galveston Bay, Tex., February 2, 1844. He was educated at private schools and Everest's Military School at Hamden, Conn. Mr. Lee has been actuary of the Berkshire Life for the past thirty years. He is one of the charter members of the Actuarial Society of America.

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING INSURANCE IN 1910. In the preparation of the matter following, the publishers are indebted to the digest of insurance cases published by *Rough Notes*, Indianapolis.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

RULE OF CONSTRUCTION. That construction will be given an insurance policy as will best correspond with the intention of the parties, as ascertained from the written contract, read in the light of the situation and general purpose of the parties. The inconvenience, hardship or absurdity of one construction or its contradiction of the general purpose of the contract, is weighty evidence that such meaning was not intended, when the language is open to a construction which is neither absurd nor frivolous, and is in agreement with the general purpose of the parties.

Paragraph 5 of the policy provided "If such injuries alone result within ninety days in loss by removal of the left hand at or above the wrist, or either foot at or above the ankle, the insured shall be paid one-fifth the principal sum insured in lieu of weekly indemnity as herein provided, and this policy shall thereupon cease and be surrendered to the company." Paragraph 7 provided: "If such injuries result in total disability; an indemnity of \$25 per week is provided for 200 weeks, if total disability exists during that period." Paragraph 21 provided: "In no event will claim for weekly indemnity be valid if a valid claim for any of the amounts herein provided for specified injuries can be based upon the same accident and resulting injuries." The insured received injuries which totally disabled him for 200 weeks. Within 90 days after the accident, his left arm had to be and was amputated. The company claims that it is only liable for one-fifth of the principal sum as provided in paragraph 5. *Held*, That construing the contract in the light of the general purpose for which it was made, the satisfaction

of the loss, the company was liable for the full period of his disability.

The policy provided "If such injuries shall necessitate a surgical operation within ninety days from the date thereof, the insured shall be paid, in addition to the indemnity herein provided, the sum indicated for such operation in the schedule hereinafter contained, provided always that not more than one amount shall be payable for one or more operations performed as the result of one accident." The defendants contend that under this paragraph they agreed to pay only one of the sums named in the schedule for the different operations; or, in other words, for only one if several of the different operations enumerated should be necessary as the result of one accident. *Held*, That the company's liability was not limited to the payment of one operation where several were necessitated by the same accident. Refusal of the company to pay the loss on certain grounds waives any defects in the proof of loss. The policy provided that no legal proceedings shall be brought unless commenced within a year. The writ was made and dated within the year, but was not delivered to the sheriff, and served by him, until after the year had expired. *Held*, That the suit was commenced when the writ was filed out.—*Anderson v. Aetna Life Ins. Co. (N. H. S. C.)*: 74 Atlantic Reporter 1051.

VOLUNTARY EXPOSURE. "Voluntary exposure to unnecessary danger or obvious risks, within the meaning of an accident policy, is a conscious or intentional exposure to a known risk, and not a mere inadvertent or accidental one. Insured was a railroad employe, but at the time of his injury was riding as a passenger. As the train was approaching the station and while going at a slow rate of speed, insured went to the vestibule and raised the trap door with the apparent intention of getting off. His feet slipped and he was thrown under the wheels of the train and killed. *Held*, Whether or not to such a person there was danger at all in getting off the train at that place and while the train was moving at that speed was a proper question for the jury.

The act of an experienced railroad employe, riding as a passenger, in alighting from a slowly moving train would not, as a matter of law, constitute a voluntary exposure to danger. In order for this to be, the danger must have been one so logically attending the act that he must have been conscious of it. The court refused the following instruction offered by the company: "If you believe from the evidence that the deceased * * * raised a trap door or platform, and opened the vestibule door and started down the steps of the car for the purpose of alighting therefrom, and you further believe that while so doing he fell and was killed thereby, and you further believe that such act on his part was unnecessary exposure to danger, or that the risk of injury was obvious, then your verdict should be for the defendant." *Held*, That the instruction was properly refused as ignoring the essential feature that insured consciously or voluntarily exposed himself to the particular

danger which overtook him.—*Continental Casualty Co. v. Tees* (Tex. C. C. A.): 125 Southwestern Reporter 353.

AUTHORITY OF AGENT. An agent for an accident insurance corporation, who has authority to solicit insurance, take application, and to countersign and issue policies therefor, binds the company by any waiver of any representation in the application which is within the ordinary scope of insurance business, and not known by the assured to be outside of the authority granted to the agent. When an applicant for insurance tells such an agent facts which are contradictory to statements contained in the application, which application the agent procured the applicant to sign, knowing that he had not read the same, and that his attention had not been called to such statements, the agent may and will be presumed to have waived the statements in the printed application on behalf of the company, and the company will be presumed to have known all the facts communicated to such agent during the transaction and relating thereto. And this notwithstanding the application contains a restriction upon the authority of the agent to make such waiver, the applicant being ignorant of such restriction, at least until after the policy is issued and securities taken for the payment of the premium.—*Despain v. Pacific Mut. Life Ins. Co.*, of Cal. (Kan. S. C.): 106 Pacific Reporter 1027.

PROOF OF DEATH. While affirmative written proof of the death of the insured was required by the terms of the policy to be furnished "on and in conformity with blanks supplied by the company," the court did not err in admitting written proof of death offered by the plaintiff, though not on forms supplied by the company, it appearing that the forms supplied by the company contained affirmative statements which the plaintiff could not make, and which, if made, would have been mere conclusions from the facts and circumstances actually stated, that the written proof of death offered in evidence was in substance a compliance with the requirement, and the forms furnished did not contain space sufficient to allow the written answers to questions propounded. Where a brief delay in supplying proofs of the death of the insured in a policy of accident insurance is attributable, not to the laches of the beneficiary, but to a failure of the insurance company to furnish with reasonable promptness the blank upon which the proof was made out, the beneficiary will not be held to a strict and literal compliance with the policy stipulation relative to the time within which final proofs of death should be submitted.

Insured's death was caused by a pistol shot. There was no eyewitness to the tragedy. The deceased was alone in a room at the time the shot was fired which caused his death. He was seen a few minutes prior to the firing of the shot, handling a loaded pistol. The room was one in which, according to the testimony introduced by the plaintiff, the weapon was customarily kept and whether or not it was discharged accidentally while the deceased was endeavoring to replace it upon a nail where it sometimes hung, or was voluntarily

fired by the deceased, no one could say positively. *Held*, That whether insured's death was the result of accident or suicidal intent was for the jury, and that their finding that it was the result of an accident was sustained by the evidence.—Metropolitan Casualty Ins. Co. v. McAuley (Ga. S. C.): 67 Southeastern Reporter 393.

NOTICE. Where a person is accidentally injured so as to render him unconscious and thereafter cloud his mind so that he cannot, within the time limited in an accident insurance policy, intelligently give notice of such accident, he will be excused from giving the notice while so disabled. If, while the policyholder is incapacitated, a third person gives the company notice at its office of the accident, and it acts thereon, it will be held to have received notice of the accident. Where an insurance contract is susceptible of two constructions, one of which will work a forfeiture and the other will not, that construction should be adopted which will prevent the forfeiture. Hilmer v. Western Travelers' Acc. Assn. (Neb. S. C.): 125 Northwestern Reporter 535.

LIMITATION OF ACTION. The stipulation in policies of insurance, limiting the time in which actions to recover the loss covered by the policies can be begun, is uniformly sustained by the American courts.

The policy provided that suit could not be instituted within ninety days after proofs of loss, nor at all unless commenced within one year after the accident. The statute, N. C. Rev. St. 1905, Sec. 4809, provides that no insurance company shall limit the time in which suit shall be brought to less than one year. *Held*, That the stipulation contained in the policy sued upon does not contravene the provisions of Section 4809, Revisal 1905, for the fair and equitable construction of the stipulation is to give the plaintiff twelve months or one year after his right of action accrued in which to bring his action.

Under a policy stipulating that an action must be brought within a year after the right of action accrued, infancy does not stop limitations, since, by suing on the contract, the infant affirms it, and therefore is bound by its terms. Heilig v. Aetna Life Ins. Co. (N. C. S. C.): 67 Southeastern Reporter 927.

PROOF OF DEATH. Under a policy insuring against death caused by external, violent and accidental means, the statement in the proof of loss that death was caused by poisoning introduced by a needle, sufficiently shows the cause of death and that it was within the policy. The policy insured against death from accidental injuries occurring within twenty-six weeks of such accident. It further provided that no recovery could be had if proof of death were not made within fifteen days after the accident. Insured died about twenty days after the accident, and proofs of death were made two days later. *Held*, That, strictly speaking, there can be no such thing as an "accident causing death," so long as the injured person lives, and in the nature of things "notice of the accident causing the death" is not possible until death has supervened, and, upon this construction,

the provision as to proof of death was satisfied by notice furnished two days after insured's death.

After receipt of notice of the accident, the society sent a physician to make an examination. Subsequently the society's secretary based a refusal to pay upon the report of the physician that insured's death was from poison, an excepted risk. *Held*, That in view of these facts, the objection to the sufficiency of the notice is not sustained. Insured in an accident policy insuring against death through external, violent and accidental means, sustained a physical injury while embalming a dead body. The injury consisted of a puncture of the palm of the hand with the point of an embalming needle, which induced blood poisoning, causing death three weeks later. The proof of death proved the external wound on the hand of insured, and that blood poisoning therefrom caused his death. It also showed a combination of circumstances indicating that the wound had been received in embalming a dead body. It was shown by a witness acquainted with the instrument that the shape and appearance of the wound were such as could have been produced by the point of an embalming needle. *Held*, That the proof sufficiently showed an accidental injury and the accidental nature of the death of insured. The policy excepted injuries arising from "contact with poisonous substances." Insured punctured his hand with an embalming needle, from which blood poison developed. *Held*, That this was not within the exception. Where the language of any of the provisions of a contract of insurance is fairly open to different constructions, the one most favorable to insured will be accepted.—*Simpkins v. Hawkeye Commercial Men's Assn.* (Iowa S. C.): 126 Northwestern Reporter 192.

ACTS OF AGENT. Sec. 93, c. 49, of the Rev. St. of Maine, provides that duly appointed insurance agents "shall be regarded as in the place of the company in all respects in regard to any insurance effected by them." After insured's death, the agent through whom the insurance had been effected, acknowledged receipt of proofs of loss submitted under the policy. *Held*, That under the statute the company was bound notwithstanding the agent was forbidden to make any agreements after insured's death.

The company's agent had had charge of all of insured's business for several years. He had been explicitly instructed "never to let a policy expire unless he was told to." Under the arrangements between the agent and the insured, the insured paid the premiums when the bills were presented therefor. The agent had possession of all of insured's policies and kept them in a separate apartment of his desk. *Held*, That where the agent had attached a renewal receipt to the policy and had charged the renewal premium to the insured and had credited the company with the amount, there had been a valid renewal.—*Washburn v. United States Casualty Co.* (Me. S. J. C.): 76 Atlantic Reporter 902

STATUTES. Rev. St. Me. c. 49, Sec. 93, provides among other things that the agents of all domestic companies shall be regarded as

in the place of the company in all respects regarding any insurance effected by them. The company is bound by their knowledge of the risk and of all matters connected therewith. Omissions and mis-descriptions known to an agent shall be regarded as known to the company, and waived by it as if noted in the policy. *Held*, That the statute applied to life as well as fire insurance companies.

The company which was domiciled out of the state transacted its business within the state through a domestic corporation, which it authorized to issue policies. An applicant, with no knowledge of the company, applied to an agent for insurance and a policy was issued on the same day by the domestic corporation through whom the company transacted its business. The applicant, who was deformed and whose vision was impaired warranted himself to have been in sound health. The agent, who took the application, knew of his physical defects. *Held*, That under Me. Rev. St. c. 49, Sec. 92 providing that the knowledge of the agent was chargeable to the company, the company was chargeable with knowledge of the physical defects of insured, and that it waived so much of the warranty in the application as related to them. The company which was domiciled out of the state transacted its business within the state through a domestic corporation, which it authorized to issue policies. The domestic corporation issued a policy through a third person as agent. The applicant left the selection of the company to the agent. He accepted without question the policy issued and paid the premiums. A warranty as to his soundness of health was false and was so known to the agent. *Held*, That though the company had no actual notice of the falsity of the warranty, it was liable on the policy, since it was the moving cause authorizing the transaction, of which insured became an innocent victim.

The policy stipulated that if the insured were injured while at work in any occupation classed as more hazardous than that stated in the schedule, the liability of the company would be only for such proportion of the indemnity as the premium paid would purchase at the rate fixed by the company for the hazard. *Held*, That the policy did not contemplate the inhibition of acts, the performance of which would be necessarily implied from the vocation named in the policy. It was rather intended to apply to a regular occupation or business, engaged in by the assured, in a class other than that named in the policy, and where insured's occupation is stated as a member of firm or employed as manager of a beef company, and where his duties are described as "office duties and traveling only," the company is liable for injuries received by insured while in the refrigerator of his employer's plant directing the transfer of carcasses from one truck to another, and illustrating to the workmen how to do the work.—*Thorne v. Casualty Co. of America*. (Me. S. J. C.): 76 Atlantic Reporter 1106.

RENEWAL. An agent of the company sent a letter to insured enclosing a receipt for the renewal premium. Insured made no reply to this letter until sixteen days after its receipt and two weeks after

the expiration of the previous insurance. He then returned the receipt for cancellation, stating that owing to present conditions he must discontinue the policy. *Held*, That it could not be said that he had accepted the proposition to renew simply because he did not expressly decline it within two weeks. An application for insurance will not, even though accompanied by a premium, be treated as accepted, although the company should delay to act upon the matter for months. However, such delay will hold the company, where the party making the application has been misled into believing that the insurance would be accepted, and relying thereon, has refrained from obtaining other insurance. An agent of the company sent a letter to insured enclosing a receipt for the renewal premium. Insured made no reply to this letter until sixteen days after its receipt and two weeks after the expiration of the previous insurance. He then returned the receipt for cancellation, stating that owing to present conditions he must discontinue the policy. Upon receipt of this letter, the agent wrote to insured urging him to continue the policy and offering to allow him time within which to pay the premium. This letter having been directed did not reach insured, he having met death by accident before its arrival. Both the agent and the policyholder believed that the policy was in force during the time between the proposition to renew and its refusal, and insured believed that he would have to pay the premium unless released by the company. *Held*, That the fact that the agents entertained the mistaken view of law that the policy was in force, pending the offer until they received insured's letter and that insured entertained the same mistaken view, and supposed that he would be held on the premium unless released by the company, did not change the rule of law that there can be no contract without mutual assent. *Richmond v. Travelers' Ins. Co. (Tenn. S. C.)*: 130 Southwestern Reporter 790.

ASSESSMENT INSURANCE

STATUTE—CONSTRUCTION. *Cobbey's Ann. St. Neb. 1909, Sec. 6635*, provides that fraternal benefit societies must adopt a "representative form of government." The executive castle was the name of the governing body of the defendant. Any beneficiary member of the order is eligible to membership in the executive castle, but only officers thereof, or duly accredited delegates who had participated in at least one meeting of the castle four years prior thereto, were eligible to hold any elective or appointive office therein. None other than executive committeemen who had served as members thereof were eligible to serve as most illustrious protector, chief secretary or chief treasurer. *Held*, That the government was not representative within the meaning of the statute. Such a government does not necessarily mean democratic control in the sense that all of the members shall at a precise time individually express their will in selecting the officers and agents essential for the management of the affairs of the order, but it does imply supreme and ultimate sovereignty in the individuals constituting the units of the society.

The society contends that the enactment of Sec. 6635, Cobby's Ann. St. Neb. 1909, requiring all fraternal benefit societies to adopt representative form of government, of its own force, eliminated from its by-laws all provisions thereof repugnant to the law, and that by-laws enacted by its governing body in existence at the time of the enactment of the statute were valid. *Held*, That the enactment of the statute did not, by its own force, translate defendant from a corporation controlled by its officers into one subject to the will of its members as expressed through the voice of their duly accredited representatives. With the appearance of that law it became necessary for defendant, by appropriate action, to so modify its by-laws as to conform to the terms of the new statute.—*Briggs v. Royal Highlanders* (Neb. S. C.): 124 Northwestern Reporter (March 14, 1910) 911.

WAIVER. The contract provided that non-payment of assessments on or before the last day of each month after due would render the certificate null and void. Insured paid 17 assessments, 12 of which were accepted by the association after the due date. The plaintiff contends that this constituted a custom on the part of the association which misled insured into believing that strict performance of this requirement was unnecessary. *Held*, That this liberality on the part of the association should not be given the effect of waiving in advance subsequent delinquencies, thereby, in effect, abrogating the provisions of the contract and practically making a new one. The contract provided that non-payment of assessments on or before the last day of each month after due would render the certificate null and void. After insured had been in arrears for 40 days a printed postcard notice was sent to him by the association reading: "Pay your dues on or before the 15th or you will stand suspended." *Held*, That this notice was not a waiver of his suspension under the provision of the contract. In order to constitute an estoppel it must have been instrumental in causing the suspension, which in this case it obviously did not.

The by-laws provided for reinstatement upon payment of delinquent dues and assessments, during good health. The delinquent dues and assessments were paid to the local secretary of the association by insured's sister at a time when insured was dangerously ill and about an hour previous to his death. *Held*, That insured had no right to reinstatement while in this condition, and where, as here, the local secretary accepted the payments while ignorant of insured's condition, his act was not a waiver.—*Koehler v. Modern Brotherhood of America* (Mich. S. C.). 125 Northwestern Reporter 49.

INCREASE OF ASSESSMENTS. The complaint alleged the issuance of the certificate at a fixed assessment of \$1.02 per month; that subsequently the society notified insured that the assessments after October 1, 1908, would be \$2.67 per month; that insured notified the company that he would not pay the increased assessment; that he regarded the increase as an abandonment of the contract, and that he elected to rescind the contract and would sue for damages. *Held*,

That the complaint as a whole stated a cause of action, and was not objectionable as alleging a rescission by the insured following the alleged breach. Where an insurance company breaches its contract with the insured by increasing assessments contrary to the terms of the contract, and by refusing to accept the assessments originally agreed upon, the insured may sue for damages resulting therefrom. The assignee of all of the rights and claims of insured arising out of a breach of the contract by the company, is the only party in interest in an action to recover damages on account of such breach.—*Jones v. Supreme Court of Independent Order of Foresters* (Wis. S. C.): 124 Northwestern Reporter 1027.

ESTOPPEL. Sec. 731 of the S. D. Civ. Code, estops a life insurance company from setting up in defense to an action on a policy that the insured was not in good health at the time of the "issuing" of the policy, where the company's medical examiner has passed the applicant as a good risk. The company, seeking to avoid the effect of the statute, claims that it only applies to the condition of the health of the applicant at the time the policy was issued, and not at the time of its delivery. *Held*, That the word "issuing" as used included the idea of delivery, and the company was estopped to set up ill health of the insured at that time as a defense. Sec. 731 of the S. D. Civ. Code estops a life insurance company from setting up, in defense to an action on a policy, that insured was not in good health at the time it was issued, where its medical examiner has passed the risk as good, except in case of fraud. The allegations of the company's answer set up fraud. There was no allegation that insured knew, at the time the policy was delivered to her, that her health was bad. *Held*, An insufficient allegation of fraud.—*Cunningham v. Royal Neighbors of America* (S. D. S. C.): 124 Northwestern Reporter 434.

NAME—INFRINGEMENT. The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, of Georgia, incorporated under the laws of Georgia, with a supreme lodge incorporated in the District of Columbia for benevolent purposes, seeks to enjoin the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, jurisdiction of Georgia, incorporated under the laws of Georgia for the same purposes, from using the name Knights of Pythias. *Held*, That the mere addition to the distinctive name of the defendants' association of the words, "of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, jurisdiction of Georgia," cannot be declared as matter of law to constitute such a difference as to make the name so altered free from the complaint of being an infringement, or to render the finding of the jury that there was a fraudulent infringement contrary to law.

An association which has acquired a proprietary right in a name may apply to a court having equitable jurisdiction to enjoin others from fraudulently appropriating such name and obtaining a charter under it for a similar organization. A trade-name may be such as indicates the purpose of the association or may be arbitrary or

fanciful, such fanciful or arbitrary words or phrases, as applied to an association organized for legitimate purposes, constituting a valid trade-name, and such words or phrases are deemed "arbitrary" or "fanciful" when they do not by their usual and ordinary meaning denote the purposes of the association, but come to indicate their purpose by application and association.—*Creswill v. Grand Lodge K. P. of Ga.* (Ga. S. C.): 67 Southeastern Reporter (March 26, 1910) 188.

BY-LAWS. A provision in the by-laws of a fraternal society requiring the beneficiary of a member to exhaust his remedy within the order before resorting to the courts, is not against public policy, as no contract is to be regarded as unlawful unless some statutory provision or principle of the common law inhibiting same is violated. A provision in the by-laws of a fraternal insurance society for the submission of all claims on benefit certificates to successive tribunals before a resort is had to the courts, is not against public policy. The provision in the by-laws of a fraternal insurance society, that no suit shall be prosecuted on a benefit certificate unless the same is begun within one year after the rejection of the claim by the society, is not against public policy.

Where the by-laws of a fraternal benefit society provide that no action shall be maintained on the benefit certificate until the beneficiary has exhausted his remedies within the society, and that no action shall be brought after one year from the date of the rejection of a claim on a benefit certificate by the final tribunal of the society a beneficiary cannot avoid the limitation by pleading that the claim had not been rejected by the final tribunal of the society at the time the action was begun.—*Timmerhoff v. Supreme Tent of the Knights of Maccabees of the World* (Ill. A. C.): 40 National Corporation Reporter 337.

APPLICATION. The answers to questions in the application, as orally given by insured to the agent, were literally true. The answers as written down by the agent, were not true. A policy was issued, and accepted by insured, and upon insured's death payment was refused because of the falsity of the answers as written down in the application. *Held*, That in accepting the answers as written by the agent, insured accepted the construction put upon them by the agent, and a by-law providing that no agent can waive provisions of the contract does not apply. Where an action on a policy was defended on the ground that misstatements were made in the application, it was proper to admit evidence of what took place when the application was made.—*Schwartz et al. v. Royal Neighbors of America* (Cal. C. A.): 108 Pacific Reporter 51.

INSOLVENCY. "When a corporation's assets are insufficient for the payment of its debts, and it has ceased to do business, or has taken or is in the act of taking a step which will practically incapacitate it for conducting the corporate enterprise with reasonable prospect of success, or its embarrassments are such that early suspen-

sion and failure must ensue, then such corporation must be pronounced insolvent." It is not enough that its assets are insufficient to meet all of its liabilities, if it still be prosecuting its line of business, with the prospect and expectation of continuing to do so.

At the time proceedings were instituted for winding up the affairs of the society, it had 279 members. It had paid all of its obligations as they became due and was still prosecuting its line of business. It had power to levy extra assessments whenever there were insufficient funds on hand to meet the claims of its beneficiaries. It had assets of \$3,500 and unmatured liabilities greatly in excess of that amount. *Held*, That the society was not insolvent. Provisions of the defendant's contracts authorizing the levy of extra assessments for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient benefit fund to meet its matured obligations is an important factor in determining the question of its solvency. Such provisions are sanctioned by Texas Laws 1909, c. 35, regulating fraternal benefit associations.—*State v. Trinity Life & Annuity Co. (Texas C. C. A.)*: 127 Southwestern Reporter 1174.

CHARTER—BY-LAWS. Age limitations as fixed by the by-laws of a benefit society may be waived by it, but those imposed by the society's charter cannot be waived. Accepting a member with knowledge that she is beyond the age limit fixed by the by-laws, and, with such knowledge, inducing the member to pay assessments, operates to waive such by-laws. The principal upon which waiver is established is similar to that of estoppel, although waiver may be established by circumstances which do not present the strong equities which would be required to create an estoppel. The relation of a subordinate lodge to the supreme lodge is that of agency, and they have power to bind the supreme lodge and to waive forfeitures.—*Beggs v. Supreme Council Catholic Knights & Ladies of America*: 146 Illinois Appellate 168.

MUTUAL BENEFIT COMPANY—LIABILITY OF MEMBERS. The certificate of membership contained no express promise to pay assessments. *Held*, That a promise to pay may be implied, but the member should be compelled to perform the implied promise where, at the time of the assessment, the company was insolvent. The contract of the certificate-holder is with the company, and in consideration of actual bona fide continuing insurance. If the company is insolvent when an assessment is levied this consideration fails, and it would seem to be unfair to require a member to pay for something he is not getting. The certificate provided: "No personal liability is incurred by becoming a member of this association. The contract is a bi-monthly term insurance, renewable at the option of the member before expiration, upon payment of mortuary premiums and dues at the times and in the manner herein provided." And upon the back of the certificate is printed: "This policy expressly provides that no personal liability shall be incurred by becoming a member of this association. Payments are at the option of the member to continue only so long as the member may desire to keep

his policy in force." And the application contained the following: "Conditions upon which this application is made are that no personal liability of the applicant shall be incurred by becoming a member of the association. Payments by the member are voluntary, at the option of the member to continue them so long as the member may desire to keep the said certificate or policy in force." Upon the insolvency of the company, the receiver instituted actions against these certificate-holders to recover assessments. *Held*, That no personal liability was incurred by taking out the certificates, and the receiver could not recover assessments from them.

The receiver of an insolvent mutual company contends that, because Sec. 210, Ch. 690, N. Y. Laws 1892, requires every life or casualty insurance company doing business on the assessment plan to specify in its certificates the amount to be paid, and because Sec. 207 authorizes the superintendent of insurance to apply to the Supreme Court for an order to show cause why such an association should not be restrained from doing business if the matured claims exceed its assets and assessments made or in process of collection, certificate-holders are required by law to pay assessments upon the company's insolvency. *Held*, That these provisions do not affect the contract made between the certificate-holder and the association, but are merely intended to provide a method of determining when proceedings may be instituted to wind up such associations.—*Russell et al v. O'Donoghue* (U. S. C. C., N. Y.): 178 Federal Reporter 106.

ACTION ON POLICY. In order to maintain an action to recover the indemnity provided for by a benefit certificate issued by a fraternal beneficiary association, the petition must allege that the plaintiffs are within the class of persons who could be named by the member and accepted by the association as beneficiaries under the statutes governing the association and its by-laws at the time the certificate was issued. If recovery is sought by persons other than the beneficiary named in the certificate, they must allege facts sufficient to show a change of beneficiaries proposed by the member and assented to by the association. An allegation of notice by the member to an officer of a local subordinate lodge of his desire to change his beneficiary to certain of his wife's relatives, not named in such notice, and to which no reply was made, is not sufficient to authorize such proposed, but unnamed, persons to maintain the action, unless it be alleged that such officer had power to effect the desired change or bind the defendant association in relation thereto.

The complaint shows that insured's daughter was named as beneficiary after the death of his wife; that the daughter died; that after her death the insured wrote to the society, saying: "I don't want to have my certificate changed, but have made a will in favor of my wife's relatives, but I don't want to name them, as if one dies, the others get it according to my will. Please let me know if this is all right." The will was also set out; in effect, it provided that all of his things should go to the plaintiffs. *Held*, That the facts pleaded in the complaint are insufficient to show that the insured

actually named the plaintiffs as beneficiaries. Where recovery is sought by those not within the class of persons who could be named as beneficiaries, and their right to recover is claimed by reason of the provisions of a certificate other than the one on which the action is predicated, it is incumbent upon the plaintiffs to plead facts which would authorize their designation as beneficiaries under the terms of the former certificate and the laws by which the association was governed at the time it was issued.—*Leumann et al. v. Grand Lodge A. U. O. W. of Nebraska* (Neb. S. C.): 124 Northwestern Reporter 475.

SUICIDE. The society's defense was suicide. The court instructed the jury that owing to the instinctive love of life, the presumption is against suicide, and the burden is therefore upon the party asserting death in such manner to establish the fact. *Held*, That this instruction is manifestly erroneous. The court in effect declares that a presumption of law against suicide exists under all circumstances, and therefore the burden of proving self-destruction is cast upon the party relying on that fact, thus confusing matters of pleading and proof. The defense founded upon suicide was affirmative in character, and must be specially pleaded, and hence under the general rules of practice the company assumed the burden of the issue, without reference to any presumption of law on the question. There is no legal presumption available to either party in an action on a policy where the defense is suicide. However, since death by suicide is unnatural, it is not inaccurate to say negatively that the law will not presume an unexplained death to have been suicidal. The court charged the jury that the evidence of suicide "must be of such character as to exclude with reasonable certainty every other hypothesis than that of suicide." *Held*, That the instruction was erroneous. When the question of suicide is put in issue, it devolves upon the party affirming such fact to establish the same; and this issue may be proved like any other fact in a civil action by a preponderance of the evidence given touching that question. If such evidence is equally balanced, the party having the burden must fail, not because of a presumption of law against suicide, but because he has not sustained his affirmative defense.—*Modern Woodmen of America v. Craig* (Ind. S. C.): 92 Northeastern Reporter 113.

FIRE INSURANCE.

RULE OF CONSTRUCTION. If a policy of insurance is susceptible of two constructions, that one is to be adopted which is more favorable to the assured. The return of the unearned premium is essential to a cancellation by the company, where the policy, among other things, provides, "When this policy is canceled by this company by giving notice, it shall retain only the pro rata premium." When a local agent for an insurance company, under instructions thereto, gives the assured notice of the cancellation of the policy, without tendering, or offering to tender, the unearned premium, and neither being authorized to make such tender nor seeking a waiver thereof,

or being authorized thereto, the fact that the assured does not protest against such cancellation does neither amount to a waiver of tender nor consent to such cancellation.

The local agent being in possession of the policy as bailee for the assured, his marking the same "Canceled" and returning same to the company, without the consent or knowledge of the assured, does neither constitute a waiver or estoppel nor a consent or acquiescence.—Taylor v. Insurance Co. of North America (Okla. S. C.): 105 Pacific Reporter 354.

ACTION ON POLICY. In an action on a fire insurance policy the plaintiff alleged that "said goods so insured were destroyed, injured and damaged on account of said fire and water, and in consequence thereof, which did not happen from any of the causes excepted in said policy." The company argues that because of the positive allegation that the loss was not within the exceptions named in the policy, the burden of proving the fact was on the plaintiff. *Held*, That where the burden of proving a fact is on one party, the form of the pleading can not shift it to the other. In an action on a fire insurance policy, the plaintiff should allege and prove the issuance of the policy, the payment of the premiums, the loss, the giving of notice, the making of proof of loss, and the general compliance with the conditions of the policy, and if the answer sets up special and affirmative matters of defense under the terms of the policy, it is error to instruct that the plaintiff must prove compliance with all of the terms and conditions of the policy.

The policy excepted loss caused by explosion, except where fire ensues, and then only for the damage done by the fire. The question was raised as to whether or not the explosion was preceded by a fire which caused it, and the company argues that after the fact of the explosion had been established, the burden was on the plaintiff to show that a fire preceded the explosion which caused it. *Held*, That where the insured had shown the execution of the contract and the loss, the burden is on the company to show the loss to be within the exception.

The policy excepted loss caused by explosion except where fire ensues, and then only for the damage done by the fire. The evidence tended to show that the explosion was caused by the act of a boy lighting a match in the basement of the building, where natural gas had escaped from the pipes. *Held*, That a loss occurring solely from an explosion, not from a preceding fire, is covered by the exceptions in this policy, and an explosion which occurred from the contact of escaping natural gas with a lighted match, under the facts stated, would also come plainly within the exceptions of the policy. The authorities hold that the ignition of the explosive substance must be caused by an actual combustion involuntarily or illegally started, and sometimes called a negligent or unlawful fire, and not a harmless combustion such as a lighted match, burning gas jets or a lighted cigar, which are called innocent fires.

The policy excepted loss caused by explosion except where fire ensues, and then only for the damage done by the fire. The question

raised is whether or not the fire preceded the explosion. The evidence, which was all circumstantial, was to the effect that there could have been no combustion unless the gas had come in contact with a flame. It also showed that upon examination after the explosion some of the woodwork in the basement was charred and a lead pipe had been melted. Immediately after the explosion a boy was found in the basement, badly burned and in a semi-conscious condition; he made a statement that he struck a match. *Held*, That the evidence supported a judgment for the insured.—*Stephens v. Fire Assn. of Philadelphia* (Springfield [Mo.] C. A.): 123 Southwestern Reporter 63.

ARBITRATION. Mass. Rev. Laws, c. 118, sec. 60, provides that where the referees appointed by the insured and company respectively, fail to agree upon the selection of an umpire within ten days of their appointment, either of said referees may make written application to the insurance commissioner to appoint said umpire. *Held*, That the provision does not terminate the right of the referees to select a third, where the same had not been done within ten days. The policy makes arbitration a condition precedent to the right to sue, and provides that the company and insured shall each choose a referee and these two a third. Upon disagreement as to the amount of loss, the plaintiff and company selected referees. These two failed to select a third within ten days, and plaintiff notified one of the referees that he wished the third appointed by the insurance commissioner, as provided in Mass. Rev. Laws, c. 118, sec. 60. No written application was made by plaintiff to the commissioner as is required by the statute. About twenty days after the appointment of the two, they selected the third referee. *Held*, That the selection of the third referee, after the ten days, was legal.

The policy makes arbitration a condition precedent to the right to sue and provides that the company and the insured shall each select a referee, and these two a third. Upon disagreement as to the amount of loss, the plaintiff and company each selected referees, but these two did not select a third within ten days, and the plaintiff notified one of the referees that he wished the third appointed by the insurance commissioner. About twenty days after their appointment, the two referees agreed upon and selected one Smith as the third referee. The plaintiff declined to abide by the selection, because it was not made within ten days of the appointment of the two original referees. He did not make application to the insurance commissioner, but submitted three more names to the defendant for a choice of one of them, and asked for the appointment of new referees. The company replied, declining to waive its right to have the loss determined by the referees already chosen, and insisting on the validity of such submission, chose one of the three names submitted and submitted three names to the insured, who selected one and submitted reference agreements to the company's attorney, who replied that his client was unwilling to sign them. Insured's attorney then wrote the company's attorney, referring to their last letter as a refusal to refer under the statute, and requesting a return

of the agreements sent, and to this the company's attorney replied that his letter was not a refusal, and inclosed the agreements, whereupon the insured immediately brought suit. *Held*, That the reference as a condition precedent to bringing suit was not waived by the company.—*Paris v. Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.* (Mass. S. J. C.): 90 *Northeastern Reporter* 420.

WARRANTIES. Representations in or a part of the policy are construed to be warranties when it appears that they have had in themselves, or in the view of the parties, a tendency to induce the company to enter into the contract on terms more favorable to the insured than without them. The policy stipulated: "Warranted by the insured that due diligence be used that the automatic sprinkler system shall at all times be maintained in good working order." A reduction of 50 per cent. was made in the premium because of the agreement to maintain such a system. *Held*, That the stipulation was a warranty and not a representation.

The policy stipulated: Warranted by the insured that due diligence be used that the automatic sprinkler system shall at all times be maintained in good working order." The building was equipped with such a system. The mill had been run, however, for three weeks with the system disconnected where it could have been connected in a few hours. *Held*, That there had been a breach of warranty avoiding the policy.

The policy required the insured to maintain a sprinkler system in good working order. This provision was made a warranty. The evidence shows that the sprinkler system had remained disconnected for three weeks before the fire, where it would only have taken a few hours to connect it. Evidence was introduced tending to show that the connection was made the day before the fire, and that at the time of the fire it was in good working order. *Held*, That the act of the insured in allowing the system to remain disconnected for three weeks was a breach of warranty which forfeited the policy; the fact of the connection the day before the fire did not avoid the forfeiture.—*Port Blakely Mill Co. et al. v. Springfield F. & M. Ins. Co.* (Wash. S. C.): 106 *Pacific Reporter* 194.

LIABILITY TO PROPERTY OWNER. A water company contracted with a city to put in certain hydrants and to maintain a certain pressure. The water company did not comply with its contract. Loss occurred which could have been prevented if the contract had been complied with. The insurance company paid the loss and took a subrogation receipt from insured and now sues the water company to recover the amount of the loss. *Held*, That the water company was not liable for breach of contract with the insured, on the theory that the city acted as agent for the citizens individually in making the contract with the water company, or that the insured, with other property holders, had furnished the consideration for the agreement between the city and the water company.

A water company breached its contract with the city relative to furnishing certain hydrants and the maintenance of certain pressure.

Loss occurred which could have been prevented had the water company complied with its contract. The insurance company paid the loss, took a subrogation receipt from insured, and now sues to recover from the water company. *Held*, That the water company was not liable in tort, on the theory that the agreement to furnish water was a "public calling," nor on the theory that its business was a "dangerous calling," so as to impose upon it a duty to property holders.—*German Alliance Ins. Co. v. Home Water Supply Co.* (U. S. C. C. A., 4th Cir.): 174 Federal Reporter (March 3, 1910) 764.

KNOWLEDGE OF AGENT. Where a fire insurance policy, insuring a house, contains the stipulation that it shall be void "if the interest of the insured be other than unconditional and sole ownership" and the agent of the insurance company issues and delivers the policy with knowledge of the existence of a bond for title to the premises on which the house is situated, executed by the insured to another person, the policy, in so far as it relates to this matter, is binding upon the company.

Assuming that, as a general rule, a statement in such a policy to the effect that the building insured is occupied by tenants of the insured is a warranty, yet the fact that a person in actual possession of the same when the policy is issued is not a tenant of the insured will not render the policy void, if the agent of the company issues and delivers the policy, knowing that such person is in possession of the property and claims to be the owner thereof under a purchase from the insured.

Where the agent of the company issued and delivered a policy, insuring the property for one year, with knowledge that the insured had given a bond for title thereto to one person, and that another person was in actual possession of the premises and claiming title thereto under a purchase from the insured, and such agent, when this policy was about to expire, without solicitation from the insured, and without further investigation or information as to the title or occupancy of the property, issued and delivered to the insured another policy, which was simply a renewal of the original one for another term of one year, the company was, so far as questions of title and occupancy were involved, bound by the policy, notwithstanding the stipulation therein as to unconditional and sole ownership by the insured and the statement that the building was occupied by tenants of the insured.—*Athens Mut. Ins. Co. v. O'Keefe et al.* (Ga. S. C.): 66 Southeastern Reporter 1093

SUBROGATION. Where a railroad company negligently destroyed insured property, its liability was primary and that of the insurance company secondary, and the latter, upon payment of the loss, would be subrogated, pro tanto, to the insured's rights against the railroad company. This results, not from contract or privity, but from the relation which exist between the parties, the railroad company standing in the position of a principal and the insurance company in that of a surety for the plaintiff's loss. A release of a railroad company, as principal, for loss occasioned by its negligence, would bar an

action by the insured against the insurance company, as surety, if the release covered the whole liability. However, the insured could settle with the railroad company in such a way as to reserve his right to pursue the insurance company. The insured released the railroad company, by whose negligence his property had been destroyed. He executed his receipts for \$300 in full on account of his loss above \$250, "for which said property was insured, payment of said \$250 to be paid by the insurance companies." *Held*, That the release indicated an intention of the insured and the railroad company to reserve to the insured the right to collect the amount of his policy.—*Brown v. Vermont Mut. Fire Ins. Co. (Vt. S. C.)*: 74 Atlantic Reporter 1061.

IRON SAFE CLAUSE. The insurance company is entitled to such a compliance with the terms of the iron-safe clause as will inform it during the life of the policy, fairly and intelligently, as to the stock of merchandise carried by the insured, and, in case of loss by fire, as to the stock of merchandise burned and its fair cash value.

The evidence showed that the insured took upon a piece of paper an itemized statement of all of each line of goods in their stock, and that they then footed up the value of said items, and that the footings so obtained and compiled they now present as their inventory, and that they did not preserve the pieces of paper on which the items and their values were recorded, but only preserved the general footings of each line of goods in their stock. *Held*, That such an inventory was not a "complete itemized inventory." The company asked that the jury be instructed that an inventory showing just the footings of the several accounts was not a "complete itemized inventory." The court instructed that it was a question for the jury to determine. *Held*, Erroneous as submitted to the jury a question of law. The policy required that insured keep such a set of books as would show all sales for both cash and credit. Insured kept invoices showing all purchases, but kept no record of daily sales, except credit sales, deposited in a bank all moneys collected from accounts and cash sales, but their bank book did not discriminate between deposits made by the firm and those made by one of them in his individual capacity. *Held*, That insured had not complied with the requirement.

The company asked for an instruction to the effect that a bank book, which noted both the deposits of the firm and the individual deposits of one of its members, did not constitute a book stating clearly a complete record of both cash and direct sales. The court left the question to the jury. *Held*, Erroneous as submitting a question of law to the jury.—*Houff & Holler v. German American Ins. Co. (Va. S. C. A.)*: 66 Southeastern Reporter 831; 3 Virginia Appeals 986.

CANCELLATION. A telegraph company is liable to an insurance company for failing to transmit a message which, if transmitted, would have resulted in the cancellation of a policy of the insurance company; and the measure of damages is the amount paid by the

insurance company in settlement of the loss under the policy. Where a telegraph company, through negligence, failed to transmit a message which, if transmitted, would have resulted in the cancellation of a policy, such negligence was the proximate cause of the loss to the insurance company for which the telegraph company was liable in damages.—*Providence-Washington Ins. Co. v. Western Union Telegraph Co.* (Ill. App.): 40 *The National Corporation Reporter* 50.

CONSTRUCTION. The policy provided that in case of loss insured should protect the property from further damage and exhibit it as often as required to the company's agents. Insured's property was almost wholly destroyed, although enough remained to enable a judgment to be formed as to its character and value before the fire. The firemen had thrown most of the burned articles into the yard, where they had remained for three weeks, at which time they were removed by some unknown person. Insured abandoned the damaged apartments immediately after the fire, and took up his abode in another. *Held*, That under the circumstances insured had substantially complied with the policy, as it could not be said that he should have kept the debris indefinitely for the company's inspection.—*Flynn v. Hanover Fire Ins. Co. of New York* (N. Y. S. C., App. Tr.): 121 *New York Supplement* 621.

CONCURRENT POLICIES. Insured had several different policies of insurance on his property, each of which provided that the company would not be liable for a greater proportion of any loss than the amount insured thereby should bear to the whole insurance. Each contained a co-insurance clause providing that if insured did not carry insurance equal to 75 per cent. of the value of the property, the insured should become a co-insurer to the extent of such deficiency. Each also provided: * * * * And the extent of the application of the insurance under this policy or of the contribution to be made by the company in case of loss, may be provided for by agreement written hereon or attached or appended hereto." In accordance with the last provision there was an agreement attached apportioning the company's pro rata liability. *Held*, That the policies were wholly independent contracts and there was no ground for equity jurisdiction. However, in the absence of an apportionment clause or condition, there might be a question of contribution in this case; but, with the insertion of the apportionment clause, as here, the question of contribution in equity is eliminated, and under these contracts the insurance companies can not be said to be affected under their several contracts as to any amount that may be paid by another company holding a similar policy, either by a voluntary settlement or by the verdict of a jury. The fact that one company may pay a larger or smaller amount in either event can not be said to concern the other.

A common interest in the question involved can not alone lay the foundation for the joinder of parties in a suit in equity on the ground that it will prevent a multiplicity of actions at law, but there must also be a common interest in the subject-matter.

Insurance companies which have issued concurrent policies on the same property, where the liability of each is independent of the others, and can be fully determined in an action at law between it and the insured, can not join in a suit in equity against the insured to determine the liability for a loss, on the ground that it will prevent a multiplicity of actions.—*Rochester German Ins. Co. et al. v. Schmidt* (U. S. C. C. A., 4th Cir.): 175 Federal Reporter 720.

APPLICATION. Where a policy of insurance has been issued without a written application, and without an agreement to execute one afterwards, an application subsequently delivered is not a part of the contract of insurance. The policy provided: "This entire policy shall be void * * * if assured fails to build or have built brick or stone chimneys within thirty days from date of this application." The policy was issued without an application. However, an application by insured after the delivery. *Held*, That the failure of insured to comply with the clause relating to the building of brick chimneys is of no force or effect, because it attempts to impose an obligation upon the insured which he must discharge within a specified time from the date of an instrument which in law has no existence and is of no binding force upon him. Or, to otherwise state the reason why the provision in the policy relied upon does not avail the company, the purpose thereof was to enforce the one in the application relating to chimneys; but, as the application in question was not executed until after the policy was issued in circumstances which did not affect it, there is no antecedent agreement to which it attached, or which fixes or affects the rights of the insured or his assignee.

Whether or not the building of an addition to the insured property after the issuance of the policy increased the hazard, so as to avoid the policy, is a question of fact. In an action on a fire policy, allegations of the answer that the policy was to be void if insured's interest in the property was not truly stated, and that insured falsely represented that he owned the premises on which the property was located, did not raise the defense that the policy was void because the insured property was not on ground owned by insured in fee, where neither the answer nor the policy stated what insured's interest was in the ground on which the building was located; a provision of the policy avoiding it if the building is on ground not owned by insured in fee not being such a statement. If an insurance company wishes to take advantage of a clause in a policy which voids it, it must do so by pleading facts squarely presenting that question.—*Royal Mutual Fire Ins. Co. v. J. S. Brown & Bro. Mercantile Co.* (Colo. S. C.): 107 Pacific Reporter 1098.

DISAGREEMENT OF APPRAISERS. Under a fire insurance policy, providing that in the event of a disagreement as to the amount of the loss each party shall appoint an appraiser, and the two appraisers shall select an umpire and appraise the loss, and that no action shall be maintained on the policy until such appraisal has been made, the insured discharges his obligation in that respect when he ap-

points an appraiser in good faith; and, where the two appraisers fail to agree upon an umpire, and the appraisal fails without the fault of the insured, he is not required to propose the selection of other appraisers, but may maintain an action upon the policy.

In an action upon a fire insurance policy, the petition, after alleging the issuance of the policy, the payment of the premium, and loss by fire, alleged due performance of the conditions of the policy on the part of the insured. The answer alleged that, after the fire occurred, a disagreement arose as to the amount of the loss, and that the same had never been ascertained by appraisers, as provided by the policy. The reply was a general denial. *Held*, That under the pleadings it was proper for the plaintiff to show that he appointed an appraiser in good faith, and that the two appraisers were unable to agree upon an umpire, for which reason no appraisal was made.—*Jerrils v. German-American Ins. Co.* (Ky. S. C.): 108 Pacific Reporter 114.

FORFEITURE. The policy provided that if there had been no complete itemized inventory taken within twelve months previous to the issuance of the policy, insured should take such an inventory within thirty days thereafter. *Held*, That this was a promissory warranty and the failure of insured to comply therewith avoided the policy.

The policy provided that if there had been no complete itemized inventory taken within twelve months previous to the issuance of the policy, insured should take such an inventory within thirty days thereafter. There was no inventory taken within thirty days, and the only one taken within twelve months of the issuance of the policy was a partial inventory taken for the purpose of selling an interest in the business. This inventory omitted from one-tenth to one-fifth of the stock. Insured contends that he should be allowed to recover on the basis of the stock being of the value shown by the partial inventory. *Held*, That insured was entitled to recover only upon the terms of the contract. Not having themselves complied, substantially or otherwise, with its terms in the particular specified, the policies became, as said policies declared should be the consequence of such non-compliance, null and void.—*Orient Ins. Co. v. Dorroh-Kelly Mercantile Co.* (Tex. C. C. A.): 126 Southwestern Reporter 616.

NEGLIGENCE. The F company employed the defendants, who were insurance brokers, to secure insurance on its property, and they acted under such employment for several years, renewing the expirations and retaining all of the policies in their possession. During their employment the president of the F company called upon them, stating that the company had given a mortgage on its entire plant, and asking for some of the policies to take to the mortgagee's attorney for the purpose of having the same made payable to the mortgagee. This was done and the policies later returned to the defendants. Later the president of the company informed the defendants that another mortgage of the "same kind" had been executed. The policies all stipulated for forfeiture if the risks were

personal property and should be incumbered by chattel mortgage. It is insisted, however, by the plaintiff company that it was the duty of the defendants under their general undertaking as insurance brokers to specially notify it of this condition of the policy in regard to chattel mortgages, and that, not having done so, they thereby permitted or induced the plaintiff to execute the mortgages referred to, including therein both real and personal property. *Held*, That there was nothing in the plaintiff company's communication to the brokers informing them that the mortgages included personal property, and they were under no duty to examine the mortgage records and were not liable for negligence in permitting the policies to stand or in renewing the same when they expired.

Insurance brokers, employed by an owner of property to effect insurance thereon, which they do, the policies being of usual and standard form, are under no duty to inform the insured as to the provisions and conditions of the written policies unless requested; but it devolves upon the insured to inform himself in respect to the terms of the contracts.—*Fries-Breslin Co. v. Bergen et al.* (U. S. C. A., 3rd Cir.): 176 Federal Reporter 76.

INCREASE OF HAZARD. The policy stipulated for forfeiture, "if the hazard be increased by any means within the control or knowledge of the insured." The company refused payment for the reason, as alleged in its answer, that the property insured was a farm barn used for the housing of live stock; that insured without the company's knowledge or consent, used it for the storing of tobacco; and that this use greatly increased the risk or hazard. *Held*, That where a policy covers a barn located upon a farm, and contains no limitation upon the use of such barn, it will not be a violation of the policy to use it for such purposes as barns are ordinarily used in the community where it is located. A farm barn is used not only for housing live stock, but for storing grain, hay, tobacco, and other crops. Though a barn may be used for a certain purpose at the time it is insured, it cannot be said that the hazard is increased by using it for other purposes for which barns are ordinarily used.

The company refused payment because, as alleged in its answer, the insured permitted his brother to store large quantities of tobacco in the barn, and that this was a violation of the provision against any change, other than by the death of the insured, in the interest, title, or possession of the subject of insurance, except change of occupants without increase of hazard. *Held*, That having held that the storing of tobacco was not an increase of the hazard, it necessarily follows that the act of insured permitting his brother to so use his barn would not be within the exception of the policy, as the exception expressly excepts "change of occupants without increase of hazard."—*Hartford Fire Ins. Co. v. Chenault* (Ky. C. A.): 126 Southwestern Reporter 1098.

MORTGAGE CLAUSE. A mortgage clause in the usual form was attached to a policy insuring the owner of property against loss by fire. The owner then assigned the policy, with the assent of the

company, to a vendee of the property. It is claimed that there was no consideration to support the policy in the hands of the assignee. *Held*, That the premium supported the insurance of two interests, that of the owner and that of the mortgagee. These interests were so far distinct that the situation may be regarded as if two policies had been issued, one to the owner and one to the mortgagee. But the consideration for both was not absorbed by either one. The mortgage clause did not eliminate the owner or his interest. He could discharge the mortgage and in the event of loss collect all the indemnity. His substantial rights, paid for and protected by the policy during its life, he could assign to his successor in ownership.

A mortgage clause in the usual form was attached to a policy insuring the owner of property against loss by fire. The owner then assigned the policy, with the assent of the company, to a vendee of the property. It is claimed that the assignment was invalid without the consent of the mortgagee. *Held*, That the mortgage clause reserved no right to the mortgagee to approve assignments of the policy, the want of such approval did not affect the validity of the policy in the hands of the assignee.—*Funk v. Shawnee Fire Ins. Co.* (Kans. S. C.): 108 Pacific Reporter 832.

PAROL AGREEMENT. A parol contract to renew an existing contract of insurance between those having authority to contract by which the same property was to be insured again upon the same terms and conditions as in the original policy is binding upon the parties, although a policy for the new insurance was not issued nor the premium paid when the loss occurred, providing a credit is given and the payment of the premium is not a condition precedent to the validity of the contract. A stipulation in a renewal contract that the property shall be insured on the same terms and conditions as in the former contract is interpreted to include the essential elements of a contract of indemnity, and does not refer to the steps or methods by which the original contract was reached or executed.

The fact that the representative of the insurance company had no authority to consummate the original contract of insurance, and that the approval of the home office was necessary to its validity, is no reason why the renewal contract made by the same agent should be likewise approved, where it appears that such agent had in the meantime been clothed with authority to consummate contracts and issue policies.—*Brown v. Home Ins. Co. of N. Y.* (Kans. S. C.): 108 Pacific Reporter 824.

PREMIUM. The payment of the premium is ordinarily a condition necessary to the operation of an insurance policy, but such payment may be made by property or note or by the obligation of a third person as well as by money, and, if something other is accepted in lieu of money, the sole question is whether it was accepted as actual payment of the premium. The agent was authorized to make contracts of insurance and to issue policies by countersigning and delivering same, and to collect premiums. *Held*, That an agent with such authority could bind the company by the acceptance of a note

of a third party in full payment of the premium, if it was done in good faith, and where such agent accepted the notes of a solvent third party, the premium was thereby paid, and the policy could not thereafter be avoided because the notes were not paid. Notes of a third party were accepted in full payment of premiums. These notes stipulated that "my insurance" shall be null and void as long as the notes remained past due and unpaid. *Held*, That the notes given by the third party were his contracts and were without effect upon insured.

The premium was paid by the execution of three notes, each of which provided for forfeiture of the policy for non-payment thereof at maturity. When demand was made for payment of the first note, the maker notified the company that it was his understanding that the notes were to be paid to the agent and not to the home office as was required in the notice. In conformity to such understanding, the company then sent this first note to the agent for collection, which was promptly made. *Held*, That by this conduct the maker was led to believe that the other notes would be sent to the agent for collection, and that such conduct constituted a waiver of any right the company might have had to forfeit the policy for non-payment of the notes which were not sent to the agent for collection. Ark. Laws 1905, p. 307, provides that where any fire, life, health or accident insurance company fails to pay any loss for which it is liable within the time specified in their policies, it shall be liable to a penalty of 12 per cent. of the policy, together with attorney's fees. *Held*, That construing the statute strictly, it should not be extended to a case where loss is caused by cyclone, and a cyclone insurance company is liable therefor.—*Home Fire Ins. Co. v. Stancell* (Ark. S. C.): 127 Southwestern Reporter 966.

PROOFS OF LOSS. Denial by a fire insurance company, within the sixty days given the insured to furnish preliminary proofs of loss, of its liability on other grounds, is in legal effect a waiver of the conditions of the policy requiring such proofs. Denial of liability to constitute a waiver of proof of loss to bind the insurance company must be by some officer, or agent having authority, expressed or implied. Neither the declaration of a local soliciting agent nor of an adjuster not shown to have authority to make such denial will bind the insurance company, or excuse the insured from compliance with the conditions of the policy to furnish such preliminary proofs. Furnishing of the preliminary proofs of loss as required by the conditions of a policy of fire insurance is a condition precedent to any right of action thereon, and unless waived an action on the policy does not accrue to the insured until such proofs have been furnished.—*Morris v. Dutchess Ins. Co.* (W. Va. S. C.): 68 South-eastern Reporter 22.

MATERIALITY. The existence in the hands of the mortgagee of and outstanding unfiled chattel mortgage upon a stock of goods, given as security for a guaranty of a debt of the mortgagor, is a fact material to the risk in a contract of insurance of the goods, even

though the instrument contains a clause that it "shall not be valid until and unless filed."

In answer to the question as to whether or not the property were "mortgaged or otherwise incumbered," the applicant stated that it was not. There existed an unfiled chattel mortgage containing a clause that it "shall not be valid until and unless filed." *Held*, That this was a concealment of a fact material to the risk, which, under the conditions of the policy that "this entire policy shall be void if the insured has concealed or misrepresented, in writing or otherwise, any 'material fact' or circumstance concerning this insurance or the subject thereof," and "this entire policy shall be void * * * if the subject of insurance be personal property and be or become incumbered by a chattel mortgage" avoids the contract.—*Madsen v. Farmers' & Merchants' Ins. Co. (Neb. S. C.): 126 Northwestern Reporter 1086.*

MUTUAL COMPANY. Under the act relating to the organization and control of mutual fire, lightning and tornado insurance companies (article 5, c. 55, Kan. Gen. St. 1909), the liability of a member to assessment on his premium note extends to the following purposes and no others: first, to maintain a reserve fund equal to 10 per cent of all the premium notes in force (section 4227, Kan. Gen. St. 1909); second, to pay losses which may accrue and defray expenses (section 4216, Kan. Gen. St. 1909).

An assessment of premium notes not necessary to maintain the reserve fund at 10 per cent of the premium notes in force and not necessary to pay losses or expenses, but levied merely for purposes to be developed in the future, is illegal.

A company with \$4,000,000 at risk held notes to the amount of \$85,463. It held mortgage loans to the amount of \$20,455, \$8,546 of which constituted its reserve fund. It had cash on hand in the sum of \$4,011. Its liabilities were slightly in excess of \$600. *Held*, That an assessment of the premium notes under those conditions was illegal.

Chapter 273, Kan. Laws 1905 (section 4241, Gen. St. 1909), authorizing mutual companies having certain qualifications to establish a guarantee fund and to increase the same from time to time, does not permit the assessment of premium notes directly for such purposes.

The assignee of a policyholder who signed an application agreeing to accept his policy subject to the by-laws of the company, a copy of which application was attached to the policy when issued, cannot be heard to say that the by-laws are not a part of the contract, although the copy of the by-laws attached to the policy was not signed in accordance with section 4226, Gen. St. 1909.—*Smith v. Republic County Mut. Fire Ins. Co. (Kan. S. C.): 109 Pacific Reporter 390.*

UNLAWFUL COMPETITION. Plaintiff sued in tort for damages alleging a conspiracy among the defendants to discredit it with the public and to compel it to discontinue its business in the state by

depriving it of the services of an experienced agent employed by it. *Held*, That although it would have been perfectly permissible for the defendants to have employed the agent of the plaintiff or any number of plaintiff's agents without violating any lawful right of the plaintiff, if the object of such employment was in furtherance of their own business, they could not maliciously and wantonly set about to ruin the plaintiff's business by the employment of its experienced agents. The defendant insurance companies conspired together to injure plaintiff's business. *Held*, That since the conspiracy made the wrongful acts the joint wrong of them all they were properly joined as parties defendant in an action for damages.—*Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co. v. Firemen's Fund Fire Ins. Co. et al.* (Miss. S. C.): 52 Southern Reporter 454.

AGENCY CONTRACT. The contract between the company and its agents contained no express provision as to when it should terminate. It provided for a ten per cent. contingent commission "predicated on the yearly profits" as a part of the agent's remuneration. *Held*, That the words "predicated on the yearly profits" do not indicate an intention that no such profits should be ascertained in the event of a termination of the agency between the annual dates fixed in the contract, but rather describe a term of calculation which is to be used year by year, so long as the contract is in force, and for any fraction of a year remaining unadjusted when the relation of principal and agent ceases.

The agency contract provided for a ten per cent. contingent commission based on the profits of the office, and that in computing such commission the agents were to be "credited with the gross amount of premiums written, less cancellations, reinsurances and returns of every nature on the one hand, and debited with commissions, postage and other incidental agency charges," etc. The plaintiff urges that the word "reinsurances" in the contract means that in making up the items of the account upon which the contingent commission is to be computed, the actual cost to it of reinsuring its risks should be charged against the gross premiums. Evidence was received to show that the word "reinsurances" as used in dealings between *Held*, That if there was any doubt as to the meaning of the word "reinsurances," evidence to show that it had a technical meaning when used between the companies and their agents was admissible.—*Federal Ins Co. v. Gilmore et al.* (Mass. S. J. C.): 92 Northeastern Reporter 36

POLICY REFORMATION. Where by inadvertence or otherwise a policy of fire insurance is issued contrary to the intention of the parties thereto, a court of equity may in a proper case reform the policy so as to make it express the real agreement and intention of the parties and as so reformed to enforce the policy in order to do complete justice in the controversy. The right to the reformation of an instrument is not absolute but depends upon an equitable showing. The interest of a purchaser of property which he has qualifiedly agreed to buy and which the former owner has absolutely

contracted to sell to him upon definite terms is the "sole and unconditional ownership," within the true meaning of the ordinary clause upon that subject in insurance policies, because the vendor may compel the vendee to pay for the property and to suffer any loss that occurs.

The just and reasonable purposes of insurance policies in requiring the insured to have the "unconditional and sole ownership" of the property insured is to give protection to only those upon whom the loss insured against would inevitably fall but for the insurance, and to avoid taking risks for those whose lack of interest or whose contingent interest in the property insured might tend to encourage carelessness or wrong-doing in the use or preservation of the policy. Wager policies are not approved and should be avoided.

To be "unconditional and sole," the interest or "ownership" of the insured must be completely vested, not contingent or conditional, nor in common or jointly with others, but of such nature that the insured must alone sustain the entire loss if the property is destroyed; and this is so whether the title is legal or equitable. By fair construction and intentment the "unconditional and sole ownership" of the property for the purposes of insurance is in those upon whom the loss insured against would certainly fall, not as a matter of mere contract obligation, but as the result of real bona fide rights in the property insured. Where the insured and the insurance company agree that a policy of insurance shall be issued to protect the insured "according to their respective interests," and the policy is not so issued, it may be reformed so as to show the real interest of the parties in all the property insured, and as reformed the policy may be enforced.—*Phenix Ins. Co. v. Hilliard et al.* (Fla. S.C.): 52 Southern Reporter 799.

INSUFFICIENT PROOF. It was claimed by the company that the insured set fire to the building. The evidence of the company was purely circumstantial. In their enumeration of the circumstances relied upon by the defendants they omitted the fact that insured was badly burned by the fire which destroyed the property. Insured testified directly that she did not cause the fire nor know how it originated; that she first discovered it by being awakened, after she had retired for the night, by her lower limbs being burned by the fire from the bed upon which she slept. She was seen by her neighbors in her night dress, afire, running and screaming from her burning dwelling to the fire alarm, which she turned on to call up the fire department. *Held*, That the evidence was insufficient to show that insured had set fire to the property.

The term "actual value," as used in a policy, is the same as "salable value" and "cash value," which is measured by the amount of cash into which the property could be converted. It could not have been contemplated in the contract of insurance that because some of the property consisted of presents to the insured, she could not recover for their loss. Proof of the value of insured gifts at the time of the fire, in the absence of anything tending to show that

such value exceeded the value at the time they were presented, is sufficient proof of loss. The company claims false swearing in the proofs of loss as to the loss of some diamonds and jewelry. This question was left to the jury, which found that the loss had been as stated in the proofs. *Held*, That their verdict would not be disturbed on appeal.

The policy provided for an appraisal of the loss in the event of disagreement, showing separately the sound value of the property and the loss. There was a disagreement and a submission to appraisers, who determined the sound value to be \$823 and the loss \$6,202. The company objected to the admission of this award as not complying with the submission. *Held*, That the award was not inadmissible as not complying with the submission, where the companies, though represented before the appraisers, did not suggest such non-compliance, and where they appeared to have fully understood the award. Where the policy provides for arbitration on disagreement as to the amount of loss, and such loss is submitted to arbitration, the award is binding on the company. The policy excepted the company from loss caused by theft. *Held*, That the burden of proof was on the company to show loss from such cause. —Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co. et al. v. Frosch et al. (Tex. C. C. A.): 130 Southwestern Reporter 600.

AGREEMENT OF AGENT. The agents of the company issued a thirty-day vacancy permit to insured and agreed to renew the same every thirty days until further notified. The loss occurred while the house was vacant but during the time for which the permit was to be renewed. *Held*, That the agreement of the agents to renew the vacancy permit was binding on the company and the insured could recover on the policy.

Revocation of agency of which the insured had no notice or knowledge is without effect upon his rights. Insured must have actual knowledge of the revocation of the authority of the agents who issued his policy, that their promise to him to renew a vacancy permit shall not bind him; constructive notice, from the permit delivered by them being signed by another as agent, not being enough —Sutherland v. Federal Ins. Co. (Miss. S. C.): 52 Southern Reporter 689.

VIOLATION OF PROVISIONS. The policy stipulated: "Warranted by the assured that due diligence be used that the automatic sprinkler system shall at all times be maintained in good working order." Some time prior to the fire the sprinkler system had been out of working order, owing to some repairs being made by the assured. It was, however, put in working order prior to the time of the fire and worked satisfactorily during the fire. *Held*, That the violation of the condition merely suspended the insurance during the violation, and did not forfeit the policy.

Insurance policies should not be construed so as to defeat the object of the contract unless it plainly appears that such was the

intention of the parties, and that the effect of the language of the contract was well understood by them when the contract was entered into.

The policy stipulated: "Warranted by the insured that due diligence be used that the automatic sprinkler system shall at all times be maintained in good working order." *Held*, That the word "warranted" added nothing to the force of the stipulation. The word is of such general signification and of such general and discursive use that the expression as used here is absolutely without legal signification. Where there is any doubt as to whether a stipulation in an insurance policy is an express warranty, the court should lean against the construction which imposes upon the assured the obligation of a warranty. A violation of a condition of a policy that works a forfeiture of the policy, merely suspends the insurance during the violation.—*Port Blakely Mill Co. et al. v. Springfield F. & M. Ins. Co.* (Wash. S. C.): 110 Pacific Reporter 36

LIFE INSURANCE.

QUESTION FOR JURY. One of the conditions of the policy was that, "if the insured * * * die by his own hand or act * * * the company shall not be liable, * * * ." The insured died from the effects of a dose of morphine. There was evidence, consisting of oral declarations made by him shortly before his death and of letters written by him, tending to show that the morphine was taken by him with suicidal intent. But the letters were susceptible of the construction that the morphine was taken to alleviate pain and to secure sleep. The evidence showed that the insured had a wife and children, with whom he lived and to whom he was devoted. There was nothing in the evidence to show a reason for self-destruction. For several days before his death, he had suffered from neuralgia or other painful affliction, which deprived him of sleep. On the day of his death, at his wife's suggestion he returned home from his place of business about 10.30 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of getting needed sleep. When he reached home, he went with his wife to a quiet part of the house, and his wife left him there. *Held*, That whether he took the morphine with suicidal intent or not is a question of fact.

The policy stipulated that there was no obligation assumed by the company until the first premium was paid and the policy delivered. Upon death of the insured the policy sued on was found among his papers. The company denies its delivery and says that it was only left for examination. It was contrary to the rules of the company to deliver such a policy for examination. *Held*, That the question of delivery was for the jury.

Although a life insurance company may have given its agents printed instructions not to take notes for first premiums, such rule or a like condition in a policy may be waived by the company, and the fact that it had been waived may be shown by either direct or circumstantial evidence.

The company instructed the agent not to take notes for first premiums, nor to deliver policies until the first premium was paid in cash, and the policy contained a similar condition; but the agent admitted that he took such notes for perhaps 50 per cent. of the first premiums contracted for by him, and that he did so in case of plaintiff's husband, who died, having the policy in his possession, the note being payable to the agent personally. There was also a letter introduced from the president of the company to the insured recognizing the insured as a policyholder. *Held*, That the evidence was sufficient to warrant the submission to the jury of the question whether the company had knowingly waived the condition as to the acceptance of notes in payment of premium.—Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Williamson (U. S. C. C. A., 5th Cir.): 174 Federal Reporter 116.

PROVISION FOR LOANS. By the terms of the policy the insured was entitled to borrow from the company on the sole security of the policy. After securing one loan, he became dissatisfied with his policy and inquired at one of the company's subordinate offices as to how much more he was entitled to borrow, informing it of his intention to allow the policy to lapse after getting its full loan value. A direct answer to his inquiry was evaded, the company being reluctant to lose the policyholder. Later he was informed by the cashier of the subordinate office that he was not entitled to borrow more on the policy. After this a formal demand was made for the balance of the loan value, the letter being delivered to the subordinate office. The insured knew that the letter would have to be passed upon by the home office of the company in New York; but before time for the return of the answer he entered suit against the company for the premiums paid by him, on the theory that the company had repudiated the contract. *Held*, That he was not entitled to treat the statement of the cashier as a repudiation of the contract, and recover the premiums paid, both because he had announced his intention of abandoning the contract, and because the provision for loans was only a collateral term of the contract, not necessarily connected with the contract to insure, and a breach of which would not constitute a breach of the principal contract.—Lewis v. New York Life Ins. Co. (U. S. C. C., Pa.): 173 Federal Reporter 1009.

INCONTESTABILITY. Where there is a clause in a policy of insurance providing that if the age of the insured has been misstated that the benefit will be adjusted equitably upon ascertainment of that fact, and there is another clause providing that after two years the policy will be incontestable, if the premiums have been paid, both clauses are general, and one does not control the other. When a policy of insurance is susceptible of two interpretations, that interpretation which is most favorable to the insured should be adopted. If it can be avoided, no clause of a contract should be declared nugatory. Civ. Code La., Art. 1951. The clause making the policy incontestable after two years is a term of prescription agreed upon between insurer and insured, and should be enforced as it does not avoid the clause providing for an equitable readjustment of the benefit in case of a mis-

statement of the age of the insured. The gravity of the wrong cannot affect the incontestability of the policy after two years: for to permit it to affect the policy would be to create degrees of fraud. Misrepresentation by the beneficiary in making proof of death as to the age of the insured will not defeat his rights under a policy that is incontestable by reason of the fact that the prescriptive period has elapsed.—*Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. v. New* (La. S. C.): 51 Southern Reporter 61.

REINSURANCE CONTRACT. The insured took out a policy in the M company, which later transferred its risks to the defendant company. In an action on the policy the defendant company claims that the complaint is insufficient, in that it fails to make the contract of reinsurance, upon which plaintiff asserts the defendant's liability is fixed, a part of the complaint. *Held*, That as the defendant's liability was fixed solely by the policy issued by the M company, the copy of the reinsurance contract was not necessary as an exhibit to the complaint.

The policy provided for extended insurance, after certain premiums were paid, if there was no indebtedness existing against the policy. The risks were reinsured, and this action is against the reinsurer, whose liability is based on the provision for extended insurance. The reinsurer contends that the complaint is insufficient in that it does not allege that there was no indebtedness against the policy at the commencement of the period of extended insurance. *Held*, That the failure to allege the absence of indebtedness was not cause for demurer.

The insured took out a policy in the M company, which later reinsured its risks in the defendant company. The defendant claims that the provision in the policy for extended insurance was invalid, because of the fact that the M company was an assessment company. Ind. Laws 1897, p. 318, c. 195, provides that five or more persons may associate themselves for the purpose of insurance on the assessment plan, and authorizes the managers of the company to fix the fee, rates and amounts of premiums or assessments, the time and manner of payment thereof, and the risks to be assumed and the duration thereof, and provides that nothing in the statute shall prevent the creation and accumulation of other funds in excess of the amount required for the purposes of the corporation. *Held*, That a company organized under the statute may contract for extended insurance.

The policy was issued by the M company and provided for extended insurance after the payment of five premiums. Afterwards the M company reinsured its risks with the defendant company, the contract of reinsurance providing that any policy on which premiums were not paid within thirty days after the due date would become ipso facto void. *Held*, That this provision of the reinsurance contract had no effect on the insured's right as fixed by the policy.

The policy was issued by the M company and provided for extended insurance after the payment of five premiums, if there was no indebtedness against the policy. The risks were reinsured in the

defendant company and by the terms of this reinsurance contract a charge of \$68 was made against the insured's policy as a lien for a reserve. The defendant claims that this lien is such an indebtedness as would avoid the operation of the extended insurance clause of the policy. *Held*, That such provision of the reinsurance contract, being in antagonism with the rights of the insured as they existed against the M company, was void as against the policyholder.—Federal Life Ins. Co. v. Arnold (Ind. A. C.): 90 Northeastern Reporter 493.

STATUTE CONSTRUED. Sec. 1954 of Wis. St. of 1898, as amended by Wis. Laws 1907, c. 597, requires every life insurance company doing business in this state to file an annual statement giving a complete account of its business and financial condition. *Held*, That a life insurance company, which has surrendered its license to do business in the state, withdrawn its agencies, and transacts in the state only such business as is necessary under its outstanding policies, is not "doing business" within the meaning of the statute requiring the filing of an annual statement.—Sec. 1954 of Wis. St. of 1898, as amended by Wis. Laws 1907 c. 597, requires every life insurance company doing business in the state to file an annual statement giving a complete account of its business and financial condition, and provides a penalty of \$500 per month until the report is filed. Sec. 1953n of Wis. St. of 1898, as amended by Wis. Laws 1907, c. 584, requires every life insurance company doing business in the state or having any policies in force there, to file the annual report required by Sec. 1954, but provides for no penalty for failure to comply therewith. *Held*, That the company, after withdrawing from the state, should have filed an annual report so long as it had policies outstanding in the state, under the requirements of Sec. 1953n, but since this section did not provide for a penalty, and it being uncertain whether it was intended that the penalty provided in Sec. 1954 or whether the penalty of \$5,000 provided in Sec. 1955o-5 (Laws 1907, c. 483) relating to corporations generally, should be assessed, there could be no penalty for the violation of Sec. 1953n.—State v. Columbian Natl. Life Ins. Co. (Wis. S. C.): 124 Northwestern Reporter 502.

TONTINE POLICY. In a suit for an accounting of the surplus by the holder of a matured tontine policy it was not necessary that all members of the class to which plaintiff's policy belonged should be made parties. In a suit for an accounting of the surplus by the holder of a matured tontine policy, the society admitted the issuance of the policy, its conditions, performance thereof by the insured, his selection of an option and a settlement on that basis, but denied that insured was entitled to more than \$1,824, and denied that any other or different sum could be shown to be due by its books. *Held*, That the answer was bad since having admitted the facts stated, it could not deny insured's right to an accounting.

In a suit for an accounting of the surplus by the holder of a matured tontine policy a court is justified in proceeding to judgment for the sum demanded, where the society refused to make an accounting as ordered. A tontine contract of insurance is more than a policy

of life insurance. In addition, it is an agreement on the part of the insurance company to hold all the premiums collected on the policies forming that class for the specified period, which is called the tontine period or period of distribution, and, after paying death losses, expenses, and other losses out of the fund so accumulated, to divide the remainder among those who are alive at the end of the tontine period, and who have maintained their policies in force.—*Equitable Life Assur. Soc. of U. S. v. Winn* (Ky. C. A.): 126 Southwestern Reporter 153.

ACTION ON POLICY. An application, which by the terms of the policy, is stipulated to be a part of the contract, need not be set out or exhibited in the complaint.

A reinsurance certificate attached to a policy at the direction of the reinsurer, is no such part of the original policy that it is required to be set out or exhibited in the complaint.

An attempt of a reinsurer, by the insertion of a provision in the reinsurance certificate attached to the policy at the direction of such reinsurer, to destroy the incontestable clause of the policy as it originally stood, is without effect on the rights of the insured.—*Federal Life Ins. Co. v. Kerr* (Ind. S. C.): 91 Northeastern Reporter 230.

CHANGE OF BENEFICIARY. The policy provided that the beneficiary could be changed in the following manner. "By filing with the society a written request, duly acknowledged, accompanied by this policy, in which case it is understood that such change will take effect upon the indorsement of the same on this policy by the society." Insured signed and acknowledged the usual form for change of beneficiary, but being unable to find the policy was told by the defendant's agent that the policy must be surrendered to the company to complete the change or a lost certificate be filed, and she said when she found the policy she would send it to the agent. A few days later a blank certificate for a lost policy was mailed her. The agent took with him and kept in Boston the request for change of beneficiary, but did not send it to the defendant until after the death of the insured. The defendant never received any certificate for lost policy nor was the policy itself surrendered for the completion of the change of beneficiary. *Held*, That the change of beneficiary was incomplete, and the original beneficiary was entitled to the fund.—*French v. Provident Savings Life Assur. Soc. of N. Y.* (Mass. S. J. C.): 91 Northeastern Reporter 577.

EXTENDED INSURANCE. The insured paid four annual premiums and defaulted. By the terms of the policy he was entitled to five years and 320 days' extended insurance if there was no indebtedness then owing the company, and if there were such an indebtedness the period of extended insurance would be correspondingly reduced. In making payment of the four premiums, insured had paid \$46.04 in cash, and \$15.34 by premium loan. At the time of the default there was owing on account of these premium loans and interest the sum

of \$70.56. The company contends that this amount should be deducted in computing the extended insurance, and that by so deducting the \$70.56, insured was only entitled to one year and 212 days extended insurance, which would not have carried the insurance to the time of insured's death. The beneficiary contends that the premium loans are purely advanced dividends, and in no sense an indebtedness in the intendment of the word as used in the policy, and that insured was entitled to 5 years and 320 days extended insurance, which would have carried it beyond the date of his death. *Held*, That the premium loans were an indebtedness within the meaning of the policy, and insured was entitled to only one year and 212 days of extended insurance.—*Pavy v. Franklin Life Ins. Co. of Ill.*; *In Re Franklin Life Ins. Co. of Ill. (La. S. C.)*: 51 *Southern Reporter* 191.

WAIVER OF FORFEITURE. Both policy and premium note provided for forfeiture of the policy for non-payment of the note. *Held*, That the stipulation being wholly for the company's benefit could be waived and such waiver could be either expressed or implied.

The acceptance by an insurance company of a note is a waiver of the policy provision requiring the cash payment of that particular premium in advance, and if the note contains a provision of forfeiture of the policy for non-payment at maturity, it is treated substantially as the same provision in the policy is.

If an insurance company retains a premium note after its maturity merely as evidence of the fact that it had been canceled, and has acted consistently with its claim of forfeiture, such retention of the note is not a waiver of the forfeiture. If, however, the company retains the note as evidence of indebtedness to it, or asserts that it is a debt against the insured, the forfeiture is deemed to have been waived.

A loan agreement executed by the insured to secure the payment of \$300 loaned to him, provided that default of the payment of interest on the loan, or any premium on the policy, would be cause for forfeiture of the policy and its accumulations for the customary cash surrender value. The policy had no surrender value indorsed on it, available as of the date of its lapse. *Held*, That the stipulation for forfeiting a substantial benefit under the policy as a penalty for the non-payment of a note for money loaned was in the nature of a usurious extortion, and void as against the statutes.

The policy provided for forfeiture for non-payment of a premium note. The note was not paid at maturity, but was still retained by the company. In the action on the policy the canceled note was filed in the record, but there is no evidence of the time it was canceled. It was established that several times after the maturity of the note, the company wrote insured urging a reinstatement of the policy. *Held*, That the evidence showed that the company had not elected to treat the policy void, but was deferring final action until it had exhausted the chance of having insured reinstate the policy by payment of the premium note.—*New York Life Ins. Co. v. Evans (Ky. C. A.)*: 124 *Southwestern Reporter* 376.

FOREIGN COMPANY. Secs. 302 and 1909 of the Civ. Code of South Carolina imposed a property tax on foreign companies on property not within the state; these sections were subsequently held unconstitutional, in that they contemplated the taking of property without due process of law. Prior to the decision of the Supreme Court, the legislature, in contemplation of the contingency that Secs. 302 and 1909 might be held unconstitutional enacted a law, Act March 4, 1909 (26 St. at Large, p. 118), providing as one of the conditions on which a foreign company should be granted license, that it should pay the taxes provided for in Secs. 302 and 1909 of the Civ. Code of 1902. The companies contend that the Act of March 4, 1909, is discriminatory, in that it would not impose the same terms for admission to the state on all foreign companies, and that it is unconstitutional under U. S. Const., Amend. 14, providing that no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the law, and S. C. Const., Art. 1, Sec. 5, containing a similar provision. *Held*, That the Act of March 4, 1909, was not unconstitutional, as a state may admit or exclude at its will all foreign corporations, or any one foreign corporation, or a particular class of foreign corporations, and may lay down any conditions of admission, and make the conditions apply to all or to one or to a class; and it is entirely for the law-making power to decide upon the reasons for exclusion or for the conditions of the admission. The state having a right to discriminate against the petitioners, they can have no relief against such discrimination.

S. C. Civ. Code, Sec. 1801, provides that as a condition upon which license will be issued to an agent of a foreign company, a warrant of appointment under the official seal of the company must be filed with the comptroller general. This warrant of appointment shall continue valid and irrevocable until another agent has been substituted, so that as long as any liability remains outstanding against the company, there will be some one on whom service of process may be made. It is not denied that the license to do business in the state is annual and expires on the last day of March of each year; but it is contended that the companies remained in the state, having some sort of an existence therein as corporations entitled to protection against discrimination by reason of the compliance with the provision of Sec. 1801, Civ. Code 1902. *Held*, That the contention is untenable.—*State ex rel. New York Life Ins. Co. v. McMasters*; *State ex rel. Travelers Ins. Co. v. McMasters*; *State ex rel. Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. McMasters* (S. C. S. C.): 66 *South-eastern Reporter* 877.

BENEFICIARY. A person cannot take out an insurance policy on the life of another pay the premiums, and become himself the beneficiary, unless he had an insurable interest in the life of the person insured, for the reason that such would be a wagering contract, and violative of public policy. One may take out insurance on his own life, pay the premiums, and name as beneficiary another not related to him, or having no insurable interest in his life.—*Rupp v. Western Life Indemnity Co.* (Ky. C. A.): 127 *Southwestern Reporter* 490.

INCONTESTABILITY. By its terms, the policy was incontestable after one year except for non-payment of premiums. Insured paid two annual premiums and died. The insured made certain false representations in his application. The company refused payment and insists that it is entitled to set up the defense of fraud notwithstanding the incontestable clause, and that the legislature has, by the enactment of section 2515, Ky. St. (Russell's St. Sec. 224), prescribed a period of limitation within which relief can be obtained from a contract procured by fraud; that this period is five years, and not one year; that the stipulation of the policy making it incontestable after the payment of the second premium at the end of the first year should not be so construed as to make the limitation interposed by the statute, *supra*, inapplicable to this case, and therefore the contractual provision of the policy in question is not valid. *Held*, That section 2515 did not render the provision of the policy invalid and authorize relief against fraud, as statutes of limitation only apply to right of action and not to defenses. A provision in a life policy making it incontestable after it has been renewed beyond the first year if the premiums are duly paid is valid and not contrary to public policy.—*Citizens' Life Ins. Co. of Ky. v. McClure et al.* (Ky. C. A.): 127 *Southwestern Reporter* 749.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE. Although a policy issued by an insurance company states that it is to be governed by the laws of New York and the laws of New York require certain notices to be given, as a condition precedent to forfeiture of the policy, the policy may be forfeited without such notices, if it was issued and delivered in another state. A provision in a policy of life insurance that "if this policy shall become void by non-payment of premium, all payments previously made shall be forfeited," etc., without any provision that the policy shall become void by non-payment of premium, will not authorize a forfeiture. Mere non-payment of premiums does not forfeit a policy of life insurance in the absence of a provision to that effect and the policy continues in full force, subject to a lien for the unpaid premium and subject to the right of the insurer to terminate the contract if, after due notice, the insured fails to comply with the condition and pays the premium.

Under a provision in a policy of life insurance that the company will upon the legal surrender of the policy before default in payment of any premium, or within six months thereafter, issued a policy for paid-up insurance, etc., time is not for the essence of the contract, and the insured is entitled to receive a paid-up policy, though he does not surrender the policy until more than six months after default. A failure to assert a right does not constitute an abandonment thereof.—*Ingersoll v. Mutual Life Ins. Co.* (Ill. A. C.): 40 *National Corporation Reporter* 825.

ULTRA VIRES CONTRACTS. Where a corporation enters into a contract which is beyond its power, but is not in contravention of a statute or against public policy, it cannot as a general rule, after such contract has been performed by the other party, set up its own

lack of power. A corporation cannot set up its own lack of power to make a contract not in contravention of a statute, nor against public policy, as a defense to a suit brought by the other party to rescind. A corporation which receives money under an ultra vires contract which it refuses to carry out may be sued for money had and received.

An agent of the defendant company offered the plaintiff a \$5,000 policy and two shares of stock in an agency company for \$190. The plaintiff not wanting insurance refused to deal with the agent unless such agent would give him four shares in the agency company. In order to put through the deal, an application for two shares of stock was prepared by the agent and signed by the plaintiff, in which the consideration was stated as services to be rendered. Plaintiff paid the \$190 and was given a receipt therefor and for \$80 for the two additional shares. When the agency company went into the hands of a receiver, plaintiff filed his claim for \$80 and was paid \$50 thereon. *Held*, That he could not rescind the whole transaction and recover the \$190 without restoring or offering to restore the \$50 received by him.—*State Life Ins. Co. v. Nelson* (Ind. A. C.): 92 *Northeastern Reporter* 2.

ACTION TO RECOVER PREMIUMS. Insured sued to recover premiums paid by him on policies of insurance on his life, and paid under the mistaken belief that the policies insured the life of his wife. He did not discover the mistake until her death. He then repudiated the policies. The contracts of insurance were obtained without the knowledge or consent of the husband, and were void because the applications therefore had not been signed by the person whose life was insured as therein provided. By the terms of the contracts they could not be altered or varied by the company's agent. *Held*, That evidence, offered by the company, that, upon the repudiation of the policies, the company's agent, "acting under instructions from the home office, advised the plaintiff that it regarded the contract as valid, and would pay it at the proper time, provided the payments were continued," was properly excluded.

Where the wife, without her husband's knowledge or consent, has procured a policy of insurance on his life for her benefit, which contract of insurance is void because the application therefor was not signed by the person whose life was insured as therein provided, and the premiums are paid sometimes by the wife and sometimes by the husband, but always with his money, and under an honest belief, upon his part, that the policy insured the life of the wife, the husband upon discovering the mistake and repudiating the policies, may recover from the company the money paid.

To constitute a consideration for the payment of premiums on a policy of life insurance, it is essential that the company incur a liability which is not affected by any infirmity it may elect to interpose as a defense to an action on the policy if the life insured should end. The proper form of action to recover back premiums on an insurance policy is an action at law for money had and re-

ceived by the insurance company for the use of the person making the payments. A person who has paid premiums on void policies of insurance is the proper plaintiff in an action to recover the premiums paid.—*Mahoney v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. (N. J. S. Co.)*: 76 *Atlantic Reporter* 458.

AGENCY CONTRACT. The rule that, when a party to an agreement voluntarily places it beyond his power to perform, he is liable to the other in an action for damages for the anticipatory breach before the time of performance arrives, applies to a contract between an agent of a life insurance company, when the latter sells out its business and thereby incapacitates itself to fulfill its obligations to its policyholders, and to collect premium notes upon which the agent's commission depends.

A life insurance company, which purchases the business and assets of another life insurance company, and agrees to underwrite, assume, reinsure, and guarantee all of the insurance or investment contracts and policies of the selling company, thereby becomes liable to an agent of the selling company in an action to recover the present damages occasioned by the breach of the contract by the sale, and the burden is upon the purchasing company to show that the policyholders did not reinsure, or that they were insolvent.

In an action brought by the agent against the purchasing company for damages for breach of contract by the selling company the makers of installment premium notes are not presumed to be insolvent with respect to installments not due, although at the time of the sale one or more installments had become due and were not paid.—*Israel v. Northwestern Nat. Life Ins. Co. (Minn. S. C.)*: 127 *Northwestern Reporter* 187.

ACTION TO REINSTATE POLICY. The insured alleged that he had made written application to the defendant company and that a policy was issued to him. He set out in the complaint the substance of the contract, and alleged that he had complied with its terms. He further alleged that the defendant unlawfully attempted to forfeit it, and prayed to have it reinstated. *Held*, That the complaint was sufficient within Sec. 481, N. Y. Code of Civ. Proc., requiring a complaint to contain a plain and concise statement of the facts, without setting out the policy, the application and the defendant's by-laws. In an action by the insured to have his policy reinstated, where the insurance company has attempted to forfeit it, the beneficiary is not a necessary party.—*Prichard v. Security Mut. Life Ins. Co. (N. Y. S. C., App. Div.)*: 124 *New York Supplement* 650.

CHANGE OF BENEFICIARY. The contract of insurance was negotiated in Missouri by a New York company. *Held*, That the contract was governed by the laws of Missouri relating to insured's right to change the beneficiary, notwithstanding a provision of the policy that it was to be construed according to the New York laws. Sec. 7895, Rev. St. Mo. 1899 (*Ann St.* 1906, p. 3794), relating to policies for the benefit of a married woman, provides in part that in

the event of the death or divorcement of the wife before the decease of the husband, he shall have the right to designate another beneficiary, upon written notice to the company. *Held*, That the word "divorcement" meant a legal dissolution of the marriage contract by a court or other body having competent authority without any distinction as to who was at fault in bringing about the dissolution. And even though the wife originally had a vested interest in the policy, such fact would not prevent the change of beneficiary by written notice to the company where there had been a decree of divorce dissolving the marriage contract between insured and wife.—*Haven v. Home Ins. Co. et al.* (Springfield C. A.): 130 Southwestern Reporter 73.

STATUTE CONSTRUED. Sec. 92, N. Y. Ins. Laws (Laws 1892, c. 690), requires insurance companies to give written notice of the maturity of premiums. Insured executed a premium note providing that the policy should be void if it were not paid at maturity. *Held*, That the statute did not require that the company give notice of the maturity of the premium note as a condition to the forfeiture of the policy.

Sec. 88, N. Y. Ins. Laws (Laws 1892, c. 690), provides that on demand, made within six months after the lapse of a policy, the company must apply the reserve to the purchase of either extended or paid-up insurance, as specified by the owner in his demand. *Held*, That where insured died within six months, his death within that time operated as a substitute for exercise of the option, and that his policy was automatically extended for such period as the reserve would purchase.

Sec. 88, N. Y. Ins. Laws (Laws 1892, c. 690), provides that on demand, made within six months after the lapse of a policy, the company must apply the reserve to the purchase of either extended or paid-up insurance, as specified by the owner in his demand. Insured executed a premium note, payable in ninety days, providing that the policy should be null if it were not paid at maturity, for the premium falling due just prior to his death. This note was not paid at maturity, and the policy was forfeited. *Held*, That in computing the amount of the reserve available for purchasing extended insurance, only that part of the premium note earned at the time of the forfeiture of the policy, and not the full amount of the note should be deducted.—*Bartholomew v. Security Mut. Life Ins. Co.* (N. Y. S. C., App. Div.): 124 New York Supplement 917.

BANKRUPTCY. A policy on the life of a husband, after the surplus was withdrawn at the end of the tontine period, and the wife made the beneficiary, was and remained strictly a life insurance policy payable to the wife of the insured. As such it was exempt from the claim of the creditors of the husband. Under Section 2982, subd. 19, Wis. St. 1898, and Section 2347 since section 6 of the bankruptcy law (Act. July 1, 1898, c. 541, 30 Stat. 548 [U. S. Comp. St. 1901, p. 342]) adopts, for purposes of bankruptcy proceedings, the

exemptions allowed by the laws of the several states. The policy was exempt from the creditors of the husband in the bankruptcy proceedings and did not pass to the trustee. The fact that a policy on the life of a husband payable to his wife, authorized a change of beneficiaries, does not alter the rule that such policies are exempt from creditors of insured. A paid-up policy, on the life of a bankrupt payable to his wife, is none the less purely a life policy, because it is entitled to an annual dividend. The right to receive such dividend is in the beneficiary.—*Allen v. Central Wisconsin Trust Co.* (Wis. S. C.): 127 Northwestern Reporter 1003.

MARINE INSURANCE.

QUESTION OF FACTS. Insured warranted that he would lay his yacht up between the months of November and May. This he did, but, owing to a heavy storm in the early part of December, removed it to Bay Ridge Harbor, which he knew to be safe. During the voyage the vessel was damaged. There was no evidence that this harbor was the nearest safe harbor to the place it was previously kept. *Held*, That even though the court could take judicial notice of the harbors within its jurisdiction, the question whether Bay Ridge was the nearest safe and available place was one of fact.

A policy which insures a yacht for a year, and which stipulates that it shall be laid up between the months of November and May in a safe harbor, continues in force during the period the yacht is laid up, and covers a loss by fire on the dock to which it has been fastened during that time.

The fire was extinguished by S, who took possession of the yacht and towed it to New London, where it was held as salvage. The defendant then sent an agent to New London, who made an agreement to take the yacht into its care and tow it to Bay Ridge Harbor for repairs. The amount of salvage to which S would be entitled, under the agreement, was to be determined by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Pursuant to the arrangement, the defendant caused the yacht to be removed to Bay Ridge Harbor. *Held*, That whether the company had waived the act of insured in removing the yacht during the months she should have been laid up under the terms of the policy, was a question of fact for the jury.

The company refused payment because the vessel had been removed during the months it was to have been laid up. Such removal was made because the harbor originally chosen was thought to be unsafe. The court charged the jury that if the boat was at the outset put in a reasonably safe and permanent place, and then, through some emergency which might not have been foreseen by a reasonable waterman, she was moved to another place for safety, that it would not be a breach of the policy. To this charge an exception was taken by the defendant's counsel, but he neglected, however, to call the attention of the court to the point that "another place" should be confined to the nearest or most available place of safety. *Held*, That in the absence of objection raising the specific point, the instruction was not erroneous.

The company's manager, who was a witness in its behalf, was asked: "What information had you, or had you any information as to the terms of the policy?" This question was objected to and the objection sustained. *Held*, That he was chargeable with knowledge of the contents of the policy, and the exclusion of this evidence was no cause for reversal.—*Robinson v. Ins. Co. of North America* (N. Y. C. A.): 91 *Northeastern Reporter* 373.

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY. The fact that a surety took from its principal an assignment of insurance policies as security for its liability, did not relieve the principal from his primary liability on the bond, or his contingent liability, ether express or implied, to save his surety from loss by reason of its suretyship.

The American clause in marine policies of insurance, providing that, in case there is prior insurance, the insurer in such policy "shall be answerable only for so much as the amount of said prior assurance may be deficient towards fully covering the vessel hereby assured," and shall return the premium on the excess, and that in case of subsequent insurance the insurer therein shall nevertheless be answerable for the full extent of the sum insured, is applicable only to cases of double insurance, where the aggregate of the policies exceeds the stated value of the property insured, in which case, if the prior insurance equals such value, the subsequent policy does not attach, and, if less, the subsequent policy attaches only to the extent of the deficiency. In either case the status of the subsequent insurer is determined at the date of the risk, and is not deferred to the occurrence of a loss, nor affected by the amount of such loss, and in case of a partial loss the insurers are liable *pro tanto* in proportion to the amounts for which their several policies attached.—*Leary et al. v. Murray* (U. S. C. C. A., 3rd Cir.): 178 *Federal Reporter* 209.

STRANDING OF VESSEL. The policy insured plaintiff against loss or damage for which his tug should become legally liable by reason of injury to any vessel "by stranding * * * while they shall be in tow of the said tug, either alongside or at the end of a hawser." The vessel, for which plaintiff had to pay damages, was stranded because plaintiff's servants negligently cut the hawser during bad weather. *Held*, That the policy would not extend to stranding caused by such negligence.

A decree of the Federal Court that a tug was liable to the owners of a vessel and cargo for the stranding of the vessel resulting from the tug negligently sending her tow adrift forecloses the liability of the tug against the world, and, in an action against one insuring against any loss for which the tug may become liable for injury to vessels or cargoes by stranding while they shall be in tow of the tug, to recover the amount paid in satisfaction of the decree, the decree conclusively shows the cause of the stranding, and evidence that the tow was excusably sent adrift, and not negligently, is inadmissible.—*Cahill v. Standard Marine Ins. Co., Ltd., of Liverpool* (N. Y. S. C., App. Div.): 124 *New York Supplement* 496.

MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE. The policy insured against loss of live stock by lightning. One of insured's horses was found dead in the pasture, and the company was immediately notified. The following day an examination was made. In an action on the policy the evidence was in sharp conflict as to whether or not the examination had shown a dark streak in the flesh extending from near the ear along the neck and down the shoulder to the knee, as was also the evidence as to whether there was any lightning in the vicinity on the night of the death of the animal. *Held*, That these issues were for the jury, and, as the existence of the streak indicated death by lightning, the verdict cannot be disturbed as not being sustained by the evidence.

After examination into the cause of death of the animal insured, the company denied all liability. *Held*, A waiver of its right to insist on compliance with the provisions of the policy requiring preliminary notice and proof of loss.

The policy described the stock as situated in a certain section of a township. The loss of the animal, for which claim is made, occurred while the animal was temporarily quartered at a place about eight miles distant from that named in the policy. *Held*, That the company is liable as the policy merely identified the live stock by its location, and did not restrict the indemnity while on the premises described.—*Cottrell v. Munterville Mut. Fire & Lightning Ins. Assn.* (Iowa S. C.): 124 Northwestern Reporter 612.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE—CONTRACTOR'S BOND. A building contractor's bond provided that the surety shall be notified in writing of any act on the part of the principal which might involve a loss for which the surety company would be responsible, immediately after the occurrence of such act should come to the knowledge of the obligee. *Held*, That this provision did not require the owners of the building to notify the surety that materials were being furnished to the contractor on credit.

A building contract provided that the owners of the premises should have the right to retain out of any balance due the contract sufficient amounts to indemnify them against mechanics liens. *Held*, That as against the sureties, this provision of the contract did not require the owners to withhold such payments.

A building contractor's bond given by a company organized to furnish security for pay, is to be interpreted by rules applicable to guaranty insurance.

Where a contractor's bond given by a surety company is susceptible of two constructions, that construction which is most favorable to the obligee will be adopted.

The bond furnished by the defendant surety company provided that said surety must be notified in writing and its written consent secured to any change or alteration made in the original plans or specifications by the said obligee. *Held*, That the failure to notify

the surety of changes in specifications did not release the surety from liability for mechanics liens, as such notification to the surety and its consent was only essential in order to render it liable for the fidelity of the contractor in effecting the same.—A. E. Shorthill Co. v. Aetna Indemnity Co. (Iowa S. C.): 124 Northwestern Reporter 613.

LIABILITY INSURANCE—IMMEDIATE NOTICE. The policy provided for immediate notice in writing upon occurrence of an accident and on receipt of notice of any claim for damages. The insured knew of the accident immediately after its occurrence, and within a month knew that the injured person intended to claim damages. No notice was given to the company until two months after the accident, and then only by telephone. *Held*, That insured was not entitled to recover.

The rights and liabilities of the parties to a contract of insurance are measured by the terms and conditions of the policy, which must be given a "reasonable and natural construction." In cases of ambiguity or uncertainty in the clauses in a policy of insurance which limit or exempt the insurance company from liability that construction most favorable to the assured, consistent with the terms of the policy, must be adopted. The insured, in its complaint, alleged a performance of the condition requiring immediate notice in writing of any accident. There was no waiver of the requirement pleaded. *Held*, That there could be no recovery upon the ground of waiver where such waiver had not been pleaded.

The act of the company's attorney and agent in taking statements from various persons who had witnessed the accident was not a waiver of the requirement of immediate notice of any accident, the agent having previously informed the insured that the company did not consider itself liable.—Barclay v. London Guarantee & Acc. Co., Ltd. (Colo. S. C.): 105 Pacific Reporter 865

CREDIT INDEMNITY BOND—ACT OF AGENT. A credit indemnity bond provided that if a renewal of the bond was made and the premium thereon paid on or before the date of expiration of the original bond, then losses occurring during the term of the new bond, on goods sold and delivered within the twelve months preceding the expiration of the original bond, shall be covered by the renewal. At the expiration of the original bond, which was on May 1, insured was away from his place of business, but on his return on May 11 he agreed to renew it, provided the new bond would cover the back sales under the original bond. The agent, who had general authority to make contracts for the company, agreed to this, and issued a new bond, dating it May 1, and taking insured's note for the premium, the note also bearing date of May 1. *Held*, That the act of the agent in ante-dating the bond, being within the scope of his apparent authority, was binding on the company, and insured was entitled to recover.

A credit indemnity bond provided that no agent shall have power to waive or alter any of its provisions. *Held*, That the com-

pany could waive this provision as it could any other provision in the bond.

The company denied liability on the ground that the bond had been ante-dated by the agent, but made no objection to the sufficiency of the proofs of loss. *Held*, That it could not raise the question of the sufficiency of the proofs of loss at the trial.—*American Credit Indemnity Co. v. Hecht & Co. (Ky. C. A.)*: 125 *Southwestern Reporter* 697.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Upon dissolution, all of the partnership affairs were adjusted except one indemnity policy, which it was agreed should be deposited with a third person until the settlement of a personal injury action then pending against the partnership. The policy was not deposited, but was retained by S, one of the members of the firm, who subsequently surrendered the same to the company and signed a full release in the partnership name. S died later, and the plaintiff, who was the other partner, sued to recover the amount he paid in satisfaction of the personal injury judgment against the partnership. The court found that the defendant had notice of the dissolution of partnership, but that it had none of the deposit of the policy. *Held*, That the finding of the court that the defendant did not have notice that the policy was deposited with a third person, could not be construed as a finding on the question as to whether or not defendant had notice of the agreement that the policy should be held to protect the partners against any judgment which might be rendered against them in the servant's action, which notice was the material issue in the case, and failure to find thereon was error of law, requiring a reversal of an order denying plaintiff's motion for new trial.

During the pending of an action by an employe against a partnership, agents of the defendant sought, on numerous occasions, to secure a release from both members of the partnership. The evidence shows that the partner, S, was willing to sign such a release, but that plaintiff was not. Plaintiff testified that he had told one of the agents of the dissolution of the partnership and of the agreement to leave the policy to protect the two against judgment in the case then pending against them. The evidence further showed that another of defendant's agents knew of plaintiff's desire to retain the policy until the final settlement of the personal injury case. *Held*, That the evidence was insufficient to show that the defendant did not have knowledge of the agreement of the partners that the policy should be held by a third person to protect the firm against any judgment that might be recovered in the then pending action against it.—*Hill v. Maryland Casualty Co. (Cal. S. C.)*: 107 *Pacific Reporter* 707.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE—APPLICATION. Whether the answers made by the applicant for a policy of indemnity of insurance are warranties or mere representations depends on the character of the question and its answer, the opportunity of the insurance company

to guard against the representation in the light of its consequences, or whether it is material to the risk.

A warranty in an application for a policy of indemnity or insurance must be strictly true, while a representation need only be substantially true.

Before applying for a policy of indemnity insurance the applicant was advised that the accounts of one, the faithful discharge of whose duties it desired to insure, did not balance. *Held*, That it was charged with the duty of ascertaining the true condition of the books before representing to the insurance company that they were correct.

The applicant for an indemnity bond stated that the books kept by its employe, whose fidelity it wished to insure, were examined and found to balance. *Held*, That this was a material fact, the falsity of which avoided the bond.—*Poultry Producers' Union v. Williams et al.* (Wash. S. C.): 107 Pacific Reporter 1040.

STATUTES CONSTRUED. Bankr. Act July 1, 1898, c. 541, sec. 6, 30 Stat. 548 (U. S. Comp. St. 1901, p. 3424), authorizing the allowance to a bankrupt of exemptions prescribed by the state law, is not limited by sec. 70a (5), requiring a bankrupt to pay to the trustee the cash surrender value of insurance, or to transfer the insurance as assets.

The bankrupt held a policy on his life payable to his wife; by its terms, he could change the beneficiary by making written request to the company. The policy had a cash surrender value of \$115, and the referee held that insured should pay this amount to the trustee in order to retain the policy. Sec. 1691 of the Rev. Laws of Minn. 1905 provides: "Whenever any insurance is effected in favor of another, the beneficiary shall be entitled to its proceeds against the creditors and representatives of the person effecting the same. All premiums paid for insurance in fraud of creditors with interest thereon, shall inure to their benefit from the proceeds of the policy, if the company be specifically notified thereof in writing before payment." Sec. 1692 provides: "Every policy made payable to, or for the benefit of, the wife of the insured, or after its issue assigned to or in trust for her, shall inure to her separate use and that of her children, subject to the provisions of section 1691. But the person applying for or procuring such policy may change the beneficiary or beneficiaries, if consent of the beneficiary or beneficiaries named in the policy be obtained, or if a power so to do is reserved in the contract of insurance, or in case of the death or divorcement of the married woman named as beneficiary." *Held*, That under these acts the bankrupt could not be required to pay the surrender value of the policy to the trustee.—*In Re Johnson* (U. S. D. C. Minn.): 176 Federal Reporter 591.

EMPLOYERS' INDEMNITY POLICY—CONSTRUCTION. An employer's indemnity policy provided: "This policy does not cover loss from liability for injuries to, or caused wholly, or in part by: * * * (e) Any person connected with the making of additions to, or altera-

tions in, any structure, building or plant, or in connection with the construction, demolition, or extraordinary repairs thereof; but ordinary repairs when made on the premises mentioned in said schedule by employes whose compensation is regularly included in the estimated pay roll, are permitted." A large part of insured's factory was destroyed by fire. In rebuilding, it was necessary to line an acid chamber with lead. While engaged in unrolling the lead, one of insured's employees fell from a scaffold and received injuries, for which he subsequently recovered damages. *Held*, That such work was within the exception and insured was not entitled to recover.

The exceptions in an employer's indemnity policy must be construed most strongly against the insurance company. An employer's indemnity policy excepted loss while engaged in making extraordinary repairs. One of insured's employees was injured in relining an acid tank, which had been destroyed by fire, together with a large part of plaintiff's factory. After the accident, the indemnity company placed a rider on plaintiff's policy providing that the policy would not cover any operations in connection with the relining, repairing or construction of acid tanks. *Held*, That this did not warrant the conclusion that the parties construed the policy to cover the prior accident.—*Home Mixture Guano Co. v. Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp. Ltd. of London, England (U. S. C. C., Ga.)*: 176 Federal Reporter 600.

POLICY CONSTRUCTION. The policy assured a telephone company against liability for damages on account of bodily injuries, accidentally suffered within the period of the policy, by any person or persons not employed by the assured, in and during the continuance of the construction, maintenance and extension of lines and making of service connections. The policy stipulated that "it does not cover loss from liability for injuries suffered otherwise than during the immediate doing of the work of construction." The company in putting up a line, trimmed a tree on the land of one S, he would not allow the company to trim any of the remaining trees unless they first trimmed the lower limbs of the first tree. This the company did on the following day, and, while so doing, the accident, upon which the claim is made, happened. The defendant insists that it is not liable on the ground that the accident did not occur "during the immediate doing of the work of construction." *Held*, That the word "immediate" is not used to define or qualify the term "work of construction"; it is used simply to limit liability for loss resulting from accidents happening in the doing of the work, that work being, of course, construction work. The additional trimming of the tree so as to make it satisfactory to S was a part of the construction.—*Camden & Atlantic Telephone Co. v. United States Casualty Co. (Pa. S. C.)*: 75 Atlantic Reporter 1077.

RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS. In the right of property there are three elements—the legal title to the property, the beneficial interest in it, and the right of control over it—and this is conformable to the

definition of a "share of stock" which is defined as a right which its owner has in the management, profits, and ultimate assets of the corporation. A trust agreement was entered into between the trustees of the Security Company and others designated as subscribers where by certain of the trustees were to hold, for a period of twenty-five years, as trustees under the trust agreement, all of the stock subscribed by the parties to the trust agreement, and to vote the entire stock as the majority of the trustees of the company should direct. The subscribers were to have no voice in the management of the affairs of the corporation and could not vote. They were entitled to payments equal to dividends if any such were paid the trustees, and at the expiration of the trust agreement were entitled to shares of stock to the amount of their subscriptions upon surrender of the trustees certificates issued to them. *Held*, That such a trust was not a restraint upon the alienation of property, was not in restraint of trade, was not against public policy and was not a dry trust.—*Carnegie Trust Co. et al v. Security Life Ins. Co. of America et al.* (Va. S. C.): 68 Southeastern Reporter 412.

AGENT—PERSONAL LIABILITY. An agent may become liable to one insured, where the insurance is placed in a company known to be insolvent or not authorized to do business in the state. Where an agent provides a policy in a company which is solvent or generally considered so, he is not personally liable for a loss which occurs when the company subsequently becomes insolvent. A policy was issued to insured. The name of company by which this policy was issued is not shown. Soon after its issuance, an employe of the defendant agent called upon insured and took away the first policy and left another, saying: "You see the policy is changed, but it is the same name put in the policy, and we are back of it, and if the company is no good, we are good for it." This statement was made after the policy was issued, but was not made as an inducement to insured to take out the policy and was not in writing. *Held*, That these facts did not show any personal liability of the agent because of loss resulting from the insolvency of his company.—*Beckman v. Edwards* (Wash. S. C.): 110 Pacific Reporter 6.

STRIKE INSURANCE—APPLICATION. An application for a policy of insurance against loss by strikes contained the question, "Are you a union shop, and, if so, how many and what unions do you recognize?" and the answer was, "Only so far as the National Foundrymen's Association and National Metal Trades Association." These associations were not unions of workmen, but organizations of manufacturers created for the purpose, among others, of dealing with trades unions. It is claimed by the company that by this answer the applicant meant that its shop was not any more of a union shop than the National Foundrymen's Association and the National Metal Trades Association, and that the applicant recognized as unions only these two organizations. *Held*, That the weakness of this claim is manifest, when it is considered that the organizations thus referred to were not "unions" of workingmen, but organizations of manufac-

turers created for the purpose, among others, of dealing with trades unions, and especially so since in subsequent answers the applicant states that it was a member of these organizations, and that it employed union men in certain departments of its business. There could not reasonably have been attached any other meaning to the answer than this, to wit: that the applicant was a union shop and recognized unions only through its membership in the two national associations. The issuance of a policy on an application containing ambiguous, indefinite or imperfect answers to questions propounded therein will waive any objections to the answers on the ground of defects therein.

The applicant stated that there had been no dispute with or demand made by the employees within sixty days. The company claims that this was a continuing warranty, and even though true when made, if untrue at the time the policy was issued there could be no recovery. The company knew that the conditions of the warranty had not continued throughout the period after the application. It nevertheless delivered the policy and collected and retained the premium with full knowledge of the facts. *Held*, That the company had waived insured's failure to notify it of the changed situation. It is not necessary that an estoppel be pleaded. A policy of strike insurance provided for an indemnity not exceeding \$50,000 against all direct damages from suspension of operations at insured's factory, caused by strike, and that, if a strike entirely suspended the production of goods, the company should be liable for loss of net profits and for fixed charges, to an amount not exceeding \$166 2-3 per day for each working day of such entire suspension, and that, in case a strike prevented the making of a full daily average production of goods, the company should be liable for that proportion of the net profits and fixed charges which the production so prevented from being made "bears to the average daily product," not exceeding the amount insured. It further provided that the average daily product should be determined from the amount of goods last produced during a period of twelve months' full work previous to the strike, and that losses should be computed from the day of the strike to such time as insured should be able to produce the former daily average, etc. *Held*, That in case of partial suspension of operation the net profits of the preceding year furnished the basis of estimate, as in case of entire suspension, and that the company was liable for such proportion of the net profits and fixed charges as the production prevented bore to the average daily production.

If a strike occurs during the continuance of this policy, so as to entirely suspend the production of goods, this company shall be liable for loss of net profits and for fixed charges to an amount not exceeding \$166 2-3 per day for each working day of such entire suspension. *Held*, That by "fixed charges" were meant those expenses necessarily incurred in maintaining the organization in such a state of efficiency as would enable it to resume normal production without substantial delay after the strike was ended, or as the strike might be broken by a gradual return of employees.—*Buffalo Forge Co. v. Mutual Security Co. (Conn. S. C. E.)*: 76 Atlantic Reporter 995.

BILL OF LADING—LIABILITY OF SHIPPER FOR LOSS. A carrier by water held policies of marine insurance insuring it against loss to cargo owners. In a bill of lading issued to a shipper, it was provided that, in consideration of a higher freight rate, the cargo therein described is covered by insurance while on board, "under and in accordance with and subject to the conditions and limitations of policies of marine insurance held by it." *Held*, That this provision of the bill of lading must be construed as an obligation on the part of the carrier to pay the shipper's loss under the same contingencies upon which it would be able to collect from the company insuring it.

A ship owner carried five annual policies of insurance, aggregating \$40,000, covering its loss through liability to cargo owners, each having a rider providing that "the amount hereby insured is to contribute pro rata with the whole amount of insurance on the merchandise at risk." The carrier contracted in a bill of lading issued to a shipper to insure the cargo covered thereby in terms which measured its liability by that of its own insurers. It also held an open policy, which by its terms covered only so much of any loss as was over \$40,000. The shipper also held a policy on the property shipped, which contained provisions that it should be "null and void to the extent of any amount paid by or recoverable from any carrier and (or) bailee," and that "this insurance shall not inure to the benefit of any lighterman or carrier whatsoever." *Held*, That, as applying to the contract of the carrier with the shipper made by the bill of lading, the "whole amount of insurance on the merchandise at risk," within the meaning of the riders, and which was to be taken into contribution, did not include its open policy, which by its terms did not attach to the same risk as the annual policies, nor the shipper's policy, which was clearly limited not to come into any contribution with the carrier. *Held*, Further, that the contract of the carrier with the shipper had the effect of voluntarily restoring its common-law liability for loss by fire, abrogated by Rev. St., Sec. 4282 (U. S. Comp. St. 1901, p. 2943), and having the right to recover on such liability, whether under or over the \$40,000, to that extent the shipper could not recover on its own policy, which would make it inure directly to the benefit of the carrier, and the latter could not, for that reason, invoke such policy to discharge or lessen its own liability.—*Southern Cotton Oil Company v. Merchants' & Miners' Transp. Co.* (U. S. D. C., N. Y.): 179 Federal Reporter 133.

BURGLARY INSURANCE. The policy provided for indemnity "for direct loss by burglary of any of its merchandise * * * occasioned by its felonious abstraction from the * * * premises * * * by any person or persons who have made forcible and violent entrance upon the premises, or exit therefrom. The store of the plaintiffs was opened by two of their employes at about 7.30 o'clock, to make ready for business. The door to the loft was opened with a key. A short time thereafter, on the same day, one Kennedy, a former employe of the plaintiffs, in company with his brother, entered the loft by the same door, which was closed; they

turning the knob and opening it. Then with a pistol they threatened and assaulted Goldsmith, one of the clerks, bound and gagged him and robbed the store of silks to the value of \$1,050 and left the premises in the same manner as they entered. *Held*, That the goods were "feloniously abstracted" by a forcible and violent entrance upon the premises" and that a burglary was committed.

The policy provided: "The company shall not be liable unless there are visible marks upon the premises of the actual force and violence used in making entry into said premises or exit therefrom." A burglary occurred, the burglars having entered the store through a door, closed but not locked. *Held*, That while it is true that there was no visible marks left by the entry and exit through the door of the premises, where it is plain that a burglary occurred, and it is a fair deduction from the circumstances and facts that a loss happened as the direct result of such burglary, the policy should be construed to hold the defendant liable, where a closed door is opened to effect an entrance, even though no visible marks were left. When a policy is written by the company which had its choice of language in stating the contract, it must be held to the rule, common in construing all contracts, that the terms thereof are to be construed strictly against the person whose language is used in expressing it.—*Rosenthal et al. v. American Bonding Co. of Baltimore* (N. Y. S. C. Sp. Tr.): 124 New York Supplement 905.

LEGISLATION UPON INSURANCE IN 1910. Fifteen state legislatures were in session in 1910, including one special session. The following is a summary of the legislation directly or indirectly affecting insurance:

GEORGIA. Very little legislation was enacted, and none of general importance. The tax laws affecting local companies were amended.

KENTUCKY. There was practically no legislation in the state directly affecting insurance. A rating bill, modeled after the Kansas fire insurance rating law, and a resident agents' law were defeated, the latter being defeated in the senate after being passed by the house.

LOUISIANA. Only three bills of importance were enacted into law. The important bills were one regarding taxation of fire insurance companies, and levying a tax of two-fifths of one per cent on the annual premium receipts, less return premiums and re-insurance in authorized companies on all fire, tornado or windstorm insurance. The other important bill created a state rating board of three members, to be appointed by the governor. The act requires companies to file basis rate schedules, and gives the commission general supervision of the rates in the state. The other bill enacted affects accident insurance companies, which applies to the time of paying indemnities. The law provides that settlements on a claim for accident or sickness insurance shall be made within thirty days after written notice of injury, and provides a penalty for delay "without just and reasonable grounds" of double the amount of the claim,

with attorneys' fees, to be determined by the tribunal before which the suit is instituted. The act provides also that the court in the parish where the insured lives shall have jurisdiction, and provides further that payments under claims must be made every thirty days in the period of disability.

MARYLAND. Very little legislation was enacted, and only one or two measures of general application became laws. The most important bill was one amending the tax law and making the tax on premiums one and one-half per cent, and repealing the retaliatory law as respects taxation. Another bill related to the office of fire marshal giving him power to make arrests without warrant and to administer oaths, and increased the appropriation for the conduct of the department. An act was also passed permitting Maryland mutual companies to insure against loss from wind storms and hail. Bills were also passed incorporating the Standard Life Insurance Company, and amending the charter of the Fidelity and Deposit Company, the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company and the Maryland Casualty Company, and also incorporating the Chesapeake Guarantee Company.

MASSACHUSETTS. Twenty bills directly or indirectly affecting insurance companies were enacted into law. An act was passed amending the anti-rebate law to apply to fire insurance companies (see anti-rebate laws), and acts were passed making an appropriation for expenses in connection with the establishment of life insurance departments by savings banks, and an act authorizing savings banks to make loans on life insurance policies. The following is a summary of the other legislation: An act authorizing the enjoining of foreign fraternal orders from doing business in the state, and an act imposing a tax of 2 per cent on premiums of foreign accident, fidelity and guaranty companies. An act permitting fraternal societies to reinsure their business with stock companies, and an act permitting fraternal societies to pay commissions to organizers, and also an act exempting domestic fraternal societies from certain provisions of the insurance laws.

An act permitting the payment of commissions to agents on policies of life insurance on their own lives.

An act relative to the payment or other disposition of the proceeds of certain life insurance policies, and providing that the proceeds shall be paid in one sum; exempting annuity and endowment policies, and also providing how an annuity may be automatically converted into a paid-up annuity.

An act permitting companies to make loans upon leasehold estates on improved real property; and an act making failure to pay over premiums by agents and brokers prime facie evidence of larceny.

An act requiring that referees selected to determine losses under a fire insurance policy must meet within ten days; an act providing

that failure on the part of the insured to make prompt return in writing of the sworn statement of loss shall not forfeit claim; and an act relative to the information to be filed with the commissioner by companies insuring against accidental bodily injury and disease.

An act relative to the distribution and to the apportionment of the return of premiums by mutual fire insurance companies; and an act permitting companies to insure against damage from a rising of the waters of the ocean. An act to authorize employers and employees to establish co-operative retirement, annuity or pension systems; and an act to authorize the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company to establish a guaranty capital of \$150,000. An act was also passed permitting the reporting of information obtained in the investigation of fires to insurance companies and other persons by the local chief of police.

MISSISSIPPL. Only two bills were enacted. These bills were an act placing inter-insurance organizations under the supervision of the insurance department, and relating to the payment of the privilege tax.

NEW JERSEY. Very little legislation was enacted, and the only bill that became a law amended the insurance act so that companies may issue bonds, debentures and certificates against first mortgages which they may hold. A bill prohibiting rebating by fire insurance companies was passed, but was vetoed by the governor. An anti-compact bill was defeated. A bill was also passed creating a commission to investigate the subject of employers' liability and to report to the next legislature.

NEW YORK. There were quite a large number of important bills enacted into law affecting the different classes of insurance. An act was passed amending several sections of article one. Among the more important amendments were the following: Giving the insurance department power to examine companies holding the stock or promoting insurance companies; requiring the examination of all companies at least every five years; authorizing the department to correct the annual statements of companies after audit and to print such statements as corrected by the department and not as furnished by the companies; requiring all companies subject to examination to refund to the state the expenses of such examination; giving the superintendent power to refuse a certificate of authority, to either a foreign or domestic company, if in his judgment such refusal would best promote the public interest; making clear the requirements of the law as to investments of companies and the kinds of securities that may be used as departmental deposits; exempting all insurance corporations, other than life, from the rule requiring amortization of the securities of such corporations. The bill also repealed the provision requiring the revocation of license of a foreign corporation which removed a suit against it from the state to federal courts.

Another bill amended section 70, and authorizes casualty companies to write teams property damage insurance, fly-wheel insurance, and to insure against damage to property from the maintenance or use of automobiles. The act also permits surety companies to issue policies running to citizens of other states and to be accepted in lieu of deposits of securities, and also provides for the organization and admission of live stock insurance companies.

An act was passed amending the section limiting the amount of business a life company might write to \$150,000,000, and enabling companies that show greater savings to write a slightly larger amount each year. The act also extended the limitation to apply to other than New York state companies, and provided for legalizing plans for compensating agents after the first insurance year, where the compensation is based on the permanency of service and amount of business written by the agent.

An act was passed prescribing standard provisions for policies of accident and health insurance, and prohibiting the use of certain other clauses; and an act prohibiting the organization of co-operative live stock insurance companies.

An act amended several sections of the laws relating to fire insurance, and among other things giving fire insurance companies the right to do an ocean marine business and also to write sprinkler leakage insurance, and to give marine companies the right to do a fire insurance business in connection with risks assumed incident to transportation on land as well as on water. The act also provided for a typewriter size of standard policy form; changed the law regarding re-insurance to conform with the laws of other states, and that contracts of re-insurance of companies other than life should be submitted to the superintendent of insurance for approval.

An act repealing the laws relating to co-operative town and county fire insurance companies, and enacting a code relating to such companies, and placing them directly under the supervision of the insurance department. A separate act was also passed placing Lloyds and inter-insurers under the control and supervision of the insurance department.

An act permitting the issuance of underwriters' policies by two or more companies. An act relating to surrendered and lapsed policies of life insurance. This measure was merely a re-enactment of a bill passed in 1909. An act to exempt certain religious orders, providing support and relief of aged ministers, from the operation of the insurance laws.

An act amending the law relating to industrial insurance companies and providing a minimum valuation for industrial policies, and an act making it a crime for an officer of an industrial company or fraternal society to sell his position as such for money or any valuable consideration.

OHIO. Nine bills affecting insurance companies were enacted into law. The anti-rebate law was amended to apply to fire insurance (see anti-rebate laws); the penalty imposed being a fine of from \$100 to \$300 with revocation of license. The following is a summary of the other bills enacted:

Prohibiting the suppression of facts about the financial condition of an insurance company. Penalty, imprisonment from one to three years; and requiring banks to give information of relations with insurance companies.

Making unpaid losses of insolvent domestic insurance companies preferred claims.

Extending to life insurance companies issuing twenty year endowment policies the privilege of making the first year of the policy a preliminary term.

Forbidding the selling of insurance premium notes prior to the delivery of the policy; and requiring fraternal beneficiary associations to give beneficiaries information to pursue action to collect.

Permitting minors of ages from 15 to 21 to make valid life insurance contracts.

Taxing premiums paid to unauthorized fire insurance companies 5 per cent, but excepting associations not for profit, and taxing inter-insurers.

OKLAHOMA. A special session of the legislature enacted very little legislation affecting insurance. A bill was passed providing that a fraternal society may transfer its membership to another such organization. An act was passed regulating the contracts of surety companies between common carriers and their employees and the sureties upon such contracts. A bill increasing the tax on foreign insurance companies was defeated.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Several bills were enacted; the most important being the uniform fraternal bill for the regulation and supervision of fraternal societies, and a bill amending the act establishing the insurance department. The following is a summary of the principal features of the measure: Providing that each agent of an insurance company shall pay an annual license fee of one-half dollar, and that the insurance commissioner be required to determine that such agent is a fit and proper person; the insurance commissioner shall be appointed attorney to accept service for each company licensed to do business in South Carolina, which appointment shall remain irrevocable so long as the company has outstanding policies in this state; the insurance commissioner shall audit the accounts of and report to the court on the acts and doings of receivers of all companies under the jurisdiction of the insurance department; foreign mutual fire insurance companies may be admitted to do business in South Carolina upon filing with the insurance commissioner a satisfactory statement of condition; certificate of compliance with the laws of its home state; the appointment of the insurance commissioner as attorney to accept service; payment of an annual license fee of

twenty-five dollars and an additional license fee of two per cent. on the actual cost of insurance.

Among the other bills enacted of minor importance was one relating to domestic mutual protective associations, and bills providing penalties for violation of the insurance laws, and levying a tax of one per cent. on fire insurance premiums in towns where there are fire departments having equipment of a cost of \$1,000 or more. Two other bills relating to fraternalism were passed. One designed to protect fraternalism in the use of their symbols and the other making the collector of premiums the agent of the order and not of the insured.

VIRGINIA. Very little legislation was enacted. The most important bill increased the tax on life insurance companies from one to one and four-tenths per cent. and on fire, accident and miscellaneous companies from one and one-quarter to one and three-fourths per cent. A bill was passed imposing a license fee of \$100 on brokers, and an act was passed changing the date of issuing licenses from January 1 to May 1. An act classifying and defining sick benefit associations was passed, and an act amending the law relating to the insurance department in minor particulars was enacted. A bill re-enacting the old Wharton anti-compact law was defeated.

LEIGH, LAMARTINE B., fire underwriter, was born at Rome, Ga., September 14, 1851, and is the son of the Rev. Richard Leigh, the well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgia. Mr. Leigh became a local insurance agent in Little Rock, Ark., in 1878, and is now general agent in Arkansas for the Home, Niagara Fire, German Alliance, Sun of New Orleans, Spring Garden, American Central, New York Underwriters' agency, Pelican, Citizens, Mo., and Phoenix of London, and also general agent for the Pacific Mutual Life. He is also general agent in Oklahoma for the Phoenix of London and Sun Insurance Company of New Orleans. He was secretary of the Association of Fire Underwriters from 1883 to 1890, and president from 1890 to 1900. He has been city treasurer of Little Rock two terms, and a member of the Arkansas legislature two terms, and is president of the People's Building and Loan Association of that city, and vice-president of the Bank of Commerce.

LENEHAN, JOSEPH H., formerly general agent of the western department of the Fidelity Insurance Company at Chicago, Ill., was born at Dubuque, Ia. After leaving school he embarked in the local insurance business at Dubuque, his agency being that formerly owned by Abram Williams. Mr. Lenehan organized the Will county, Ill., compact at Joliet in 1885. He was afterwards an inspector of special hazards for mutual companies and in 1887 Illinois state agent for the Insurance Company of North America and Pennsylvania Fire. He took an active part in the management of the Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters and

was elected president of the board in 1890. Two years later he went with the Palatine and assisted in organizing the western department. July 1, 1898, he was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and July 1, 1899, assistant general agent of the Phenix and on the consolidation of that company with the Fidelity Fire continued as manager of the western department at Chicago, Ill., until 1911. He was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1897, and president of the Western Union September, 1908. He was appointed United States manager of the Nord Deutsche Insurance Company of Hamburg in 1911 with headquarters in New York.

LERMIT, GERALD HENRY, manager of the western department of the Northern of London, with headquarters at Chicago, was born at Dedham, Essex, England, in 1855. At the age of seventeen years he joined the staff of the Northern, and some years after, being assistant secretary at the company's London office, the duty was delegated to him of visiting various countries of the world to examine into the company's business or plant new agencies therein. In this capacity he spent some time in Egypt, India, Burmah, Ceylon, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Chili, continental Europe, and Canada, as well as the United States, which latter he visited several times. In 1891 he passed some months inspecting the business of the Northern on the Pacific coast. On the resignation of Mr. Goodwin and death of Mr. Crooke, in 1894, Mr. Lermitt was appointed to succeed them as manager of the western department.

LETTON, HAROLD WILLIS, general manager of the United States branch of the Prussian National Insurance Company of Stettin, was born in Kansas City, Mo., of American parentage, January 13, 1875. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., graduating in 1894, and at Yale University, from which he graduated in 1897. Subsequently he took a law course in the Harvard Law School, graduating therefrom in 1900, and practiced law until 1903, when he was appointed assistant manager, becoming general manager October, 1908.

LIABILITY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, was organized by representatives of liability insurance companies at a meeting held in New York in October, 1908. The objects and purpose of the association as set forth in the constitution are "to promote good will, harmony, confidence and co-operation between the companies and to devise and give effect to measures for the protection of their common interests, and for the observance of the amenities that should exist between companies and associations." Officers were elected as follows: President, Walter C. Faxon, Ætna Life; vice-president, William M. Tomlins, Jr., Empire State Surety; secretary, F. H. Kingsbury, Pennsylvania Casualty.

The third annual meeting of the association was held in New York, October 19 and 20, 1910. President Lawson presided, and nineteen companies were represented. After consideration of the routine affairs of the association presented in reports of committees and officers, the question of liability loss reserves was taken up.

Papers were read on the question by S. H. Wolfe, and Charles Hughes of the New York insurance department. The subject discussed in the papers was "Liability Loss Reserves and the Effect of the New Compensation Laws on the Question of Reserves with Particular Reference as to the Method of Calculating the Latter." Mr. Wolfe said a reserve fund is an absolute necessity for the insurance company, and briefly reviewed the present methods of calculating reserves, which were not wholly satisfactory, and he pointed out several factors which entered into the calculations, which were the legislative, litigation, adjusting and underwriting factors. The latter factor he gave the place of first importance, and continuing said the premium could be divided into two parts, and for the purpose of discussion designated the parts as "the pure premium" and "the loading." He pointed out five possible conditions which might result in the process of a company's business for the purpose of discussing the derivation of the "pure premium." The law of averages said the speaker applies in liability insurance as in other lines of activity, and he advocated the tabulation and classification of the experience of all companies as a means of getting at the "pure premium," and proceeded to point out the method of determining proper reserves after deriving the "pure premium," and he added: "I have attempted to show that the premium is the substance and the loss reserve is the shadow; if the premium be once derived by safe, sane methods, loss reserves will take care of themselves."

The second day's session was devoted to a discussion of compensation legislation for industrial accidents, and papers were presented by Miss Crystal Eastman, secretary of the New York state commission on "Employers' Liability and Causes of Industrial Accidents"; H. V. Mercer, member of the Minnesota commission, on compensation legislation; August Belmont, chairman of the department on prevention of industrial accidents of the National Civic Federation; John Mitchell, member of the New York commission and former president of the United Mine Workers of America; Miles M. Dawson, and P. T. Sherman, who discussed the constitutionality of proposed legislation.

Officers were elected as follows: President, A. Duncan Reid, Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation; vice-president, Theodore E. Gatey, Fidelity and Casualty; secretary and treasurer, Walter E. Hoag, General Accident; executive committee, chairman, Charles H. Franklin, Frankfort Marine, Accident and Plate Glass; W. F. Moore, New Amsterdam Casualty; E. T. Green, Pacific Coast Casualty; J. J. Murray, Employers' Liability Assurance.

LIABILITY INSURANCE. [See Employers' Liability Insurance.]

LIBRARIES, INSURANCE. The Equitable Life Assurance Society has for a number of years made especial efforts to collect insurance literature of every class, and undoubtedly has the largest and most valuable insurance library in the world, being strongest, naturally, in works, standard and fugitive, bearing upon life insurance. The library of the late Cornelius Walford of England was purchased by the society and is a part of the collection. Several of the general associations of underwriters have made efforts to build up libraries for the use of their members. [On this subject see Insurance Library Association of Boston, and Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, Library of.]

LIFE INSURANCE AGGREGATES. The report of the New York state insurance department for 1910 gave the following totals of life insurance business for the two years 1909-1910 (not including industrial business) transacted by companies reporting to the department. The figures of 1908 are also printed for comparison. The returns cover the business of all the large companies of the United States, not including industrial business:

LIFE COMPANIES.

	1908.	1909.	1910.
Number of companies,	35	35	33
Assets,	\$3,204,193,351	\$3,467,474,821	\$3,693,248,328
Reserve,	2,682,391,527	2,892,094,687	3,070,533,234
Other liabilities,	295,664,750	401,773,602	424,181,021
Total liabilities,	2,978,056,277	3,293,868,289	3,494,714,255
Surplus to policyholders,	226,137,074	173,606,532	198,534,073
Capital stock,	10,189,000	11,089,000	11,039,000
Premiums received,	493,872,986	512,055,036	532,919,414
All other receipts,	149,267,099	179,080,090	183,733,321
Total income,	643,140,085	691,135,126	716,652,735
Claims paid,	193,318,496	206,924,962	218,406,213
Dividends to policyholders,	52,895,469	62,185,533	72,931,650
Paid for forfeited policies,	70,389,982	73,037,205	72,219,463
Expenses,	136,073,910	128,948,913	128,353,918
Supplementary contracts,	1,852,550	1,858,448	2,233,325
Dividends to stockholders,	1,191,480	843,980	1,220,480
Total disbursements,	455,721,887	473,799,041	493,365,049
Policies in force,	5,437,007	5,757,447	6,050,617
Insurance in force,	10,553,957,857	14,110,457,172	11,669,700,062

[For statistics of assessment insurance, see Fraternal Societies, and National Fraternal Congress, and for statistics of casualty companies see accident, health, liability, surety and fidelity insurance, etc.]

LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK. [See Life Underwriters Association of.]

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, AMERICAN, FOREIGN BUSINESS OF. [See Foreign Business.]

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, Richmond, Va. Organized 1871; cash capital, \$300,000; John G. Walker, president; T. Wm. Pemberton, first vice-president; W. L. T. Rogerson, second vice-president; E. D. Harris, secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE COURTS. [See Legal Decisions Affecting Insurance.]

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY FORMS. [See Policy Forms, Life.]

LIFE INSURANCE; PROOFS OF DEATH. All life insurance companies require proofs of death on their own blanks, which will be furnished on application. These consist, in most cases, of certificates of the claimant as to fact and causes of death, certificate of attending physician, certificate of friend as to identity, certificate of undertaker or clergyman, or copy of record of burial. These certificates must be sworn to and in some cases attested by seal of a court of record. The object of these various certificates is to establish the identity of the deceased with the assured, and to make sure of the fact of death. As these several requirements are substantially alike, and as each company's blanks are to be used, the details in each case seem unnecessary in a work of this kind.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., was organized in 1905 with the following officers: President, W. J. Cameron; vice-president, P. C. Ratliff; secretary and treasurer, Wm. H. Stewart. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in March, 1911, are: President, Clarence J. Palmer, Protective Life; vice-president, J. R. Coleman, Manhattan Life; secretary and treasurer, Chas. B. Froment, Mutual Benefit.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF BUFFALO, N. Y., was organized November 9, 1886, and the following officers elected: W. G. Justice, president; J. W. Pressey, vice-president; W. H. Formosa, second vice-president; W. Manning, secretary; R. Butler, treasurer. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1911, are: President, William D. Camp; vice-president, Calvin S. Elliott; second vice-president, Harle J. Emerson; secretary and treasurer, Charles G. Venneman; executive committee, Joseph E. Gavin, S. B. Lindsey, F. E. Lahey, W. H. Barr and George R. Jones.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS, was organized at Worcester, Mass., October 14, 1899, with the following officers: President, W. A. Bailey; vice-presidents, H. E. Townsend, H. L. Trafford; secretary, S. Hamilton Coe; treasurer, Herbert P. Hopkins. The following have served the Association as presidents: H. E. Townsend, W. G. Ludlow, S. Hamilton Coe, J. P. Kilgore, Geo. H. Vars, C. E. Greene, Lester V. Bailey. The officers and executive committee elected at the annual meeting in 1911 are: President, E. P. Cerie, Massachusetts Mutual; vice-president, W. G. Harris, Providence Life; second vice-president, H. A. Macgowan, Mutual Benefit; secretary, E. A. Robertson, Metropolitan; treasurer, C. E. Greene, John Hancock; executive committee, O. D. Arnold, Mutual Benefit; Eli Bouchard,

Equitable; Dana M. Dustan, Connecticut Mutual; B. B. Snow, State Mutual, and the officers.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO was organized January 15, 1889, the initial meeting looking toward the formation of the association being held December 7, 1888. The original officers were: J. W. Janney, president; A. L. Chetlain, first vice-president; W. S. Swymmer, second vice-president; John H. Nolan, secretary; L. A. Spicer, treasurer. The presidents of the association have been: 1889, J. W. Janney; 1890, John H. Nolan; 1891, Charles H. Ferguson; 1892, W. H. Wyman; 1893, John K. Stearns, who was re-elected in 1894 and 1895; 1896, Ira J. Mason; 1897, W. D. Wyman; 1898 and 1899, George L. Wrenn; 1900, L. Brackett Bishop; 1901, J. W. Ranney; 1902-1903, R. D. Bokum; 1904, D. M. Baker; 1905; L. Brackett Bishop; 1906; Fred B. Mason; 1907-1908. At the annual meeting, held in February, 1911, the following officers were elected: President, Jules Girardin, Phoenix Mutual; vice-president, Dr. Hiram C. Castor, Connecticut General; treasurer, Hervey S. Dale, Union Mutual; secretary, Robert F. Palmer, Berkshire; executive committee, George M. Herrick, chairman, Provident Life & Trust; L. Brackett Bishop, Massachusetts Mutual; E. H. Carmack, State Mutual; Herman C. Hintzpeter, Mutual of New York; J. Frank Johantgen, New York Life.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., was organized at a meeting held in January, 1904. The association is inactive.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA was organized at a meeting held in New Orleans in July, 1908. Officers were elected as follows: President, Frank L. Levy, Equitable; vice-president, Louis P. Rice, Louisiana National; secretary and treasurer, Edmond J. Jacquet, Equitable; executive committee: C. C. Swayze, G. G. McHardy and the officers. The above are the present officers, with the exception of the office of vice-president, which is vacant.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF MONTGOMERY (Alabama) was organized at a meeting of life insurance agents in Montgomery, March 30, 1904. The following officers and executive committee were elected: President, R. P. Dexter, Sr.; vice-president, E. J. Meyer; secretary and treasurer, W. E. Dow. At the annual meeting in May, 1911, officers were elected as follows: President, E. G. Branch; vice-president, D. R. Metzger; secretary and treasurer, J. L. Haas.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK was organized as the Life Insurance Association of New York, in the city of New York, January 18, 1887, the first officers being: Charles H. Raymond of the Mutual Life, president; Gilford Morse of the Massachusetts Mutual, first vice-president; L. Spencer Goble

of the Mutual Benefit, second vice-president; Alvah W. Brown of the Mutual Life, third vice-president; Charles T. Dunwell, of the Berkshire Life, secretary; George F. Hadley of the Brooklyn Life, treasurer.

The presidents since organization have been:

1887—Charles H. Raymond.	1900—Philip H. Farley.
1889—L. Spencer Goble.	1901—Frank K. Kohler.
1890—Gilford Morse.	1902—George A. Brinkerhoff.
1891—George P. Haskell.	1903—John W. Vrooman.
1892—Tilden Blodgett.	1904—M. E. Goulden.
1893—George F. Hadley.	1905—J. Carlton Ward.
1894—Robert L. Murray.	1906—T. Reid Fell.
1895—John F. Makley.	1907—Charles J. Edwards.
1896—Richard E. Cochran.	1908—Robert H. Hardy.
1897—James Yereance.	1909—D. G. C. Sinclair.
1898—Thomas P. Goodrich.	1910—Hugh G. Miller.
1899—Joseph A. Goulden.	

The present officers of the association, who were elected at the twenty-first annual meeting, February 28, 1911, are: President, Conrad V. Dykeman; vice-president, Julian S. Myrick; second vice-president, William N. Compton; third vice-president, William H. Ryan; secretary, George H. Linsz; treasurer, Edward H. Allen. The executive committee: Louis L. Hopkins, C. A. Wardle, Lawrence Priddy, Thomas Bell, Robert C. Mix.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF OREGON was organized in 1904. Officers were elected as follows: President, C. W. Sherman; first vice-president, W. S. Pond; second vice-president, H. G. Colton; secretary, R. H. Pickering. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1911, are: President, John Pauer, Prudential; vice-president, F. L. Bohn, Equitable Life; secretary-treasurer, Jesse K. Fisher, Penn Mutual Life; executive committee, D. C. Herrin, Equitable Life; T. H. McAllis, Union Mutual; C. S. Samuels, Oregon Life.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF PEORIA was organized in 1902. Officers were elected in 1909, but the association has since become inactive.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF ROCHESTER, N. Y., was organized March 26, 1904, and the following officers elected: President, F. E. McMullen, Aetna Life; vice-president, P. B. Van Duesen, Equitable; second vice-president, M. R. Miller, Penn Mutual; secretary, Clay Babcock, Mutual Life; treasurer, J. N. Alexander, National Life, Vt. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1911, are: President, H. R. Lewis, Union Central; vice-president, J. V. Alexander, National Life; second vice-president, Thomas Wood, Metropolitan; secretary, S. L. Crabbe, Connecticut General; treasurer, George N. Cooper, Connecticut Mutual; executive committee, Clay Babcock, Mutual Life, chairman; C. H. McChesney, Berkshire; B. G. Bennett, Northwestern; E. B. Nell, Aetna, and A. J. Mann, Penn Mutual.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF SAVANNAH, GA., was organized in February, 1906, with the following officers: President, Julian Schley; first vice-president, Cornelius F. Moses; second vice-president, E. S. Stoddard; secretary and treasurer, Benjamin J. Apple. The present officers, elected in 1911, are: President, L. T. Doyle; vice-president, W. J. Harty; second vice-president, E. H. O'Connor; secretary and treasurer, D. S. Pooser; executive committee, C. F. Moses, E. S. Stoddard, Julian Schley, A. C. Harmon and N. J. Gillespie.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, was organized in April, 1905. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1911, are: President, Gaylord Davidson; secretary, Edgar S. Barnes; treasurer, W. L. Stagg.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS, MO. There was an association with this name organized January 7, 1891, which after a few years lost its vitality. An attempt was made in September, 1896, and again in October, 1897, to reorganize the association, but the efforts were short-lived. Another reorganization was effected in January, 1902, and W. G. Day was elected president and George Benham secretary. At the annual meeting, held in February, 1911, the following officers were elected: President, J. W. Estes; vice-president, F. B. Miller; second vice-president, George H. Brown; secretary, W. C. Flynn; treasurer, W. E. Anderson; executive committee, Eugene Stinde, chairman; W. O. Anderson, T. T. Elliott, F. M. Cheney.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF TOLEDO.
[See Toledo Association of Life Underwriters.]

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS. This association was organized at Springfield, Mass., October 6, 1894. Officers were elected as follows: James L. Johnson of the Massachusetts Mutual, president; George H. Sutton of the Mutual Life, and H. K. Simons of the Equitable Life, vice-presidents; Henry P. Roberts of the Union Mutual Life, secretary; Archibald Ladner of the Provident Life and Trust, treasurer. The present officers of the association, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1911, are: President, Nathan H. Williams; first vice-president, Henry M. Clark; second vice-president, Johann G. Schwenger; secretary, Albert B. Franklin, Jr.; treasurer, E. Milton Allis; executive committee, Henry S. Waldron, William P. Draper, Joseph O. Daniels, Clinton W. Coles, Edward O. Sutton and ex-Presidents I. V. Fuller and F. C. Stedman.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATIONS. For a list of local associations composing the National Association of Life Underwriters, see National Association. For general organizations of life underwriters, see

Actuarial Society of America.
 American Institute of Actuaries.
 American Life Convention.
 Associated Fraternities of America (Fraternal Beneficiary Orders).
 Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors of America.
 Association of Life Insurance Presidents.
 International Association of Accident Underwriters.
 National Fraternal Congress (Fraternal Beneficiary Orders).
 National Association of Life Underwriters.
 New England Women's Life Underwriters' Association.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF.
 [See National Association of Life Underwriters.]

LIMITING CLAUSES IN FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES.
 [See Policy Forms, Fire (New York), Legislation and Coinsurance Clause.]

LINCOLN LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, Lincoln, Neb., was organized February 24, 1906, and officers were elected as follows: President, J. H. Mockett, Sr.; vice-president, H. W. Noble; secretary, Frank P. Dwiggins; treasurer, E. P. Bushman. The present officers, elected in January, 1911, are: President, M. L. Palmer, Aetna; vice-president, F. E. Mockett, Connecticut Mutual; secretary, H. Honeywell, Bankers Life; treasurer, C. R. Easterday, Middle West Life; executive committee, A. R. Edmiston, Union Central; H. H. Loughridge, Equitable of Iowa, and F. E. Mockett, Connecticut Mutual.

LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Fort Wayne, Ind. Organized 1905; authorized capital, \$300,000; paid in \$166,000. Samuel M. Foster, president; Arthur F. Hall, secretary and manager.

LIPPINCOTT, HENRY C., manager of agencies for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1844. He is a graduate of the Central High School of that city. In May, 1865, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and practiced law until 1869, when he removed to Colorado, where he taught school, mined, wrote for the newspapers, and hustled generally. He found his true vocation in life insurance, to which he has devoted the remainder of his life. He entered the office of the Penn Mutual February 1, 1874, and served in various capacities until he was appointed manager of agencies in January, 1888. He is active in everything that pertains to life insurance, being a trained controversialist who delights in the gentle art of dialectics. His contributions to the business have been many and influential, and he has been in frequent request as a speaker by various associations. He has made the excellent canvassing material of the Penn Mutual and has much to do with its development as a company.

LITTLE, RUSSELL A., secretary of the Glens Falls Insurance Company, is a native of the New York village of Glens Falls and the son of the late Russell M. Little, many years the president of

the company. He was born March 14, 1849, and was educated in the common schools, and on leaving them went into the fire insurance business as a clerk in a local agency office. He was afterward special agent for the Royal and special and general agent for the Glens Falls, and in January, 1893, was elected its secretary and was elected vice-president in January, 1908.

LITTLEJOHN, WILEY J., western manager for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago, was born of Scotch ancestry at Memphis, Tenn., March 1, 1849. He was educated in the common schools and the Jesuit College (St. Louis University) at St. Louis, Mo. After leaving college he studied law, but drifted into fire insurance, which he then made the vocation of his life. He entered the local agency at Memphis of H. A. Littleton, and after his death succeeded him in business. In 1874 he became general agent of the Merchants of St. Joseph, Mo., which he afterward reinsured in the Connecticut Fire. The latter company employed Mr. Littlejohn as adjuster and special agent in the western field. He was at one time president of the Association of Fire Underwriters of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, and was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1894-95. When the western department of the Connecticut Fire was established in 1884 under the command of Abram Williams, Mr. Littlejohn was appointed assistant manager. He continued in that position until he was appointed to his present one in July, 1894.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Liverpool, Eng. Henry W. Eaton, manager, New York.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$200,000. Henry W. Eaton, president, and George W. Hoyt, secretary.

LLOYDS. [For a history of the Lloyds movement in the United States, from its rise in 1892 to the extinction of the speculative class engaged in this form of fire underwriting in New York by the action of the courts, see the *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1897-98 and 1898-99.] The New York Lloyds in active operation and reporting to the New York department on December 31, 1910, were the following:

Allied Underwriters, E. A. G. Intemann, Jr., Attorney.
 American Exchange Underwriters, Weed & Kennedy, Attorneys.
 American Lloyds, Hall & Trowbridge, Attorneys.
 Great Western Lloyds, Hall & Trowbridge, Attorneys.
 Individual Underwriters, John R. Waters, Attorney.
 Lumber Underwriters, Eugene F. Perry, Attorney.
 Manufacturers' Lloyds, Jameson & Frelinghuysen, Attorneys.
 Merchants' Fire Lloyds, Jameson & Frelinghuysen, and Henry Griffin, Attorneys.
 National Underwriters of America, Hall & Trowbridge, Attorneys.
 New York & Boston Lloyds, Hull & Trowbridge, Attorneys.

New York Commercial Underwriters, Wilcox, Peck & Hughes, Attorneys.
 New York Reciprocal Underwriters, John R. Waters, Attorney.
 North American Inter-Insurers, Benedict & Benedict, Attorneys.
 United States Lloyds, Higgins and Cox, Attorneys.
 Union Underwriters, Hall & Trowbridge, Attorneys.

The New York legislature in 1902, passed an act placing all Lloyds organizations under the supervision of the New York state insurance department, and the legislature of 1910 enacted legislation regulating still further the transaction of business by Lloyds and placing them directly under the supervision of the insurance department, under which they must be licensed, and are subject to examination and supervision by the department.

The Individual Underwriters of St. Louis, W. H. Markham & Co., is a notable Lloyds association outside New York.

LLOYDS PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1882; capital, \$250,000. W. T. Woods, president; C. E. W. Chambers, secretary.

LOCKE, SIDNEY E., secretary of the Hartford Fire insurance company, was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., February 5, 1866. He was educated in the Glens Falls Academy, and began his insurance career in a local agency in that city in 1884. Later he accepted a position in the home office of the Orient insurance company, and also represented the company as special agent in New York state. In 1896 he was appointed special agent for the Philadelphia Underwriters in the Middle department territory, and was later assistant secretary of the Reading insurance company. He was elected an assistant secretary of the Hartford Fire in 1908, and secretary in 1910.

LOCK, FRANK, New York, resident manager of the Atlas Assurance Company of London, was born on the Isle of Wight, England, January 10, 1855. Practically all his business life has been passed in insurance. He was eleven years in the home office of the Commercial of London, four years foreign superintendent of the Fire Insurance Association of London, two years United States manager of that company, and since July, 1891, he has been connected with his present company. He also took an active part in organizing the General Adjustment Bureau, of which he was the first president.

LOEB, LEO A., member of the firm of Adolph Loeb & Sons, Inc., Chicago, fire insurance agents, and son of the late Adolph Loeb, was born at Memphis, Tenn., in 1867. He is prominent in Jewish charitable and philanthropic work, being a member of the board of trustees of the United Hebrew Charities, vice-president of the Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls, and a member of the executive committee of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Colo.; trustee of the Jewish Agriculturalists Aid Society, Chicago, and a member of the Standard and Hamilton clubs.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Liverpool. A. G. McIlwaine, Jr., Hartford, Conn., manager of the United States branch.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION of London, England. Charles L. Case, New York City, manager for the United States; John H. Packard, agency secretary.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, LTD., of London. Established 1869; entered United States in 1892. F. W. Lawson, United States manager, Chicago, Ill. Assets December 31, 1910, \$3,106,969.93; liabilities, \$2,282,774.92; surplus to policyholders, \$824,190.01.

LONG, HARRY C., special agent of the London and Lancashire and Orient, is a native of Suffield, Conn., where he was born December 19, 1851. He learned the jeweler's trade and later devoted himself to mechanical and architectural drawing. In 1877 he entered the fire insurance agency business and ten years later was New England special agent for the United States Fire of New York. In 1895 he was appointed special agent of the Orient for Connecticut, a part of New York and New Jersey, and now represents that company and the London and Lancashire in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, with headquarters at New York.

LONG, WILLIAM PENN, special agent of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1855. His earliest vocation was that of a clerk in the coal freights department of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. After fourteen years with this company he engaged in the local fire and life insurance agency business at Lehigh-ton, Pa. In 1892 he was appointed special agent of the Farmers' of York for New York state, and in 1897 joined the field force of the American Fire as special agent in the middle department. He resigned as special agent for the American Fire in December, 1905, and accepted a position with Hamburg-Bremen, as special agent in southern New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. He resigned as special agent of the Hamburg-Bremen February 1, 1909, and has since been with Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia as special agent in New Jersey, and the New York Suburban and Philadelphia Suburban field with headquarters at No. 421 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOOKER, OSCAR R., president of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Columbus, Ohio, June 19, 1846, and passed a part of his boyhood upon a farm near that city. Although but fifteen years of age at the time the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Union army and served throughout the entire war. After its close he studied law at Columbus, but in 1869 he became connected with the Cleveland office of the Berkshire Life. In 1871

he joined the staff of the Michigan Mutual Life at its home office in Detroit, and in 1883 he was elected secretary and general manager of the company. Mr. Looker was elected president in 1893.

LOOMIS, JAMES LEE, assistant secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life insurance company, was born at Granby, Conn., November 3, 1878. He was educated at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall on Hudson, and at Yale University, from which he graduated with the degree B. A., in 1901. He was admitted to the bar in 1905, and practiced law until he was elected to his present position with the Connecticut Mutual in 1909.

LOPEZ, JOSEPH, secretary of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, was born at Uniontown, Alabama, September 27, 1862, and received a college education, graduating from the University of Tennessee in the class of 1882. Prior to entering the service of the Continental he was engaged in civil engineering.

LOS ANGELES LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held September 17, 1904, and the following officers were elected: President, W. N. Holley; vice-president, J. C. Guy; second vice-president, W. P. Trumbower; secretary, C. I. D. Moore; treasurer, H. Haskell. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in December, 1910, are: President, N. J. Russell, Jr.; vice-president, F. O. Bristol, New England Mutual; second vice-president, W. B. Stirdivant, Phoenix Mutual; secretary, J. W. Deyo, Fidelity Mutual; executive committee, G. A. Rathbun, Equitable; J. W. Whittington, Aetna, and C. S. Montgomery, National Life, Vermont.

LOTT, EDSON S., president of the United States Casualty Company, New York, was born in Yates county, N. Y., of American parentage, November 10, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and the Penn Yan, N. Y. Academy and began his business life in newspaper work in which his experience was varied, and he was one of the incorporators of the *United States Investor* of Boston. He first entered the accident insurance business in 1892, and became superintendent of agents of the Manufacturers' Accident Indemnity Company, of Geneva, N. Y., and in 1895, on the organization of the United States Casualty Company, he became assistant secretary of the company. He became secretary in 1897; was made general manager as well in 1901, and was elected to his present position in 1908. Mr. Lott is an active member of associations pertaining to accident and liability underwriting, was elected president of the International Association of Accident Underwriters in 1903, and re-elected in 1904; was vice-president of the Alliance Against Accident Frauds, 1904-1906; was elected president of the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters in 1908; was elected president of the Casualty & Surety Social Club of New York in 1909. He is a member of the editorial board of the International Insurance Encyclopedia. He is the author of a paper on "Accident

Insurance," read before the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, 1905.

LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in April, 1899. A meeting was held in 1900, but the association became disorganized, and was revived at a meeting in 1902. J. W. Alexander is president.

LOUISIANA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Baton Rouge, La. Organized 1891; capital stock, \$61,959.17. O. B. Steele, president; R. N. Ross, secretary.

LOUISIANA FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized in September, 1904, and its objects are to inspect and promote the protection of property against fire, and the association also publishes advisory rates. Charles Janvier was the first president and Sol Bloodworth, secretary. The present officers, elected in September, 1910, are: President, Fergus G. Lee, Sun of New Orleans; vice-president, E. H. Addington, Home; secretary, Sol Bloodworth.

LOUISIANA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. The secretary of state is charged with the supervision of insurance interests in Louisiana. He is authorized to appoint an assistant secretary of state, who has in recent years been given charge of the insurance department. The assistants who have served since 1884 are: Simeon Toby, from 1884 to 1891; William B. Spencer, from 1891 to 1894; George Spencer, in 1894 and 1895; Simeon Toby again in 1895, and John J. McCann in 1896. The present secretary of state is John T. Michel, and his official address is Baton Rouge. The assistant secretary of state in charge of the insurance department is Emile J. O'Brien, Jr.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, New Orleans, La. Organized 1906. Gustave Lemle, president; Henry Kahn, secretary.

LOUISVILLE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized in 1904. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in May, 1911, are: President, G. L. McDonald, Phoenix Mutual; vice-president, W. W. Dennis, Mutual Benefit; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Harrison; executive committee, H. D. Rodman, Northwestern Mutual; W. B. Pace, Manhattan Life; Oliver Brown, Metropolitan; C. J. Hubbard, Union Central, and the officers.

LOUISVILLE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, of Louisville, Ky., was organized February 15, 1854, with William Riddle, president, and B. H. Gwathmey, secretary and treasurer. The association commemorated its fortieth anniversary January 13, 1904. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1911, are: President, Howard W. Hunter; vice-president, Fred

J. Hummel; secretary, W. W. Boomer; assistant secretary, A. L. Shryock.

LOUISVILLE INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. Organized 1872; capital, \$100,000. John H. Leathers, president; S. M. Huston, secretary.

LOVELAND, CHARLES A., actuary of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Troy, N. Y., October 3, 1841. He served for three years in the army during the Civil War; entered the office of the Northwestern Mutual in 1870, and has advanced through various grades to his present position. He is one of the charter members of the Actuarial Society of America.

LOWDEN, WILLIAM H., was appointed manager of the Pacific coast department of the Norwich Union of England January 1, 1896. He was previously with the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company twenty-one years. Mr. Lowden was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific in 1891.

LOWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lowell, Mass. Organized 1832. Chas. A. Stott, president; Joseph Peabody, secretary and treasurer.

LUCKETT, DAINGERFIELD G., secretary of the United States Casualty company, New York, is a native of Maryland and was born at Rockville, of American parentage, June 6, 1873. He was educated in the Rockville Academy. From 1891 to 1897 was private secretary to David B. Hill, United States senator from New York. In the latter year he became connected with the United States Casualty, and held successively the positions of assistant superintendent of agencies, and superintendent of agencies, personal accident department, and was appointed assistant secretary in 1901. He was elected to his present position in 1908.

LUDLUM, CLARENCE ALLEN, assistant secretary of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born in East Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., September 4, 1865. He received a public school education, and, until accepting a position with the Home in December, 1890, was engaged in railroading and Pullman service. He was appointed to his present position in December, 1903.

LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, New York. Organized 1904; capital, \$200,000. G. A. Mitchell, president; R. H. McKelvey, secretary.

LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1873; capital, \$250,000. Lewis Davis, president; Oliver H. Hill, vice-president and secretary.

LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Mansfield, O. Organized 1895. E. S. Nail, president; W. H.

G. Kegg, secretary. This company insures lumber yards, saw, planing mills and other woodworkers.

LUNGER, JOHN B., vice-president of the Travelers Insurance Company, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, in 1864. He received his early education in the public schools and at the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J. In 1880 he entered the service of the Prudential Insurance Company and was soon put in charge of the mathematical work, and as the company grew he developed the actuary's department. The company opened an ordinary branch in 1886, of which he supervised both the office and field work. In February, 1897, he accepted the position of managing actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company. Five years later, on February 1, 1902, he resigned this office to accept his present position.

LYMAN, HENRY D., president of the American Surety Company of New York, was born April 12, 1852, at Parkman, O. He was educated in the common schools of that place and first came into prominence as a special agent of the post-office department of the United States. Under President Garfield's administration he was chief clerk of the contract office of the post-office department, and under President Arthur, second assistant postmaster-general. In 1885 he was elected secretary, and 1886 vice-president, and April 12, 1899, president of the American Surety Company; also trustee of North River Savings Bank, New York.

LYONS, GEORGE E., secretary of the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company, Newark, was born of American parentage in Newark March 11, 1875. He received a public and high school education, and has spent his entire business life in fire insurance. He began his insurance career in the office of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark in 1888, and continued with that company until its reinsurance in 1902, when he was appointed special agent for the state of New Jersey for the Philadelphia Underwriters. He assumed his present position in February, 1911. He is a resident of Arlington, Hudson County, N. J.

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MACAULAY, THOMAS BASSETT, managing director and secretary of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, is a son of the veteran president of that institution, Robertson Macaulay, and was born at Hamilton, Ontario, June 6, 1860. He entered the service of the Sun Life in October, 1877. He was appointed actuary in 1880, secretary in 1891, and became director also of the company in 1898, and managing director in 1908. Mr. Macaulay is a Fellow (by examination) of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, and supervisor at Montreal in connection with the examinations of the Institute. He is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America, and was in 1899 elected president of the society and re-elected in 1900. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of England, and a corresponding member of the Institute des Actuairees Francias, Paris. He was one of the representatives of the Actuarial Society of America at the International Congress of Actuaries in Brussels in 1895, in London in 1898, in Paris in 1900, and in Berlin in 1906. He was elected vice-president of the Congress for the United States and Canada at the Paris Congress and again at Berlin.

MACDONALD, WILLIAM, of the firm Macdonald & Miles, general agents of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company for the Pacific coast, was born in New York, January 31, 1838. He began business life in New York city in the dry goods jobbing business. In 1861 he removed to California. In 1867 he was appointed local agent of the Aetna and Phoenix of Hartford in San Francisco, and a year later special agent for the former company, which position he held for a number of years. He was the first surveyor of the Board of Fire Underwriters of San Francisco, and established the business of the Scottish Union and National on the Pacific coast. For a number of years he had the management of that company, in connection with that of the Connecticut Fire. In 1888 he was elected vice-president and manager of the Anglo-Nevada. On the reinsurance of the Pacific coast business of that company with the London and Lancashire, Mr. Macdonald was made Pacific coast manager for the latter office. He resigned this position in August, 1906, and in November of the same year formed a co-partnership with D. E. Miles, who had also resigned as assistant manager of the London and Lancashire, and together they accepted the general agency of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company. Before entering the insurance business Mr. Macdonald was secretary of the San Francisco and Oakland Railway, now a portion of the Central Pacific system. He was colonel of the Second Regiment of Artillery in the National

Guard of California for a number of years, and on the consolidation of the three regiments in San Francisco was elected the first colonel of the new regiment.

MACDONALD, THEODORE H., former insurance commissioner of Connecticut, was born of American parentage in New Haven, Conn., March 11, 1862. He was educated in the common schools of his native city, and started his business career in newspaper work. He was appointed insurance commissioner in 1907, and retired in July, 1911, and was appointed quartermaster general on the staff of Governor Roberts in 1905-6. He has held other public offices, and is a member of several fraternities, notably the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Elks.

MACKAY, WILLIAM J., secretary of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass., was born at Hamilton, Ont., March 29, 1852, of Scotch parentage. He was educated in the common and private schools of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and began his business career as a clerk in the office of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. In 1873 he became connected with the firm of Smith & Germain, general agents of the Fire Association of Philadelphia for the state of New York. He started an insurance agency at Niagara Falls in 1878, which grew to be the largest in the place. Among other companies he represented the Springfield, and in 1884 President Damon offered him the position of special agent for western and northern New York. In the spring of 1885 he was appointed special agent and in 1895 was elected assistant secretary. On the death of Secretary Hall in 1900 he was elected secretary. He has filled numerous political offices and been director in several corporations.

MACK, WILFRED WHALEY, insurance journalist, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., April 17, 1879, and received a public and high school education. He studied two years at the College of the City of New York, and two years also at Cornell University. After leaving Cornell he was a reporter on the New York *Sun*, until joining the *Weekly Underwriter* as assistant editor in 1902. He joined the *Insurance Field* of Louisville in 1905, as associate editor, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., being transferred to Chicago in the same capacity in June, 1909.

MAC SWEEN, JOHN FERGUSON, Omaha, Neb., western special agent of the Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born March 25, 1848, at Glasgow, Scotland. He was educated in Scotland and Canada, and at the University of Michigan. He taught school, was principal of a high school, and was a practicing physician for seven years before entering the insurance business.

MADISON INSURANCE COMPANY, Madison, Ind. Organized 1848; capital, \$100,000. W. H. Powell, president; J. K. Weyer, secretary.

MAGEE, JOSEPH FRANCIS, fire underwriter, San Francisco, Cal., is a native of California and was born in San Francisco, Cal., April 14, 1872. He received a public school education, and graduated from the law department of Lake Forest University, Illinois, in 1902. His business career has been spent in fire insurance, and was for ten years an examiner and special agent for the Continental Insurance Company, and was later assistant secretary of the National Union Fire Insurance Company for two years. He is president of the Associated Underwriters, Inc., San Francisco, and is a member of the Olympic Club, Union League Club and Merchants' Exchange Club of that city, and is also prominent in Masonic circles.

MAGILL, ROBERT H., district manager for Alameda and Contra Costa counties, California, of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born in Westport, Ireland, February 22, 1832. Removed to Canada in 1841, and to Covington, Ky., in 1853. In this latter year he entered the employ of the Aetna of Hartford under J. B. Bennett. In 1857 R. H. and H. M. Magill organized the western department of the Phoenix of Hartford at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1862 Robert H. became a resident of California, organizing the Pacific coast department of the Phoenix and Home of New York, and was the first manager to appoint recording agents throughout the Pacific states. In 1875 he became the manager of the Home Mutual of California. In 1897 he accepted the management of the Western and British America Assurance Company of Toronto for Alameda and Contra Costa counties, resigning at the close of 1905 to accept his present position with the Home of New York. Mr. Magill has been continuously in the business for over fifty years, is a thorough and popular underwriter and adjuster and transacts a large and profitable business.

MAINE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized May 24, 1899, at Portland, Me., with the following officers: President, Gen. S. D. Leavitt of Eastport; vice-presidents, M. S. Bird of Rockland, L. C. Tyler of Bangor, E. H. Gove of Biddeford; secretary and treasurer, Thomas J. Little of Portland. The association was reorganized at a meeting held September 25, 1906, and the present officers, elected in 1911, are: President, J. W. McClure, Bangor; vice-presidents, Frank Nelson, Calais, and A. B. Hall, Bath; secretary and treasurer, Convers F. Leach, Portland; executive committee, W. F. Curran, Bangor; E. A. Gammon, Mechanics Falls; E. C. Crall, Augusta; W. R. Tarbox, Fryeburg; H. N. Pinkham, Portland; H. C. Hutchinson, Biddeford; O. W. Tapley, Ellsworth.

MAINE, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1868-1911. The insurance department in Maine was organized by act of the legislature in 1868, the chief official being the insurance commissioner, who is appointed by the governor for three years. The following is a list of these officials up to date;

Albert W. Paine, . . .	1868-1873	Oramandal Smith, . . .	1883-1884
Joshua Nye, . . .	1873-1879	Frank E. Nye, . . .	1884-1885
William Philbrick, . . .	1879-1880	Joseph O. Smith, . . .	1885-1893
Joseph B. Peaks, . . .	1880-1883	Stephen W. Carr, . . .	1893-1908

The present commissioner is Beecher Putnam, appointed for the term beginning January 1, 1909.

MAINE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was founded in 1887. At the annual meeting of the association, held in February, 1911, the following officers were elected: President, T. E. McDonald; vice-president, F. M. Grant; secretary, F. M. Bradley; treasurer, J. Putnam Stevens; executive committee, C. A. Bradley, I. S. Sawyer and C. M. March.

MAJESTIC LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1905; capital, \$103,300. F. W. Killen, president; R. M. Ayres, secretary.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New York, was organized in 1850, under the general act of 1849, with a guaranteed capital of \$100,000. The government of the company is a mixed one, each share of the guaranteed capital being entitled to a vote for directors, and each person insured for life paying a premium of not less than \$75 is entitled to vote. The officers are: Henry B. Stokes, president; M. W. Torrey and J. H. Giffin, vice-presidents; L. Linzmeyer, actuary; M. DeMott, secretary. The policies issued by the company are written with standard provisions, and contain extremely liberal tables of cash loan, paid-up and extended insurance value.

MANNHEIM INSURANCE COMPANY of Mannheim, Germany. F. Herrmann & Co., New York, United States managers.

MANN, HENRY R., Pacific coast insurance manager, was born at Marshall, Mich., in 1842, and went to California when but ten years of age. He has been a fire insurance agent thirty-five years. Mr. Mann was vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the Pacific Insurance Union from its organization in 1885 to 1893, and president in that year.

MANTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1894. Frederick A. Downes, president and treasurer; William M. Burgess, secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. O. Organized 1835. John R. Freeman, president; Theodore P. Bogert, secretary.

MARINE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. [See Boards of Underwriters of New York, Boston Board of Marine Underwriters, Marine Underwriters' Association of San Francisco, Inland Marine Underwriters, and Institute of Marine Underwriters.]

MARINE INSURANCE. The principal companies doing marine insurance business report to the New York insurance department. Their statements of business, where they do both ocean and inland marine insurance, do not show the two classes separately. The following are the aggregates of marine business written in 1910 by eighteen fire and fire and marine and three marine companies of the United States, and the United States branches of eighteen foreign fire and marine and marine companies; thirty-seven companies in all.

Risks written in 1910,	\$12,595,997,689
Risks in force December 31, 1910,	1,005,883,643
Premiums written,	46,515,014
Losses paid,	13,062,155

MARINE UNDERWRITERS, INSTITUTE OF. [See Institute of American Marine Underwriters.]

MARKHAM, GEORGE D., senior member in the firm of W. H. Markham & Co. at St. Louis, Mo., was born at New Haven, Conn., July 25, 1859. He was educated at Kinne's School, Ithaca, N. Y., and was graduated from Harvard University with the degree of A. B. in 1881, and from Washington University of St. Louis with the degree of LL.B. in 1891. He was president of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents from 1900 to 1902. He is director of the St. Louis Business Men's League, the Mercantile Trust Company, the Mercantile National Bank, and the Mercantile Library Association; member of the St. Louis City Council, 1901-5; president of the Civic League 1910.

MARSHALL, ELBERT PIKE, vice-president of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, was born near Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, June 15, 1845, his father Dr. John G. Marshall, being a prominent physician of that place. Mr. Marshall was graduated from Farmer's College, Ohio, in 1863, and soon after graduation received an appointment from the Secretary of the Navy and was assigned to duty in the Mississippi Squadron. At the close of the war in 1865, he resigned his position in the Navy and located in Cincinnati to enter upon a business career. He accepted in 1869, the position of assistant secretary of the Union Central Life, was elected secretary in 1881, actuary in 1888, and vice-president of the company in 1906. Mr. Marshall is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America.

MARSHALL, JOHN JR., joint manager of the central department of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco in Chicago, was born at Glasgow, Scotland. He was taken to San Francisco when a youth, and at the age of sixteen years went into the office of the Imperial, London, Northern & Queen Insurance Companies, where he learned the rudiments of the fire insurance business. In 1888 he became fieldman for the Queen, Connecticut Fire and Royal Exchange insurance companies on the Pacific Coast.

In 1896 he was placed in charge of the western department of the Royal Exchange with headquarters at Chicago, and early in 1900 was transferred to New York as assistant U. S. manager for the company last mentioned. In May, 1900, he accepted his present position. In 1908 he was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest and was secretary of the Western Union from 1902 to 1909.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM A., vice-president and actuary of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, is a director in this company and the Nyack National Bank. At the time he entered the service of the company in 1866 he was a teacher of mathematics. His whole business life has been devoted to this company. He was born in the city of New York and educated in Connecticut and New York schools. Mr. Marshall is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America, member of the Hamilton and other clubs.

MARTIN, FRANK E., secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, Manchester, N. H., is a native of that city, where he was born of American parentage in 1863. He received a public school education, and entered the service of the company as an office boy in 1883, and worked his way up to his present position, traveling through the middle and western states for the company, and being appointed assistant secretary in 1894, with supervision over the western interests of the company, and secretary in 1905.

MARTIN, HENRY C., insurance journalist, publisher, and editor of *Rough Notes*, Indianapolis, was born at Harbor Creek, Erie county, Pa., April 16, 1833. He was educated as a physician at Castleton Medical College, Vt., and the University Medical College of New York city, graduating from the latter institution in 1856-7. For several years Dr. Martin practiced his profession at McGregor, Ia. He entered the service of the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee in 1859, and was the first special agent of the company west of the Mississippi River, planting its first agencies in a number of northwestern states. Dr. Martin was with the Northwestern Mutual over twenty-one years, twelve of which he was in charge of the Indiana state agency at Indianapolis. He was the first Indiana state agent of the Travelers. He established *Rough Notes* in November, 1878, and has since been its manager and editor. He was one of the incorporators and a director of the Indianapolis Fire Insurance Company, also its secretary for five years preceding February, 1907, when the control of the company was changed.

MARYLAND CASUALTY COMPANY of Baltimore, Md. Organized 1898; capital, \$1,000,000. John T. Stone, president; James F. Mitchell, secretary.

MARYLAND, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1872-1911. The Maryland insurance department was established by act of legis-

lature of 1872, the appointment of insurance commissioner being vested in the board of public works, composed of the governor, state treasurer, and state comptroller. The term of office is four years. The commissioners since organization have been:

Charles A. Wailes, . . . 1872-1876	I. Freeman Raisin, . . . 1893-1895
John M. Miller, . . . 1876-1877	Thomas B. Townsend, . . . 1895-1896
Jesse K. Hines, . . . 1877-1891	F. Albert Kurtz, . . . 1896-1900
J. Frederick C. Talbot, . . . 1891-1893	Lloyd Wilkinson, . . . 1900-1905

Frank I. Duncan was appointed in 1905, but resigned in October, 1905, and was succeeded by B. F. Crouse, who died in 1910, and Emerson C. Harrington, who is the present commissioner, succeeded him.

MARYLAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1865; capital, \$100,000. Douglas H. Rose, president; John W. Hanson, secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at a meeting held in Worcester October 10, 1906. Officers were elected as follows: President, William Gilmour, Boston; vice-presidents, Fred C. Church, Lowell, C. H. Cornish, New Bedford, W. S. Warriner, Springfield, C. B. Russell, Marlboro, T. H. Raymond, Cambridge; secretary and treasurer, E. P. Ingraham, Worcester. The present officers, elected in October, 1910, are: President, Clinton H. Cornish, New Bedford; vice-presidents, William Gilmour, E. P. Ingraham, T. H. Raymond, A. C. E. Stimson, J. M. Stevenson; secretary and treasurer, C. B. Russell, Marlboro; executive committee, F. S. Hamlin, Clarence C. Puffer, Wm. H. Rogers, Alfred H. Nash, G. H. Pendergast, Charles F. Wilson and J. F. Stafford.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1907; capital, \$500,000; surplus, \$293,514.17. T. J. Falvey, president; John T. Burnett, secretary. The company writes fidelity and surety bonds of every description and burglary and theft insurance.

MASSACHUSETTS FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. The company was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts March 3, 1910, and began business June 18 of the same year with a paid-up capital of \$500,000 and a paid-in surplus of equal amount. The organization of the company resulted from a well founded belief that more American capital should be invested in the fire insurance business, and in the organization no stockholder was permitted to subscribe for more than fifty shares of stock. As a result, the company's stock is widely distributed among the leading commercial and financial interests of New England, and is held almost exclusively by New England people. A noteworthy feature was the low organization expense; a fact which received the commendation of several insurance departments; and the Massachusetts department in its report on the examination

of the company, as of July 30, 1910, stated: "The company is to be congratulated upon having at so small expense and so expeditiously laid the foundation of what bids fair to be a magnificent business." The company now does business in twenty-one states and its first annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1910 (a period of a little over six months), showed total assets of \$1,086,949.93; liabilities, exclusive of capital and surplus, \$130,295.89; income, \$161,012.24; disbursements, \$103,072.90. The officers of the company are: President, Everett C. Benton; vice-presidents, James J. Storrow and Walter B. Henderson; secretary and managing underwriter, Walter Adlard; general agent, John J. Downey; assistant secretary, Frank E. Buxton; general counsel, Guy A. Ham. The board of directors consists of the following: Herbert Austin, Hugh Bancroft, Everett C. Benton, Edgar R. Champlin, Wallace B. Donham, Robert J. Dunkle, Wilmot R. Evans, Harry A. Fabian, Walter S. Glidden, Guy A. Ham, Walter B. Henderson, Robert F. Herrick, John T. Hosford, Roland O. Lamb, Edward Lanning, William A. McKenney, Edwin T. McKnight, Charles G. Rice, Edward P. Ricker, Frank L. Ripley, Bernard J. Rothwell, William G. Shillaber, George E. Smith, James J. Storrow, Lucius Tuttle, Henry O. Underwood, and Edwin S. Webster.

MASSACHUSETTS, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1855-1911. The insurance department in Massachusetts was organized in 1855. There were three commissioners originally. By Chapter 177, Acts of 1858, the board of three commissioners was abolished, and a board of two substituted. The latter was abolished by Chapter 255, Acts of 1866. Since that time the duties of supervision have been performed by one official, termed insurance commissioner, who is appointed by the governor and confirmed by the council, for a term of three years. The commissioners who have served since the organization of the department in 1855 are as follows:

Augustus O. Brewster,	.	.	.	.	April 3, 1855—April 3, 1859
Nathaniel R. Allen,	.	.	.	.	April 3, 1855—April 3, 1856
Charles L. Putnam,	.	.	.	.	April 3, 1856—Sept. 30, 1856
Elihu C. Baker,	.	.	.	.	June 6, 1856—April 3, 1859
John Field,	.	.	.	.	Sept. 30, 1856—April 3, 1858
George T. Stearns,	.	.	.	.	May 20, 1857—April 3, 1860
Elizur Wright,	.	.	.	.	April 28, 1858—April 28, 1867
George W. Sargent,	.	.	.	.	April 28, 1859—April 28, 1867
John E. Sanford,	.	.	.	.	June 29, 1866—Nov. 1, 1869
Julius L. Clarke,	.	.	.	.	Oct. 28, 1869—Jan. 1, 1875
Stephen H. Rhodes,	.	.	.	.	Dec. 8, 1874—Mch. 12, 1879
Julius L. Clarke,	.	.	.	.	May 3, 1879—Feb. 14, 1883
John K. Tarbox,	.	.	.	.	April 21, 1883—May 28, 1887
George S. Merrill,	.	.	.	.	June 3, 1887—Sept. 30, 1897
Frederick L. Cutting,	.	.	.	.	Sept. 30, 1897—Nov. 1907

The deputy commissioners have been:

George W. Sargent,	.	.	.	.	May 17, 1871—June 16, 1872
Stephen H. Rhodes,	.	.	.	.	June 17, 1872—Dec. 31, 1874
Benjamin C. Dean,	.	.	.	.	Mch. 4, 1875—Mch. 21, 1876
George H. Long,	.	.	.	.	April 1, 1876—Feb. 19, 1877

William S. Smith,	Mch. 20, 1877—Aug. 30, 1894
Frederick L. Cutting,	Aug. 30, 1894—Sept. 30, 1897
Frank H. Hardison,	Oct. 7, 1897—Nov. 1907
Charles W. Fletcher,	1907—Aug. 1, 1910

Frederick L. Cutting who had been commissioner since 1894, resigned in November, 1907, owing to ill-health, and Frank H. Hardison, who was deputy commissioner, was appointed to succeed him, and is the present commissioner. Lemuel G. Hodgkins is deputy commissioner.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE UNION.

This is an organization of domestic mutual fire insurance companies which have been in successful operation for from fifty to seventy-five years. It is distinct from and has no affiliation with the mill or manufacturers' mutuals. About the beginning of 1879 officers of the Massachusetts mutuals, realizing that, while the competition of the stock companies was very great, there was much lack of harmony among themselves, and believing that the mutual system was, through intention or misunderstanding, misrepresented, resolved to form an association that would enable the mutuals to present a solid front to their competitors.

In June, 1879, a call for a meeting to consider the advisability of forming a union was issued, signed by three of the managers, Charles A. Howland of the Quincy Mutual, E. M. Tucke of the Traders and Mechanics, and Alfred L. Barbour of the Cambridge Mutual. In response to the call the representatives of seven of the companies appeared, and a temporary organization was made, with H. C. Bigelow as chairman and Alfred L. Barbour as secretary.

On September 10, 1879, the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Union was organized by the choice of E. B. Stoddard of the Merchants and Farmers of Worcester as president, Charles B. Cummings of the Massachusetts Mutual, and George B. Faunce of the Dedham Mutual as vice-presidents, and Alfred L. Barbour of the Cambridge Mutual, secretary. George Heywood of the Middlesex Mutual, Charles M. Miles of the Worcester Mutual, L. H. Bradford of the Fitchburg Mutual, E. M. Tucke of the Traders and Mechanics Mutual, and Charles A. Howland of the Quincy Mutual were elected an executive committee.

The object of the union, as stated in the preamble, was "to consider all matters affecting mutual companies and adopt all things that will work for the benefit of that system of insurance;" "for social and fraternal purposes, to the end that peace, harmony, and good fellowship may reign."

The headquarters of the mutual are at No. 101 Milk Street, Boston, where they have a large room for their meetings every Saturday, and a small room for conference, and where the secretary attends three times per week. They support a general inspector of risks. They believe in the social element, and every quarter a banquet follows the business meeting. Once a year an excursion to

some prominent place is taken, usually attended by from sixty to eighty members, friends and ladies. The union stands relatively to the mutuals as the New England Insurance Exchange stands to the stock companies.

The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in September, 1910, are: President, Francis H. Lincoln; vice-presidents, James Y. Noyes and Alfred H. Nash; secretary and treasurer, Charles F. Danforth; executive committee, W. L. Harris, Francis H. Lincoln, James Y. Noyes, Charles A. Howland, A. H. Nash and Edward M. Tucke.

In 1894 an understanding was reached by the union with the New England Insurance Exchange whereby the two organizations act in harmony in numerous matters of rates, permits, and time limitations of policies.

They now have a standing committee of conference, by which matters of importance are considered, and the questions of rates, overhead writing, and rules have been amicably arranged.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Springfield, Mass., was incorporated May 15, 1851. Wm. W. McClench, president; Wheeler H. Hall, secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of Boston, Mass. Organized 1885; capital, \$300,000. Eugene O'Brien, president; Chas. M. Olcott, secretary.

McADAM, LUCIUS, actuary of the United States Annuity and Life Insurance Company of Chicago, is a native of the city of New York. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York, and entered the service of the former Guardian Life Insurance Company of that city, of which he became actuary and secretary. He was subsequently admitted to the bar in New York, and practiced law in connection with life insurance in all the courts of that state. In 1896 he connected himself with the Hartford Life Insurance Company as actuary and counsel, and there remained nine years, until February, 1906, when he was elected to his present position. He was the first president of the newly formed American Institute of Actuaries, embracing in its membership the actuaries of western and southern companies. He is the author of "Commutation Columns for Total and Permanent Disability Benefits," according to American and Maccabees Experience and 3½ per cent. interest, with Explanations and Formulae, being the first scientific work on this subject published in this country.

MCALLISTER, JAMES W., president emeritus of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born May 15, 1836, and entered the office of that company as a clerk when seventeen years old. He advanced by successive promotions to the presidency of the company, to which he was elected in 1881, succeeding the late Alfred G. Baker, who resigned in December of that year. He resigned as president of the Franklin Fire in 1908, and was ap-

pointed president emeritus, and was also a director of the company. Mr. McAllister died May 31, 1911.

McBURNEY, WILLIAM ROSS, insurance journalist, associate editor of the *Insurance Post*, and secretary of the Insurance Post Publishing Company, Chicago, was born in Chicago of Scotch-Irish parentage, March 8, 1877. He was educated in the grammar schools of Chicago, and after a year spent in the service of Marshall Field & Co., entered the services of the *Insurance Post*, in September, 1892. He is active in church and masonic affairs and has been an officer in the Christian Endeavor and other church societies and organizations.

McCALL, JOHN CHAPMAN, second vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born January 24th, 1875, at Albany, N. Y. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1899, and immediately entered the service of the New York Life as a clerk. He was made Recorder of the Company in 1899, elected assistant secretary in November, 1900, elected junior secretary in May, 1903; on the death of the senior secretary of the company, Mr. C. C. Whitney, in 1904, he was elected to the office of senior secretary, and on October 13, 1909, he was elected to the office of second vice-president.

McCLENCH, WILLIAM W., president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Chicopee, Mass., April 6, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in Tufts College, graduating therefrom in 1875. His early vocation was that of teaching, which he left to take up the practice of law. As associate counsel for the Massachusetts Mutual Life he became connected with life insurance in April, 1893, and was made general counsel in March, 1898. He was elected a director of the company in 1899, and second vice-president in 1905. He was elected president on October 28, 1908, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John A. Hall. He was elected mayor of Chicopee in 1892, and was president of the Springfield Board of Trade in 1903-1904.

McCLINTOCK, EMORY, vice-president and actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was the son of the late Rev. Dr. John McClintock, president of the Madison, N. J., Theological Seminary. He was educated at Columbia College and the University of Göttingen, Germany. After returning to America he served as United States counsel at Bradford, England, three years. Adopting the profession of life insurance, he was appointed actuary of the Asbury Life Insurance Company of New York in 1868. In 1871 he transferred his actuarial services to the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee, and on the retirement of Professor Bartlett as actuary of the Mutual Life in 1888 was appointed to succeed him. He was elected vice-president in 1906. Mr. McClintock is an ex-president of the Actuarial Society of America.

and of the American Mathematical Society, and is a fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of England. He has received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia and Yale Universities.

MCCORD, JOSEPH, vice-president and secretary of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, of New York, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Cumberland county of American parentage, March 21, 1847. He received a public school education, and has spent most of his business life in fire insurance. He was elected to his present position in January, 1906.

MCCULLOCH, SAMUEL W., insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania, was born at McCulloch's Mills, Pa., October 30, 1857, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He received a common school and academic education. In 1883 he entered the insurance department, was appointed deputy commissioner in 1894 and insurance commissioner December 27, 1909.

MCDOWELL, CORWIN, president of the New England Casualty Company, Boston, was born in Medina, Ohio, June 26, 1872. He is a graduate of Williams College, class of 1896, and the New York Law School, class of 1898, and was admitted to the bar of New York. He represented the New York Life Insurance Company in Boston for a number of years. He was elected to his present position on the reorganization of the company in 1910.

MCELHONE, F. H., joint manager of the central department of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, in Chicago, was born April 28, 1859, at Ellenville, N. Y. After leaving school he was several years learning the tanning business, but eventually abandoned it for fire insurance, and in 1885 entered the New York office of the Washington Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He passed considerable time in the service of this company, and in a special agency of the Pennsylvania Fire for Texas and Arkansas, which he resigned in 1890 to enter the service of the Fireman's Fund as special agent for Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, with headquarters at Dallas. In November, 1899, he was made second assistant manager, and in May, 1900, joint manager of the central department of the company.

MCGREGOR, PETER DUNCAN, manager of the western department of the Queen Insurance Company, was born at Inverness-shire, Scotland, of Scotch parentage, January 13, 1865. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and started his business career in the office of J. O. Wilson in 1881, and remained with him until the western department of the Union of Philadelphia was taken up in 1885, when he became connected with the western department of the Connecticut Fire, of which he was successively clerk, special agent, assistant manager, and associate manager. He was appointed to his present position in October, 1899. He was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1900-1901.

McILWAINE, ARCHIBALD G. JR., United States manager of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, and president of the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., was born at Petersburg, Va., of Scotch-Irish extraction, September 5, 1859. He was educated in the public schools and University School of Petersburg, and in youth entered the service of the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, from which he went to the New York Underwriters' Agency, to be its special agent in the south. Subsequently, he was for several years general agent for the London and Lancashire at Atlanta, and in 1893 was called to the New York office to take the position of assistant manager. He succeeded Jeffrey Beavan as manager in 1894.

McKIAN, P. J. V., was born in Perth, Ont., July 12, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and the Perth Collegiate Institute, graduating with first honors and winning the gold medal. In 1881, he removed to Chicago and learned the printer's trade, being employed at times in the largest offices of the city. For two years he managed the Chicago office of the Baltimore and Ohio District Telegraph Company. His preference was newspaper work, however, and, going east was attached to the local staff of the New York *World* for a year and a half. Returning to Chicago, he was appointed manager of the *Jewelers' Journal*, and after spending five years with it he turned his attention to insurance writing, entering the service of *The Argus* in September, 1899. For two years he represented that journal in the field, when he became associate editor, serving in that capacity until January 1, 1902, when he was chosen editor. Mr. McKian resigned as editor of *The Argus* and retired from journalism in November, 1904. In May, 1905, he re-entered the journalistic field, becoming editor and manager of *The Canadian Bookseller* at Toronto, Canada. He returned to *The Argus* as editor on January 1, 1909, and retired in 1910 to become editor of the insurance department of Morrison's Weekly, a Chicago publication, and in 1911 was appointed manager of the Chicago district for the Royal Casualty Company of St. Louis.

McKNIGHT, ALEXANDER, vice-president Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, August 25, 1856 of Scotch Irish ancestry. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and taught school for some years before entering upon life insurance work. He is active in social and business affairs in Philadelphia, and was for many years a member of the Board of Education of the city.

McMASTER, FITZ HUGH, insurance commissioner of South Carolina, was born at Winnsboro, Fairfield county, S. C., July 22, 1867, and was educated in Mt. Zion Academy and the University of South Carolina, from which he graduated, and from which he received the degree of A.B. in 1888 and LL.B. in 1889. His early business experience was acquired in a life insurance general agency, and later engaged in newspaper work. He was business

manager of the *Charleston Evening Post* for eight years and circulation manager for *The State of Columbia, S. C.* He has served as a member of the state legislature from Charleston county, and was for several years a member of the South Carolina Historical commission. He is a director of the Palmetto National Bank of Columbia, S. C.; a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and other historical, social and fraternal organizations. He was appointed to his present position on the creation of the department in 1908.

McNEILL, GEORGE LEONARD, president Massachusetts Accident Company, is a son of the late George E. McNeill, founder of the company and for years prominent in insurance and labor circles, and was born in Boston, Mass., November, 29, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of Cambridge and Somerville, Mass., and learned the printer's trade after leaving school. He began his insurance career as a clerk in the office of the company of which he is now president, and occupied successively the positions of bookkeeper, cashier and secretary. Upon the reorganization of the company on a stock basis in 1908 he was elected president and general manager. He was secretary for several years of the International Association of Accident Underwriters, and is chairman of the Geo. E. McNeill Medal Committee of the association.

McNEIL, NELSON A., fire underwriter, was born at Salisbury, Litchfield county, Conn., July 9, 1852. His education was received at the district schools previous to his fourteenth year, at which time he was given a clerkship in a mining office. He engaged as a local agent in the insurance business in 1874, and at one time had agencies at Bridgeport, New Haven, and Lime Rock, which latter he still retains. He was for three years special agent of the Washington Fire and Marine of Boston and six years of the Niagara Fire, part of which time he also represented the Caledonian for Connecticut. He was appointed assistant United States manager for the Caledonian in July, 1894, and was vice-president and secretary of the Caledonian-American Insurance Company of New York. He resigned the assistant-managership of the Caledonian, December 30, 1905, and as vice-president and secretary of the Caledonian-American in November, 1905.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, La. Organized 1869; capital, \$300,000. James Nichols, president; H. A. Smith and R. L. Emery, vice-presidents; T. B. Norton, secretary; G. H. Tryon, assistant secretary. The company is controlled by interests closely allied with the National Fire of Hartford.

MECHANICS INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1854; capital, \$250,000. S. J. Martin, president; J. A. Snyder, secretary.

MECHANICS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1871. John R. Freeman, president; Theodore P. Bogert, secretary.

MEDCRAFT, R. C., fire underwriter, San Francisco, Cal., is of English-Irish descent, and was born on the Island of Malta, February 13, 1861. He received a private school education and graduated from the University of Malta in 1882. He began his business career in fire insurance and was connected with the head office of the Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool, and with the home office of the Imperial, London, and later became assistant manager at San Francisco for the latter company. He was appointed general agent for the Scottish Union and National at San Francisco, subsequently becoming assistant manager of the general agency of Catton, Bell & Co., San Francisco, representing the Union of London, and he is at present manager of that general agency. He is active in church affairs, being a vestryman of Christ's Episcopal Church, Alameda, Cal.

MEDICAL DIRECTORS, ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE. [See Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors.]

MEDLICOTT, WILLIAM BLISS, general agent for the Atlas Assurance Company, limited, of London, for the eastern and southern departments, was born of English-American parentage in Longmeadow, Hampden county, Mass., September 4, 1857. He was educated in the public and high schools of Springfield, Mass., and Worcester Tech, Worcester Mass., from which he graduated in 1876. He taught school for two years, then entered manufacturing business, and began his insurance career in 1892. He has been active in the affairs of the New England Insurance Exchange, serving on different important committees and as an officer, and represented the Atlas in the adjustment of its losses by the San Francisco conflagration. He is a director or trustee of a number of business and educational institutions, and for the past three years has been the lecturer on insurance economics at Harvard University.

MEINEL, EDWARD, was born in Chicago, Ill., January 28, 1869. He was educated in the public schools and in 1884 associated himself with the Underwriters' Exchange, now the Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters, as office boy, where he remained five years; subsequently becoming chief clerk and accountant in the Chicago city department of the Northern Assurance Company. Later he was connected with the office of Ducat & Lyon, then managers of the Home Insurance Company at Chicago, soliciting, inspecting, and adjusting. In 1892 he became special agent of the Manchester in the west and south, and in 1896 was made special agent of the Continental in New York state. On January 1, 1898, he was appointed assistant manager of the Manchester and assistant secretary of the American Fire of New York. These positions he resigned in April, 1901, to accept the secretaryship of The Eagle

Fire Company of New York. He is now a member of the local agency firm of Fred S. James & Co., New York.

MEMPHIS ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting held in Memphis in March, 1910. Officers were elected as follows: President, Bolling Sibley, Penn Mutual; vice-president, W. H. Wood, New York Life; secretary, S. B. Love, Mutual Life; treasurer, A. E. Wailes, Home Life. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in March, 1911, are: President, Bolling Sibley, Penn Mutual; vice-president, R. H. Lake; secretary, S. B. Love, Mutual Life; treasurer, J. W. McKinney; executive committee, S. L. Calhoun, W. D. Mathews, I. C. McNeill, J. E. Lippett, Frazier Hood.

MEMPHIS FIRE INSURANCE CLUB, Memphis, Tenn., was organized in January, 1909, and its purposes are social and educational. Officers elected were: President, E. F. Mills; vice-president, F. B. Hunter; secretary and treasurer, A. D. Mason. The present officers, elected in January, 1911, are: President, Oscar A. Smith; vice-president, L. L. Gough; second vice-president, Austin Pearce; secretary and treasurer, Will Johnson; recorder, E. E. Banning.

MERCANTILE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1823; capital, \$200,000. E. T. Campbell, president; H. T. Campbell, vice-president; J. Simpson, secretary.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Denver, Col. This company was merged in the Merchants Insurance Company of Denver in 1909.

MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Worcester, Mass. Organized 1846. President, Henry M. Witter; secretary, Harry S. Myrick.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1838; capital, \$150,000. This company re-insured its business in November, 1910, and retired.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Bangor, Me. Organized 1885; capital, \$100,000. Transacts a marine insurance business only. W. B. Snow, president; C. D. Pearson, secretary.

MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY, Denver, Col. Organized 1907; capital, \$200,000. W. J. Galligan, president; J. R. Gardner, secretary.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1874. William McBee, president; Ernest W. Brown, secretary.

MERIDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1897; capital \$200,000. Arthur Jordan, president; Thos. J. Owens, secretary.

MERRIMACK MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Andover, Mass. Organized 1828. Joseph A. Smart, president; Burton S. Flagg, secretary.

MESSENGER, HIRAM J., actuary of the Travelers Insurance Company, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., July 6, 1855, and received his early education in the state normal school at Cortland, N. Y. At the completion of his course he entered Cornell University, graduating in the class of 1880 with the degree of Lit.B., and again returned to Cortland as professor of mathematics. In 1887 Mr. Messenger accepted the position of professor of mathematics at Napa College, California, where he remained for two years, leaving to pursue an advanced course in mathematics at Cornell, where he received a mathematical fellowship and the degree of Ph.D. in course. In 1886 Mr. Messenger was appointed associate professor of mathematics in the University of the City of New York, which position he held until 1890, when he went abroad to pursue a course of study in the Institute of Actuaries in London. On his return he entered the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, where he remained until 1898, when he was elected to his present position. Mr. Messenger is a fellow of the Actuarial Society of America, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and fellow of the American Statistical Society. He is also a member of the American Mathematical Society, of the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa, of the National Geographical Society, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York city, and a trustee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. He was non-resident lecturer on life, accident, liability, and health insurance at Cornell University in 1901. He is the author of various pamphlets on life and health insurance, including "Health Insurance in the United States," "The Rate of Sickness," "The Gain and Loss Exhibit," "The Life Experience of The Travelers Insurance Company," and "The Nation's Health." Mr. Messenger is a member of the Cornell University Council, of the council of the Actuarial Society of America, of the consulting committee of actuaries for the census bureau in regard to the taking of the 1910 census, and of the committee of one hundred of the American Association for Advancement of Science on National Health.

METROPOLITAN CASUALTY COMPANY of New York. Organized 1874; capital, \$200,000. E. H. Winslow, president; S. W. Burton, secretary. [Formerly Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company.]

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1902; capital, \$100,000. Thomas F. Keeley president; George Essig, secretary.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York was originally chartered as a casualty company, and began business as the National Travelers Insurance Company. The act of incorporation was passed May 5, 1866. The title was changed by an act passed March 24, 1868, becoming the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The casualty feature of the business was omitted and regular life insurance adopted under the general act of June 24, 1853, embracing insurance upon the lives of individuals and annuity transactions.

In 1879 the Metropolitan adopted the working methods of the system of insurance known as the English industrial plan, as exemplified by the London Prudential, which had attained great popularity in Great Britain.

The issue of industrial policies was commenced in November, and the total number in force December 31, 1879, was 5,143, covering insurance to the amount of \$440,049.

The system developed with great rapidity and success, and the principal insurance departments discussed it in annual reports with much favor.

With the beginning of 1892 the company instituted an important advance movement. Announcement was made that every industrial policy issued after that time would be entitled to a paid-up policy in the event of lapse, after being in force five or more years. This feature was also extended to all existing industrial policies, conditioned on their remaining in force five years from January 1, 1892.

In the summer of 1893 the company made important concessions to industrial policy-holders. It instructed its superintendents that the non-forfeiture rule should be put in immediate operation, instead of deferring the time to 1897.

Since 1896 numerous additional concessions have been granted to policy-holders, including cash bonuses, revival of lapsed policies, granting policies on the lives of children which mature as endowments for larger sums than were previously given on whole life policies, etc.

Various attacks have been made on child insurance in the legislatures of different states. In 1895 there was a hearing before the Massachusetts legislature, lasting six weeks. Testimony was taken by the committee running into thousands of pages; society was much stirred up on the subject pro and con, and newspaper discussion was full; the result of the vote was 149 to 23 against the bill to prohibit insurance on the lives of children under ten years of age. The legislatures of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Tennessee, Michigan, Georgia, Delaware, Missouri, and Illinois, have (most of them repeatedly) refused to pass bills preventing child insurance. In 1896 and 1898, bills to prohibit child insurance in Ohio were introduced, but failed of passage. Another determined attempt in this direction was made in 1900, and although the plan was to force the passage of the bill without granting a hearing to the companies interested, it was recommitted, and when it came up for a vote in the senate the only member to vote for it was the one who introduced it.

During the past fifteen years with no stipulation in the policies, expressed or implied, the company has paid to industrial policyholders in cash bonuses, mortuary bonuses, and other concessions nearly \$25,000,000, and during the year 1911, \$5,745,339, will be disbursed upon non-participating industrial policies in the form of cash bonuses, mortuary bonuses, increases of benefits upon existing policies and the granting of free policies to all holders of whole life policies who have attained the age of seventy-five.

All the infantile policies written by this company from January, 1896, to January, 1907, were endowments and for amounts corresponding with the life policies of other industrial companies. The increased reserve liability required by these contracts over what would have been required on life policies was more than \$12,000,000, at the end of 1908.

In 1906 the company made a special investigation of its industrial mortality experience and the results showed a marked improvement over the previous table of mortality.

A new table of benefits, based upon this recent mortality experience, was then constructed and put forth for 1907 on the whole life plan, the payment of premiums ceasing after age seventy-five.

The figures showing the business of the Metropolitan in the "industrial department" are as follows, the number of policies in force and the amount of insurance outstanding at the close of each year being given:

Year.	Number in Force.	Amount of Insurance.	Year.	Number in Force.	Amount of Insurance.
1879.....	5,143	\$440,049	1895.....	3,458,846	416,062,194
1880.....	110,193	9,103,870	1896.....	3,643,569	454,068,004
1881.....	190,348	17,894,620	1897.....	4,028,722	534,343,756
1882.....	335,789	34,679,307	1898.....	4,317,274	591,427,272
1883.....	526,042	56,536,325	1899.....	4,855,756	688,629,175
1884.....	670,999	71,965,635	1900.....	5,327,067	768,977,676
1885.....	829,833	91,434,252	1901.....	6,008,662	881,491,451
1886.....	1,066,875	119,560,339	1902.....	6,698,291	981,676,306
1887.....	1,345,125	147,758,287	1903.....	7,187,345	1,059,875,827
1888.....	1,632,642	176,533,142	1904.....	7,614,729	1,127,889,229
1889.....	1,849,113	200,829,929	1905.....	8,119,158	1,207,924,329
1890.....	2,096,595	231,115,440	1906.....	8,487,670	1,264,684,502
1891.....	2,278,487	254,939,881	1907.....	9,013,087	1,317,883,486
1892.....	2,715,414	305,451,576	1908.....	9,301,001	1,334,951,425
1893.....	2,932,064	343,917,746	1909.....	9,885,207	1,435,247,999
1894.....	3,559,165	423,514,171	1910.....	10,465,074	1,512,599,124

For more than ten years prior to 1892 the business in the "ordinary department" declined, because no effort was made to secure new policyholders, but in that year the company decided to revive this department, and the following is the record of ordinary business issued and revived each year.

Year.	No.	Amount.	Year.	No.	Amount.
1892.....	1,704	\$2,002,641	1902.....	132,964	101,812,141
1893.....	5,486	6,123,656	1903.....	137,917	100,920,211
1894.....	12,326	14,099,859	1904.....	178,312	131,312,194
1895.....	15,572	17,822,542	1905.....	185,741	134,709,960
1896.....	16,483	16,314,767	1906.....	152,300	112,886,895
1897.....	36,663	25,505,975	1907.....	160,871	122,405,935
1898.....	55,189	45,058,562	1908.....	158,442	119,306,797
1899.....	79,549	65,650,789	1909.....	171,846	152,587,129
1900.....	94,506	85,026,924	1910.....	175,627	168,216,544
1901.....	115,431	84,334,849			

The figures for years prior to 1906 are on a written basis and the figures for the subsequent years are on a paid-for basis.

Statement for the year ending December 31, 1910:

Assets,	\$313,988,334.00
Liabilities,	283,246,250.36
Capital and Surplus,	30,742,083.64

The original officers of the company were: James R. Dow, president, and Elias H. Jones, secretary. In June, 1870, John R. Hegeman became secretary, and in October of the same year vice-president. Joseph F. Knapp was elected president in 1871, and William J. Comley, secretary. The former, until his death, remained at the head of the company. Secretary Comley, however, was succeeded in 1872 by Robert A. Grannis, who retained the position until he joined the Mutual Life in 1877, when Mr. Hegeman assumed the duties in connection with those of the vice-presidency. In 1890 George H. Gaston was made secretary. Upon the death of President Knapp, in 1891, Vice-President John R. Hegeman was elected president, and Mr. Haley Fiske, vice-president. In April, 1892, Mr. Gaston was made second vice-president, combining with his new office the duties of the old. In May, 1894, Mr. George B. Woodward, for many years secretary of the John Hancock, was elected secretary, and in 1901 third vice-president. James S. Roberts was at the same time made secretary. Mr. Frank O. Ayers was elected fourth vice-president in 1903, and Mr. F. F. Taylor was made fifth vice-president in 1910. Mr. James M. Craig is the actuary; Thomas H. Willard and Augustus S. Knight, medical directors; Frederick H. Ecker, treasurer; Walter Stabler, comptroller; Stewart L. Woodford, counsel; William J. Tully, general solicitor; John R. Hegeman, Jr., J. J. Thompson, T. R. Richardson, James V. Barry, George C. Penhallow, George B. Scott, assistant secretaries; W. S. Manners, E. M. Holden, D. M. Gedge, J. Bergen Ogden, assistant medical directors; Charles G. Reiter, James C. Brown, James D. Craig, Raymond V. Carpenter, assistant actuaries; I. J. Cahen, manager ordinary department; Jacob Chadeayne, manager intermediate branch; Lee K. Frankel, Ph.D., manager industrial department.

MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS held its first annual meeting July 25, 1899, and elected the following officers: President, Fred Guenther, Detroit; vice-presidents, C. S. Holden, Grand Rapids, E. Van Zile, Bay City, E. G. Spaulding, Port Huron, Charles Russell, Cadillac; secretary and treasurer, W. A. Eldridge, Detroit. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting at Saginaw in September, 1910, are: President, S. R. Birchard, Bay City; vice-presidents, Mark Geer, C. C. Peck, J. L. Galster, G. S. Collins, O. A. Leonard, B. P. Barnes; secretary and treasurer, W. A. Eldridge, Detroit.

MICHIGAN COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Lansing, Mich. Organized 1904; capital, \$400,000. Frank A. Hooker, president; Arthur D. Baker, secretary.

MICHIGAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Detroit, Mich. Organized 1880; capital, \$400,000. M. W. O'Brien, president; E. J. Booth, vice-president; H. E. Everett, secretary.

MICHIGAN, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1871-1911. The department was established by act approved April 13, 1871. The official head is the commissioner of insurance, who is appointed by the governor for a term of two years. The commissioners have been:

Samuel H. Row,	April, 1871—	Jan., 1883
Eugene Pringle,	Jan., 1883—	Jan., 1885
Henry S. Raymond,	Jan., 1885—	July, 1891
William E. Magill,	July, 1891—	July, 1893
Theron E. Giddings,	July, 1893—	July, 1897
Milo D. Campbell,	July, 1897—	July, 1899
H. H. Stevens,	July, 1899—	Jan., 1901
James V. Barry,	Jan., 1901—	

Mr. Barry was reappointed in 1903, 1905, 1907, and 1909, but resigned in 1910, and was succeeded by M. O. Rowland, who had been deputy commissioner. C. A. Palmer is the present commissioner. Herbert P. Orr is deputy commissioner.

MICHIGAN MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lansing, Mich. Organized 1881. Robert Henkel, president; A. D. Baker, secretary.

MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Detroit, Mich. Organized 1867. O. R. Looker, president; A. F. Moore, secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Detroit, Mich. Organized 1907; capital, \$100,000. Frederic Apps, president; Franklin B. Mead, secretary.

MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department.]

MIDDLEBROOK, LOUIS F., assistant secretary of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, was born in Trumbull, Conn., May 28, 1866, and received his education in the public schools of Trumbull, and the Connecticut Literary Institute of Suffield, Conn. He began his business career with the Hartford Steam Boiler in 1885, and was elected to his present position in 1897. He was commissioned ensign, United States Navy, June 22, 1898, and served as watch and division officer on board U. S. S. Enquirer, and U. S. S. Jason, third district, coast defense system, during the Spanish-American war, and was honorably discharged September 9, 1898. He was appointed captain and naval aide on the staff of Governor McLean of Connecticut in 1901.

MIDDLESEX MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Middletown, Conn. Organized, 1836. O. Vincent Coffin, president; C. W. Harris, secretary.

MIDDLESEX MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Concord, Mass. Organized 1826. Richard F. Barrett, president; Adams Tolman, secretary.

MIDDLE STATES INSPECTION BUREAU. The officers are: Otto E. Schaefer, chairman; S. H. Quackenbush, vice-chairman; C. J. Holman, treasurer; William S. Wensley, executive manager. A governing committee of twelve members is elected at each annual meeting. The office of the Bureau is at No. 58 William Street, New York.

MIDDLEWEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Valley City, North Dakota. Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. Robert Anderson, president; W. A. Gordon, secretary.

MIDLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio. Organized 1906. W. O. Thompson, president; B. F. Reinmund, secretary.

MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Alton, Ill. Organized 1877. Geo. Postel, president; G. A. McKinney, secretary and treasurer.

MILLERS' NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1865; (mutual). C. H. Seybt, president; M. A. Reynolds, secretary.

MILLIGAN, EDWARD, vice-president of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., was born at Haddonfield, N. J., June 1, 1862. At the age of seventeen years he went into the insurance agency office of J. B. Kremer & Durban, Philadelphia, as a clerk. When he left the service of that firm years later, it was to assume the position of surveyor in the Philadelphia office of the Aetna of Hartford. Here he remained until 1888, when he was offered and accepted the special agency of the Phoenix of Hartford, with headquarters at Philadelphia. On September 15, 1896, Mr. Milligan was appointed secretary of the company, and in January, 1907, vice-president. He is also a director of the company, and of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

MILL OWNERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1895. H. N. Wade, president; P. J. Halla, secretary.

MILWAUKEE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized in January, 1876. It is a rating bureau and has also established and controls fire insurance patrols in Milwaukee. The

present officers, elected at the annual meeting in October, 1910, are: President, Loyal Durand; vice-president, Theo. Zillmer; secretary, J. O. Myers; treasurer, Emil Ph. Hunkel. George E. Heaney is superintendent of the rating bureau, and there is a board of directors of nine. The board also conducts a fire patrol.

MILWAUKEE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1898; capital, \$200,000. The company was merged in the Milwaukee Mechanics Insurance Company in 1911.

MILWAUKEE MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY of Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1852; capital, \$500,000. William L. Jones, president; Oscar Griebing, secretary.

MIN-DAKO-WIS TRIBE is a social organization, membership in which is confined to those who have been engaged in field work in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. A temporary organization was effected August 14, 1899, with the following officers: J. J. McDonald, president; W. L. King, secretary; E. G. Halle, S. E. Cate, and W. E. Page, executive committee. The name, suggested by Mr. Walter H. Cobban of Minneapolis, is a combination of the abbreviations of the names of the states to which the membership is limited. The annual meetings are held in Chicago on the evening of the first day's session of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest. New members are not admitted and the organization is kept alive for social purposes and to continue the relations brought about among those who formerly did field work in those three states. At the annual meeting in October, 1910, the following officers were elected: Great Chief, J. J. McDonald, Connecticut Fire; Principal Warrior, E. G. Halle, Germania; Medicine Man, George G. Williams, Liverpool & London & Globe.

MINER, FRANK LEDYARD, proprietor of the *Underwriters' Review* of Des Moines, Ia., was born of English parentage in Groton, Conn., February 23, 1861. His education was obtained in the public schools, and he worked for a time in a country mercantile store and wholesale city stores. He spent several years ranching in Wyoming, and later was in the grocery business in Omaha and Chicago. From 1892 to 1900 he was with the *Insurance Post*, leaving that paper January 1, 1900, to become joint proprietor of the *Philadelphia Intelligencer*. On January 1, 1903, Mr. Miner, having sold his interest in the latter journal, bought the *Underwriters' Review* of Des Moines, Iowa, to which place he removed to take charge as manager. On February 10, 1908, was elected president of the Bankers' Accident Insurance Company of Des Moines.

MINNEAPOLIS ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized June 25, 1896, by life insurance agents in Minneapolis, Minn., most of whom had been members of the Minnesota Association of Life Underwriters. The convenience of

Minneapolis agents in attendance upon meetings was given as the reason for cleavage, the headquarters of the older organization being virtually at St. Paul. C. W. Van Tuyl was chosen chairman, and W. M. Horner, secretary. The officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1911, are: President, Loren Hord; vice-president, G. J. Carlson; secretary, D. E. McCauley; treasurer, J. J. Ahern; executive committee, B. H. Timberlake, F. C. Butts, F. W. Flory.

MINNEAPOLIS FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. Organized in 1902 as the Winona Fire Insurance Company; capital, \$200,000. Fred C. Van Dusen, president; John D. McMillan, vice-president; Alfred Stinson, secretary.

MINNEAPOLIS UNDERWRITERS' INSPECTION OFFICE. Organized 1882. This organization makes all the rates, inspections, and carries on the work of associations known as Boards of Fire Underwriters. This office is now conducted under the System known as the Independent Rating System. J. A. Brant is manager. No meetings held. Inspectors of the state meet in conference about once a month to consider changes in the schedule and other statistics concerning insurance matters. The Minneapolis Board of Fire Underwriters, organized 1897, is a separate organization, composed of local agents, whose purposes are to promote correct practices in underwriting, the elevation of the business, and to maintain the salvage corps (or fire patrol). The officers are: E. J. Forster, president; Jacob Stone, secretary.

MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized April 23, 1885, being the successor of the Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota Union. The first meeting was held at Minneapolis, and J. J. McDonald was elected president, A. J. Trumbull, vice-president, and A. K. Murray, secretary and treasurer. The presidents since organization have been: 1885 J. J. McDonald; 1886, A. J. Trumbull; 1887, J. H. Griffith; 1890, E. M. Hitchcock; 1892, George G. Williams; 1893, Samuel J. Johnson; 1894, Walter H. Cobban; 1895, Howard DeMott; 1896, R. A. Overpeck; 1897, R. R. Briggs; 1898, Otto E. Greely; 1900, D. F. Vail; 1901, Walter C. Leach; 1902, Clarence D. Hayes; 1903, George C. Main; 1904, Frank A. Mannen; 1905, Hugh R. Loudon; 1906, R. L. Bruen; 1907, J. F. Stafford; 1908, L. F. Daniel; 1909, W. J. Haggarty; 1910, E. A. Davis.

The organization up to 1908 was a rating and supervising body, having charge, practically, of the states of Minnesota and North Dakota, excepting the towns under the jurisdiction of the St. Paul and Minneapolis inspectorship, the Winona inspectorship, and the Duluth inspectorship. The association originally had jurisdiction over South Dakota.

The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in June, 1911, are: President, George A. Mowry, German-American; vice-president, Charles W. Cartwright, Northern of London; treasurer, W.

M. Higley, Hanover; executive committee, Byron K. Cowles, Hamburg-Bremen; W. J. Tippery, Aetna; Joseph L. King, Pennsylvania; E. C. Bowe, Springfield; H. W. Stephenson, Spring Garden.

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS of St. Paul was organized November 4, 1886, and re-organized in April, 1906. The present officers are: President, Max Strouse; secretary and treasurer, John K. Robinson; executive committee, W. F. Peet, N. P. Langford, Jr., R. J. Fry, and J. J. Bullis.

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in June, 1898, with the following officers: President, John Rogers, Jr.; William Ffaender, H. M. Wheelock, D. M. Baldwin, and H. B. Prince, vice-presidents; C. P. Preston, secretary and treasurer. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in 1910, are: President, Hubert Hansen, St. Cloud; vice-presidents, J. Q. Haas, St. Paul; E. J. Foster, Minneapolis; Theodore Williams, Mankato; J. S. Hawkes, Duluth; executive committee, F. H. Wagner, Frank E. Jay, G. A. Morton, J. P. Thomson, P. W. Parker.

MINNESOTA FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized in June, 1911. The officers elected were: President, Alfred Stinson, Minneapolis Fire & Marine; vice-president, J. M. Harrison, Connecticut; secretary and treasurer, Louis L. Law, Fireman's Fund; executive committee, the officers and W. O. Chamberlin, Commercial Union; Alexander, Consolidated Fire & Marine; Clarence A. Allen, German-American; A. R. Gress, North America.

MINNESOTA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1872-1911. The insurance department was organized under act approved February 29, 1872, the supervising official being termed insurance commissioner. He is appointed by the governor for two years. The commissioners have been.

Pennock Fusey,	March 1, 1872—Dec. 15, 1873
A. R. McGill,	Dec. 15, 1873—Jan. 6, 1887
Charles Shandrew,	Jan. 6, 1887—Jan. 22, 1889
Calvin P. Bailey,	Jan. 22, 1889—Jan. 5, 1891
Christopher H. Smith,	Jan. 9, 1891—June 18, 1896
Elmer H. Dearth,	Jan. 1, 1897—Feb. 25, 1899
J. A. O'Shaughnessy,	Feb. 25, 1899—Feb. 25, 1901
Elmer H. Dearth,	Feb. 25, 1901—Feb. 25, 1905

T. D. O'Brien was appointed commissioner in February, 1905, but resigned in 1907, and John A. Hartigan was appointed his successor and was re-appointed in 1909. J. A. O. Preus is the present commissioner.

MINNESOTA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. St. Paul, Minn. Organized in 1880; reorganized on a legal reserve basis in 1901. E. W. Randall, president.

MISSISSIPPI ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Vicksburg, June 14, 1899. The

following officers were elected: C. H. Campbell, Winona, president; J. M. Klein, Vicksburg, vice-president; J. K. Moore, Vicksburg, secretary. At a meeting held in June, 1911, officers were elected as follows: President, W. S. Barry, Greenwood; vice-president, E. H. Rober, Fayette; secretary and treasurer, Jas. K. Moore, Vicksburg.

MISSISSIPPI INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. Under the revised code of 1857 the auditor of public accounts was charged with the supervision of insurance of Mississippi. The auditor is appointed for a term of four years. Those who have served since 1880, when the insurance law was amended, are Sylvester Gwin, whose term expired in 1886, and W. W. Stone, who continued in office until 1896, when he was succeeded by W. D. Holder. The legislature in 1902 enacted a new code of insurance laws and created a department of insurance. W. Q. Cole, who, as auditor of state, had charge of insurance, was appointed insurance commissioner to serve until January 1, 1904, a commissioner to be elected by the people at the general election of 1903 to succeed him. At the general election of 1903 he was elected commissioner. T. M. Henry is the present commissioner elected in 1907, for the term of four years.

MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Sedalia, Mo., January 28, 1897, with the following officers: William G. Baird of Kansas City, president; and John A. Bryant of Kansas City, secretary and treasurer. The association was reorganized at a meeting held in Kansas City, June 13, 1907, and at the annual meeting held in St. Louis in April, 1911, officers were elected as follows: President, Samuel D. Capen, St. Louis; vice-presidents, W. D. Hemenway, L. H. Stubbs, Walter J. Bales; secretary and treasurer, Howard E. Gray, Joplin.

MISSOURI FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting of special agents held in Kansas City, Mo., in September, 1903, and the following officers were elected: President, J. D. Fleming, Connecticut Fire; vice-president, S. E. Cate, North British and Mercantile; secretary, W. L. Ely, Insurance Company of North America; treasurer, Howard Hudler, Union of Philadelphia. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in September, 1910, are: President, J. B. Bush, Niagara Fire; vice-president, Edwin R. Perfect, American; secretary and treasurer, Leslie C. Gray, Springfield; executive committee, P. J. Heffernan, Scottish Union, chairman; H. E. Minty, Queen; A. A. Maloney, Continental; Raynolds Barnum, Agricultural; John H. Walsh, Home.

MISSOURI INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1869-1911. The act creating the insurance department in Missouri was approved March 4, 1869. The superintendent of insurance is appointed by

the governor for a term of four years. The superintendents since the organization of the department have been:

Wylls King,	March, 1869—June, 1872
Miles Sells,	June, 1872—March, 1873
William Selby,	March, 1873—October, 1873
Francis P. Blair, Jr.,	October, 1873—July, 1875
Celsus Price,	July, 1875—March, 1877
William S. Relfe,	March, 1877—March, 1881
John F. Williams,	March, 1881—March, 1885
Alfred Carr,	March, 1885—March, 1889
Christopher P. Ellerbe,	March, 1889—March, 1893
John R. Waddill,	March, 1893—March, 1897
Ed. T. Orear,	March, 1897—March, 1901
Thomas H. Wagner,	March, 1901—June, 1902
Edward E. Yates,	June, 1902—November, 1902
Robert G. Yates,	November, 1902—March, 1905
W. D. Vandiver,	March, 1905—March, 1909
John Kennish,	Feb., 1909—October, 1909

Frank Blake is the present superintendent appointed in October, 1909, and T. O. Towles is deputy superintendent.

The following is a list of the deputy superintendents:

Charles E. King,	March, 1869—March, 1873
D. P. Wallingford,	March, 1873—October, 1873
Charles E. King,	October, 1873—March, 1877
Martin L. Hubble,	March, 1877—March, 1878
S. A. Gilbert,	March, 1878—March, 1881
Edward W. Knott,	March, 1881—March, 1889
Andrew Van Wormer,	March, 1889—March, 1893
O. K. Clardy,	March, 1893—December, 1894
W. D. Murray,	December, 1894—March, 1897
T. O. Towles,	March, 1897—

The office of the insurance department, which was, from the establishment of the department in 1869, located at St. Louis, was removed to Jefferson City in 1897.

MISSOURI STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1892; capital, \$300,000. E. P. Melson, president.

MOIR, HENRY, associate actuary, Home Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in Midlothian, Scotland, February 22, 1871. He was educated in a country village school and George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and became a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland by examination in 1892, and a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London, in 1899; was vice-president of the Actuarial Society of Edinburgh in 1899-1900. On removing to America in 1901, he was elected an associate of the Actuarial Society of America, becoming a fellow by examination in 1903. He is now a member of council of the society. Mr. Moir was editor of the latest edition of "Principles and Practice"; also author of the "Life Assurance Primer," and of several pamphlets treating of actuarial subjects and general questions in life assurance; prize essayist at the Institute of Actuaries.

MONROE, ALEXANDER R., assistant manager of the western department of the Queen Insurance Company at Chicago, was born in Tain, Ross Shire, Scotland, July 12, 1862, and was educated in the public schools and Gillespie College, Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1883, shortly after his arrival in the United States, he entered the employ of the Franklin Fire of Indianapolis, serving as assistant bookkeeper, daily report clerk, and city solicitor successively. In September, 1886, he joined a local agency firm at Indianapolis, where he continued until July, 1889, when he became manager of the insurance department of Robert Zener & Co., remaining in this position up to January 1, 1895. On the latter date he was appointed special agent for the Connecticut Fire in Indiana and Kentucky, and in 1898 became Indiana state agent for the same company. In January, 1900, he was appointed special agent for the Queen in the same territory, and on January 1st, 1905, was appointed to his present position.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1854; capital, \$300,000. The company was re-insured and merged in the American Union Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia in 1911.

MONTANA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at a meeting held in Butte, March 7, 1907. The association is inactive.

MONTANA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1883-1911. Under the territorial insurance act of March 8, 1883, the territorial auditor was made the official to whom insurance companies and agents should report. When Montana was admitted to the Union as a state, in November, 1889, the state auditor succeeded the territorial auditor as insurance supervisor. The auditors since 1883 have been:

J. P. Woolman, Territorial Auditor,	1883-1888
James Sullivan, Territorial Auditor,	1888-1889
Edward A. Kenney, State Auditor,	1889-1893
Andrew B. Cook, State Auditor,	1893-1897
T. W. Poindexter, Jr., State Auditor,	1897-1901
J. H. Calderhead, State Auditor,	1901-1905
H. R. Cunningham, State Auditor,	1905-

The state auditor is elected by the people for a term of four years. Charles M. McCoy is the deputy commissioner of insurance. The legislature in 1909 passed a law designating the state auditor, "Commissioner of Insurance, ex-officio," as well, and provided for the appointment of a deputy commissioner of insurance.

MOORE, A. F., secretary of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Buckeye Cottage, Perry county, Ohio, June 10, 1860. He was educated in the public schools and at Madison Academy, and began teaching school at the age of sixteen. Later he published *The Independent*, at New Lexington, Ohio

He entered the service of the Michigan Mutual Life as clerk in the investment department in 1892, and was promoted to manager of that department in 1894. He was elected to his present position in 1901.

MOORE, C. I. D., secretary of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal., is of Irish-Canadian descent and was born near Toronto, Canada, February 16, 1865. He received a high school and collegiate education, graduating from Victoria University in 1888. He engaged in teaching and was for three years an instructor in a boy's academy in Tokyo, Japan, and later was in charge of the public schools of Santa Monica, Cal. He entered the life insurance business in 1902, entering the service of the Conservative Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles, and after several years spent in field and office work, was appointed assistant secretary of the Pacific Mutual Life, and was elected to his present position in 1908.

MOORE, FRANCIS C., former president of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, is a native of Houston, Tex. His early years were passed in Philadelphia. He was educated in its public schools and high school, and studied the profession of law in the University of Pennsylvania, but did not seek admission to the bar. In 1863 he was superintendent of a lumber and planing mill, and in 1868 was in the employ of a wholesale manufacturer of paper and envelopes. Later, Mr. Moore became interested in fire underwriting as a broker, and in 1869 joined the Continental, which appointed him manager of agencies in 1880. In 1881 he was elected second vice-president, and on the death of Mr. Hope, in 1885, he became first vice-president. On the retirement of Mr. Lampport from the presidency, in 1888, Mr. Moore was elected president. He has written a great deal upon fire underwriting, and is the author of several text-books on the subject. His "Guide to Agents" has had a very large circulation, as well as his later work, "Fire Insurance and How to Build." The "Universal Mercantile Schedule" is largely his work, and he was chairman of the committee which prepared it. He resigned the presidency of the Continental January 1, 1903, and retired from active business.

MOORE, FRANKLIN J., vice-president and secretary of the General Accident Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and United States manager of the General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation of Perth, Scotland, was born in Morrow, O., December 11, 1861. He obtained his education in the public schools, after leaving which he was for three years a stenographer. Since 1885 he has been in the personal accident insurance business, becoming in that year New York agent for the New England Mutual Accident Association of Boston. In 1889 he became superintendent of agencies, with headquarters in Boston, and in 1896 secretary and general manager of the company, until its business was re-insured with the General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Cor-

poration in April, 1899, when he accepted the position of assistant United States manager, and the position of United States manager in 1906. He was elected president of the International Association of Accident Underwriters at its meeting in 1902, and is also president of the Moore Manufacturing Company. He was elected president of the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters in 1909, and is active in the affairs of accident underwriters' associations as a member of important committees.

MOORE, GEORGE H., assistant secretary of the Chicago branch of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, began his insurance career in 1878 as a special agent of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York, for Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and West Virginia. In 1882 he accepted the Michigan state agency for the Liverpool and London and Globe, and in 1893 was transferred by the company to his present position. He was president of the Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1896-1897.

MOORE, J. THOMAS, superintendent of agencies of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city May 9, 1861. He was graduated from the Central High School of that city. He was soon afterward employed in Chicago by the Illinois Central Railroad soliciting freight. He entered the service of the Provident in its Chicago general agency July 1, 1886, removed to Philadelphia February, 1888, doing special work for the company until April 1, 1901, when he was appointed to his present position.

MOORE, WILLIAM A., first vice-president of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Ohio in 1854. He was in the Albany, N. Y., office of the company some years before being transferred in 1874 to the home office. He was elected assistant secretary in 1897, director in 1902, secretary in 1903, and first vice-president in December, 1904.

MORRIS, JOHN E., formerly secretary of the Travelers Insurance Company was born at Springfield, Mass., November 30, 1843. He was in the employ of the Charter Oak Bank of Hartford, with the exception of nine months' absence with the Twenty-second Connecticut Regiment in the war, from 1860 to 1864. In the latter year he obtained a clerkship in The Travelers, and remained continuously with the company until 1907. He was elected assistant secretary in May, 1874, and secretary and director, July 5, 1898, but resigned the secretaryship in January, 1907. Mr. Morris died May 31, 1911.

MORRISON, EDWIN CHESTER, San Francisco, Pacific Coast general agent for the Aetna Insurance Company, was born in Penn Yan, New York, July 12, 1850. He was educated in the academy at Le Roy, N. Y., and began his business career in banking.

He has been connected with the Pacific Coast department of the Aetna for twenty-three years, serving the company as special agent, supervisor of agencies and assistant general agent, until appointed to his present position in May, 1909.

MORTON, JOHN BENJAMIN, second vice-president of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, April 1, 1848, and was educated in the public and high schools of his native city. He began his business career in fire insurance, and was a clerk in a local agency office, and entered the agency department of the Fire Association as clerk in 1873.

MORTON, PAUL, former president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born in Detroit, Mich., May 22, 1857. He received a common school education and began his business life as an office boy in the freight office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He filled successively the positions of clerk, rate clerk, general clerk, and general passenger agent, and was for two years general freight agent of the road. In 1890 he became vice-president of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. In 1896 he was appointed third vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, and two years later became second vice-president. He retained this position until appointed secretary of the navy, July 1, 1904. He resigned as secretary of the navy July 1, 1905, and was elected president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Morton died January 19, 1911.

MOSCOW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Moscow, Russia, entered the United States in January, 1900, making a deposit in New York state, and it has been licensed in several states. Paul E. Rasor, New York City, is resident manager.

MOUNTAIN FIELD CLUB. This association was organized by fire insurance general and special agents in the mountain field at a meeting held in Denver, Col., June 29, 1905. The club is no longer in existence.

MUNICH REINSURANCE COMPANY of Munich, Bavaria, entered the United States in 1898, making a deposit with the New York department. Ernest Thalmann, and Isaac Seligman, and Hermann Sielcken are trustees for the United States. The United States manager is Carl Schreiner.

MUNN, JOHN PIXLEY, president of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in 1847 at Gates, near Rochester, N. Y. After graduating from the University of Rochester, he entered the Bellevue Medical College, securing a degree therefrom in 1876. Locating in New York city Dr. Munn began and continued the practice of his profession. His connection with the United States Life dates from 1877, when he entered its employ as examining physician. For many years he was its medical director and member of the board of directors. In 1902 Dr. Munn was

elected president of the company in succession to George H. Burford, resigned.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR INSURING HOUSES FROM LOSS BY FIRE, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1784. Henry W. Biddle, chairman; Clifford Lewis, treasurer.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, Richmond, Va. Organized 1794. Edwin A. Palmer, president; T. Bolling, Jr., assistant secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Newark, N. J. The Mutual Benefit was chartered by the state of New Jersey by an act approved January 31, 1845, and began business in the April following. Its charter provides that all persons who shall hereafter insure shall, while they continue so insured, be members of the corporation, and that twelve directors, a majority of whom shall be citizens and residents of New Jersey and members of the corporation, shall have its management. The first policy issued by the company was dated May 6, 1845. The first premium, however, was not paid, and the policy was never in force. Policy No. 2 was issued May 20, 1845, on the life of Mr. Benjamin C. Miller of Newark, N. J., and was an ordinary life policy for \$1,500, issued at age forty-two with an annual premium of \$51. In 1868 the insured attained the age of ninety-six, the tabular limit by the American Experience Mortality, when that and his subsequent policies were paid by the company in full. Premiums upon policies issued in 1845 were based upon the Carlisle table of mortality with four per cent. interest. The company continued to use the Carlisle table until 1870, when it adopted premium rates based upon the American Experience Mortality and four per cent. interest. On January 1, 1900, it adopted new premium rates based upon the American Experience Mortality and three per cent. interest.

Until 1862 none of the company's policies contained any non-forfeiture provisions, although the company was accustomed to allow what was considered a reasonable value if application was made, and the policy surrendered in due season. After 1862 the company issued endowment policies and limited premium policies which contained a provision that in case of non-payment of premium they should stand good by their terms as paid-up policies for pro rata amounts. Ordinary life policies with continuous premiums had no non-forfeiture clause until 1868, when a provision was inserted in the policies to the effect that the company would purchase the policies on surrender within three months from date of lapse for an equitable value either in cash or in paid-up insurance, provided two years' premiums had been paid. In 1879 the company adopted a uniform non-forfeiture system, applicable to all participating policies, old as well as new, except old limited premium and endowment policies calling for paid-up insurance for pro rata amounts, referred to above. Under this nonforfeiture system, provided two years' premiums had been paid, the insured was entitled to auto-

matic extended insurance for the full amount of the policy for such time as the reserve upon the policy would purchase at the company's regular published single premium term rates. If preferred, upon surrender of the policy within three months from date of lapse, a value was allowed in the form of paid-up insurance. In 1887 the company adopted what was known as the convertible policy, which provided for yearly guaranteed cash surrender values equal to the full American experience four per cent. reserve, in addition to the values in extended and paid-up insurance. Under these policies the first ten years' dividends had to be applied to the purchase of additional participating insurance payable with the policy. The guaranteed values in paid-up and extended insurance were at all times increased by the full value of the dividend additions, and upon surrender of convertible policies at the end of the tenth or of any succeeding fifth policy year, the full reserves of the policy and dividend additions was to be paid as a cash surrender value. In 1895 the company modified its non-forfeiture system of 1879 by incorporating in all its regular policies a provision for yearly guaranteed cash surrender values.

The company's computations of reserves and dividends are based upon the American Experience Mortality with four per cent. interest for all policies issued prior to 1900, and on the American Experience Mortality and three per cent. interest for all policies issued after 1899.

The company has always paid dividends annually, such dividends being applied either in reduction of premiums or to the purchase of additional insurance payable with the policies at maturity, or to the conversion of the policies into endowments payable at a specified and gradually diminishing age. The company has never issued any policies on the tontine or deferred dividend plan.

A volume containing the mortuary experience of the company was published in 1881. The present condition of the company, as well as a summary of its past, can best be illustrated by the following figures:

Years.	Premium Receipts.	Total Income.	Total Expenditure.	Paid Policy-holders.	Assets.
1880	\$3,866,379	\$5,801,482	\$5,631,992	\$4,787,387	\$33,851,303
1890	5,977,870	8,470,998	6,528,808	5,378,799	46,654,893
1900	10,411,362	13,942,583	10,256,216	8,020,451	72,958,022
1901	11,006,985	14,659,703	10,827,629	8,344,315	76,839,028
1902	11,932,942	15,605,019	11,167,951	8,668,884	81,497,976
1903	12,672,873	16,603,434	11,926,788	9,297,789	86,395,907
1904	13,702,831	17,847,767	12,648,026	9,854,781	91,840,745
1905	14,834,018	19,250,265	13,429,066	10,300,023	97,793,728
1906	15,706,915	20,434,289	13,556,012	10,372,162	104,858,396
1907	16,664,430	21,676,262	14,315,365	11,135,673	112,586,494
1908	17,344,898	23,956,206	16,382,317	12,820,310	120,376,062
1909	18,310,730	24,509,055	16,158,641	12,463,655	128,986,850
1910	19,694,893	26,213,900	18,421,817	14,283,179	137,217,996

In 1908 the Company's non-forfeiture system was further modified. The requirement that two years' premiums must be paid

before policies had any value in case of lapse, was eliminated, and policies now have a value in cash or in paid-up or extended insurance whenever the reserve at time of lapse exceeds \$10.00 per \$1,000 insurance. Under this rule, with a few exceptions, policies which lapse during the first year are entitled to surrender values. The surrender charge is gradually reduced, and disappears altogether at the end of the 15th year.

Premium receipts from organization to January, 1911, \$367,143.488.59. Of this sum there has already been returned to policyholders:

For policy claims	45.4 per cent.,	\$166,828,838.41
For surrendered policies ...	12.5 "	45,796,841.83
For dividends	21.1 "	77,417,802.71
Total	79.0 per cent.,	\$290,043,482.95

The first president of the company was Robert L. Patterson, who remained in office until 1862, when he was succeeded by the vice-president, Lewis C. Grover. Mr. Grover resigned in 1881, and was succeeded by Theodore Macknet. In January, 1882, Amzi Dodd was chosen president, and remained at the head of the company until 1902, when he declined re-election on account of advancing age. Frederick Frelinghuysen was elected to succeed Mr. Dodd, who still retains his connection with the company as general counsel and director.

The officers of the company are as follows: Frederick Frelinghuysen, president; Edward L. Dobbins, vice-president; Edward E. Rhodes, vice-president and mathematician; J. William Johnson, secretary; Samuel W. Baldwin, treasurer; Percy C. H. Papps, actuary; Alfred A. Drew, supt. of agencies, Richard J. Carey, comptroller; C. Wilbur Sandford, auditor; George W. Case and Frank L. Sage, assistant secretaries; Lewis A. Morningstern and Charles A. Woodruff, registrars; Benjamin F. Lord, supervisor policy claims; Clinton G. Halsey, head accountant; Amzi Dodd, general counsel; David Kay, Jr., associate counsel; Abram H. Cornish, attorney; George A. Van Wagenen, M.D., and Joseph C. Young, M.D., medical board.

Directors: Amzi Dodd, Edward H. Wright, Marcus L. Ward, Frederick M. Shepard, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Edward L. Dobbins, J. William Clark, John O. H. Pitney, John R. Hardin, Peter Campbell, William M. Johnson, George R. Howe.

MUTUAL BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass.
Organized 1877. D. W. Lane, president and treasurer; J. A. Collins, secretary.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES RETIRED IN 1910. [See Reinsured and Failed Companies.]

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New York. Organized 1843. Charles A. Peabody, president; William J. Easton, William F. Dix, secretaries.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Baltimore, Md. Organized 1870. M. S. Brennan, president; Henry Roth, secretary.

MUTUAL PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT, Unionville, Conn. Organized 1895. H. C. Hart, president; G. E. Taft, secretary.

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NARRAGANSETT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1895. William S. Granger, president; Stephen M. Pitman, secretary.

NASHVILLE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized in Nashville, Tenn., in March, 1911. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. W. Smithers, Prudential; vice-president, W. H. Eaves, Phoenix Mutual; secretary-treasurer, David G. Brandon, Northwestern Mutual; executive committee, J. D. Torrey, Mutual Life; W. A. Webster, Fidelity Mutual; W. A. Ogden, New York Life; M. B. Leavell, Equitable, and the officers.

NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y. Organized 1852; capital, \$200,000. William Harkness, president; T. M. Harris, vice-president; C. E. De Graff, secretary.

NATIONAL ACCIDENT COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1885. Edward A. Barnum, president; J. I. Barnum, secretary.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE ENGINEERS. [See International Association of Fire Engineers.]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. As early as 1869 there were scattered efforts to form local associations of life insurance agents. There is a record of a Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago, organized November, 1869, "for mutual protection, improvement, and acquaintance." Merrill Ladd of the Mutual Life of Chicago was the president, and H. R. Thompson of the John Hancock the secretary. A prominent rule of this association was: "No subject which involves or provokes discussion of rival plans of companies shall be introduced into the meetings of this association." In August, 1870, the Life Insurance Association of Pittsburgh, I. F. Loomis of the Charter Oak Life president, and in June, 1872, the Cincinnati Life Underwriters' Association, M. Grosvenor of the Aetna Life, president, were formed, followed the next year by a state organization at Columbus, Ohio, and there were others that occasionally appeared and subsided. None of these early attempts at association seem to have been other than ephemeral in their nature. They were heard of once or twice, and no more. The Ohio organization was the longest lived, but it went into decay some time before the present substantial movement began.

The pioneer of modern development of association by life insurance agents was the Boston Underwriters' Association, which

saw the light in April, 1883. The idea of bringing together in more enduring bonds of amity the competitive elements of the agency business, and of giving to association a broader basis and deeper purpose than it had known before, originated with C. M. Ransom, editor of the *Boston Standard*. The new movement began in the editor's office. It appealed to the judgment of the best men in the business everywhere, for they saw in it a means to purge the business of rapidly growing evils and lift it to the plane of honorable and intelligent effort. It spread, therefore, with celerity, stimulating in the course of a few years the formation of organizations similar to the Boston association in the principal cities of the Union. While these centers of energy were warm and progressive, their relations with each other were so far but formal. It was felt that much more important results were possible by a wider application of the principle of community. And so when 1890 came and twenty of these societies were in active operation in their respective localities, the time was ripe for the national association.

The present organization was the outgrowth of a conference of representatives of the Boston, New York, and Philadelphia associations, held at Boston April 8, 1890. It was decided to call a convention of all the associations in the United States, to be held at Boston June 18th. This meeting was held and the National Association of Life Underwriters was organized. Fourteen local associations were represented. George N. Carpenter of Boston was the first president. [For report of the proceedings of the first convention, see the *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1890.] The second annual convention was held at Detroit, beginning June 17, 1891. Twenty-three associations were represented. Charles H. Raymond of New York was elected president. [For report of the second convention, see the *Cyclopedia* for 1891.]

The third annual convention was held in the city of New York September 21, 22 and 23, 1892, at Carnegie Music Hall. Twenty-six local associations were represented, the rolls bearing the names of 147 delegates and 85 alternates. A majority of these were present. C. E. Tillinghast of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected president. [For report of the third convention, see *Cyclopedia* for 1892-3.]

The fourth annual convention was held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 6, 7 and 8, 1893. Twenty associations were represented by delegates, and several sent letters. Charles H. Ferguson of Chicago was elected president. [For report of the fourth convention, see the *Cyclopedia* for 1893-94.]

The fifth annual convention was held at the Recital Hall of the Auditorium Hotel at Chicago June 21, 22 and 23, 1894. Delegates from thirty-five associations responded to the roll call. Three associations were unrepresented. E. H. Plummer of Philadelphia was elected president. [For report of the fifth convention, see the *Cyclopedia* for 1894-95.]

The sixth annual convention was held in Philadelphia, Pa., on October 23, 24 and 25, 1895. Twenty-nine associations were represented, two—those of San Francisco and Western Massachusetts—

being new organizations. Ben. F. Calef of Boston was elected president. [For report of sixth convention, see the *Cyclopedia* for 1895-96.]

The seventh annual convention was held at Washington, D. C., October 7, 8 and 9, 1896, in the banquet room of the Arlington Hotel. Representatives of twenty-nine associations were present. D. S. Hendrick was elected president. [For report of the seventh convention, see the *Cyclopedia* for 1896-97.]

The eighth annual convention was held at Milwaukee, Wis., September 13, 14 and 15, 1897, the Masonic Temple being the place of meeting. Twenty-two associations were represented. Thomas H. Bowles was elected president. [For report of the eighth convention, see the *Cyclopedia* for 1897-98.]

The ninth annual convention was held in the Century Hall, at Minneapolis, Minn., August 17, 18, 19, 1898. Nineteen associations were represented. Richard E. Cochran was elected president. [For report of the ninth convention, see *Cyclopedia* for 1898-9.]

The tenth annual convention was held in the hall of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Buffalo, N. Y., July 12, 13, 14, 1899. Twenty associations were represented. James L. Johnson was elected president. [For report of tenth annual convention, see *Cyclopedia* for 1899-1900.]

The eleventh annual convention was held in the town hall, Saratoga, N. Y., September 11 and 12, 1900. Twenty associations were represented. I. Layton Register was elected president. [For report of the eleventh annual convention, see *Cyclopedia* for 1900-1901.]

The twelfth annual convention was held in the city hall, Portland, Me., September 11, 12 and 13, 1901. Twenty-five associations were represented. William D. Wyman was elected president. [For report of the twelfth annual convention, see *Cyclopedia* for 1901-1902.]

The thirteenth annual convention was held at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, October 15, 16 and 17, 1902. Thirty-three associations were represented on roll-call. Philip H. Farley was elected president. [For report of the thirteenth annual convention, see *Cyclopedia* for 1902-1903.]

The fourteenth annual convention was held in Baltimore, October 13, 14 and 15, 1903. Twenty-seven associations were represented. H. H. Ward was elected president. [For report of the fourteenth annual convention, see *Cyclopedia* for 1903-1904.]

The fifteenth annual convention was held in Indianapolis, Ind., October 12, 13 and 14, 1904. Twenty-four associations were represented. John Dolph was elected president. [For report of the fifteenth annual convention, see *Cyclopedia* for 1904-1905.]

The sixteenth annual convention was held in Hartford, Conn., September 19, 20 and 21, 1905. Forty-six associations were represented. C. W. Scovel of Pittsburg was elected president. [For report of the sixteenth annual convention, see *Cyclopedia* for 1905-1906.]

The seventeenth annual convention was held in St. Louis, October 23, 24 and 25, 1906. Forty-six associations were represented. Frank E. McMullen of Rochester, N. Y., was elected president. [For report of the seventeenth annual convention, see *Cyclopedia* for 1906-1907.]

The eighteenth annual convention was held in Toronto, Canada, August 21, 22 and 23, 1907. Chas. Jerome Edwards was elected president. [For report of the eighteenth annual convention see *Cyclopedia* for 1907-8.]

The nineteenth annual convention was held in Los Angeles, Cal., August 18, 19 and 20, 1908. Charles Jerome Edwards was elected president. [For report of nineteenth annual convention see *Cyclopedia* for 1908-9.]

The twentieth annual convention was held in Louisville, Ky., October 7, 8 and 9, 1909. John W. Whittington, Los Angeles, Cal., was elected president. [For report of the twentieth annual convention see *Cyclopedia* for 1909-10.]

The twenty-first annual convention was held in Detroit, Mich., September 8, 9 and 10, 1910. President Whittington called the meeting to order, and in his address spoke of the improvement among agents both in general knowledge of the business and salesmanship ability, and claimed for the association a large share of the credit for this improvement. He urged agents to get into politics and take a more active part in shaping legislation affecting the business. The president paid his respects to the rebater and twister, especially the latter as exemplified in the abstract companies, and urged that the association take action towards giving the utmost publicity to this nefarious scheme of twisting. In closing the president made a plea for the recognition of the dignity of the profession and he said: "Let this great association be inspired as one man with the dignity, the beneficence and the far-reaching influence of the work we are doing." Following the president's address a report was presented by Vice-President Powell outlining the results of his visits among local associations and his efforts in collecting evidence against the twister, and the publication of such evidence, which had resulted in much good. The report of the executive committee, E. J. Clark, chairman, outlined the action of the committee on matters which had come before it, and reviewed in a complimentary way the work of the officers. The committee presented several amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the association.

An address was delivered by James V. Barry, insurance commissioner of Michigan, on "The Relations of the Insurance Department to the Life Insurance Field." The topic was, he said, a most comprehensive one in these days, and he briefly pointed out the changed conditions; the growth of supervision, which in its early days merely concerned itself with the solvency of companies, but now concerned itself with every phase of the business. The speaker pleaded for complete frankness and co-operation between companies and the departments as best for the promotion of the best interests of all concerned. On the conclusion of Mr. Barry's address the

discussion of topics under the five minute rule was taken up, and at its conclusion, George T. Wilson, vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, made an address on "The Mental Attitude." The speaker briefly referred to the great growth of life insurance, which gave every indication of a still greater growth. The speaker said he was impressed with the importance of the mental attitude in life insurance work, and the qualities which made for success or failure in agency work were briefly touched upon and characterized as merely attitudes of the mind. The mental attitude of the field worker was one of the chief factors in getting results, and, he said, there was no occupation in existence in which success depends in greater measure upon the mental attitude.

The second day's session opened with the announcement of the winners of the prize essay contest. C. L. Williams of Omaha, Neb., was announced as the winner of the Calef Loving Cup and E. A. Hilton of Detroit, Mich., as the winner of the Ben Williams Memorial Vase. The subject was "The Appeal That Persuades in Soliciting." Following the presentation of the prizes several topics were discussed under the five minute rule, and an address was made by Hugh T. Chalmers, president of the Chalmers-Detroit Automobile Company, on "How to Hire, Train and Supervise Men." The speaker defined salesmanship as the ability "to make the other fellow feel as you do about the thing you have to sell," and every sale that was ever made had first to take place in the mind of the man who made the purchase. Next to employing good men is the importance of training, he said, and many men failed because of the lack of training, and he could conceive of no business where training would be as valuable as in life insurance. Continuing he said: "The question of success or failure as a salesman in the life insurance business is one of personal equation, and there are certain well defined qualities that make for success in any business. I believe that the principal qualities necessary to success on the part of any man in business, regardless of his vocation, are about as follows: Health, honesty, ability, initiative, knowledge of the business, tact, sincerity, industry, open-mindedness, enthusiasm." The part played by these different qualities was briefly pointed out, and of the latter he said it was the white heat that fused all the rest into one effective mass. Without enthusiasm a man might be a statue. Addresses were also given by Elbert Hubbard of East Aurora, on "Salesmanship, Human Nature and the Reasons Why"; by George W. Ross, president of the Manufacturers' Mutual Life Assurance Company, Canada, on "Recent Insurance Legislation in Canada."

Officers were elected as follows: President, Henry J. Powell, Equitable of New York, Louisville, Ky.; vice-presidents, John D. Spencer, New York Life, Salt Lake City; J. J. Jackson, Aetna Life, Cleveland, Ohio; Wm. McBride, North American, Winnipeg, Canada; secretary, N. D. Sills, Sun of Canada, Richmond, Va.; treasurer, Eli D. Weeks, Phoenix Mutual, Waterbury, Conn.

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The National Convention of Insurance Commissioners of the United States at its last annual meeting, August 19, 1909, by an elaborate

series of resolutions, in the first place directed public attention to "the widespread traffic which has come into existence in many of the States, consisting of the sale to the public through soliciting agents of the stock of newly organized or projected insurance corporations, or of holding companies, or so called investment or security companies, whose principal assets consist of such stocks," and then proceeded to show in detail that this traffic is commonly carried on with ruinously large promotion expenses, with misleading and deceptive representations and without proper provision for capable and reliable insurance management, and concluded with the two following resolutions, viz.:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to put forth our best endeavors in all practicable and proper ways to put an end to this traffic, which we believe is pernicious and wholly indefensible, and will result in widespread disappointment and financial loss to the public and the serious injury and demoralization of the legitimate insurance business, doing a special harm to the legitimate progress and development of the smaller and younger companies. Be it further

Resolved, That we recommend the passage by the various States of laws requiring that the capital stock of all insurance corporations shall be fully paid in cash before a charter is issued and prohibiting the licensing to transact insurance business of any corporation formed if the expenses of its organization and of placing its stock have exceeded 5 per cent. of the total contribution by its stockholders.

Now be it resolved by the National Association of Life Underwriters in annual convention assembled, That we heartily indorse and adopt the said resolution of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, and pledge our active aid and support to the commissioners in opposing said pernicious traffic, and in seeking the passage of the said laws as to the chartering and licensing of insurance companies; and be it further

Resolved, That, in view of the fact that this pernicious traffic often does its injury and reaps its illgotten gains before coming to the point of charter or license, and often extends into other States than those having original jurisdiction over the promoters or the corporation, and in view of the passage in 1910 of an amendment to the laws of New York expressly designed to reach these phases of said traffic, we earnestly recommend the passage of similar laws in other States, and pledge our active aid toward securing such legislation.

The following is a list of the local associations which were members of the National Association June 1, 1911:

- Arkansas Life Underwriters' Association.
- Baltimore Life Underwriters' Association.
- Boston Life Underwriters' Association.
- Cleveland Association of Life Underwriters.
- Colorado Association of Life Underwriters.
- Columbia, S. C., Life Underwriters' Association.
- Connecticut Life Underwriters' Association.
- District of Columbia Life Underwriters' Association.
- Detroit Life Underwriters' Association.
- Eastern Maine Life Underwriters' Association.
- Erie Association of Life Underwriters.
- Georgia Association of Life Insurers.
- Hudson Valley Life Underwriters' Association.
- Indianapolis Association of Life Underwriters.
- Kansas Association of Life Underwriters.
- Kansas City Life Underwriters' Association.
- Life Underwriters' Association of Nebraska.
- Life Underwriters' Association of New York.
- Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago.
- Life Underwriters' Association of Cincinnati.
- Life Underwriters' Association of Central Massachusetts.
- Life Underwriters' Association of Buffalo.
- Life Underwriters' Association of Oregon.
- Life Underwriters' Association of Western Massachusetts.
- Life Underwriters' Association of St. Louis.
- Life Underwriters' Association of Springfield, Ill.

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Life Underwriters' Association of Virginia.
Life Underwriters' Association of Savannah, Ga.
Life Underwriters' Association of Montgomery, Ala.
Life Underwriters' Association of Birmingham, Ala.
Life Underwriters' Association of Rochester.
Life Underwriters' Association of San Francisco.
Lincoln Life Underwriters' Association.
Los Angeles Life Underwriters' Association.
Louisville Association of Life Underwriters.
Maine Life Underwriters' Association.
Minneapolis Association of Life Underwriters.
Memphis Life Underwriters' Association.
Mississippi Life Underwriters' Association.
Nashville Life Underwriters' Association.
Norfolk, Va., Life Underwriters' Association.
New Orleans, La., Life Underwriters' Association.
New England Women's Life Underwriters' Association.
Northern Indiana Life Underwriters' Association.
Oklahoma Life Underwriters' Association.
Philadelphia Association of Life Underwriters.
Pittsburg Life Underwriters' Association.
Seattle Life Underwriters' Association.
Spokane Life Underwriters' Association.
Syracuse Life Underwriters' Association.
Toledo Association of Life Underwriters.
Utah Association of Life Underwriters.
Western Arkansas Association of Life Underwriters.
Wilmington, Del., Life Underwriters' Association.

A number of associations have been organized but have not affiliated with the national body and do not appear in the above list.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. This association was organized by a meeting of local agents from various states, at Chicago Ill., September 29, and 30, 1896. A. G. Simrall of Covington, Ky., was elected president. and R. S. Brannen of Denver, Col., secretary and treasurer. Membership is composed of local fire insurance agents wherever located.

The second annual meeting was held at St. Louis, Mo., May 8 and 9, 1897. A. G. Simrall was elected president, and R. S. Brannen, secretary and treasurer.

The third annual meeting was held at Detroit, Mich., July 15 and 16, 1898. C. H. Woodworth, Buffalo, was elected president, and R. S. Brannen secretary and treasurer.

The fourth annual meeting was held at Buffalo, N. Y., August 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1899. C. H. Woodworth was elected president, and F. H. Holmes secretary.

The fifth annual meeting was held at Milwaukee, Wis., August 30 and 31, and September 1, 1900. George D. Markham of St. Louis was elected president, and F. H. Holmes secretary.

The sixth annual meeting was held at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, September 11, 12 and 13, 1901. George D. Markham was elected president, and F. H. Holmes secretary.

The seventh annual meeting was held at Louisville, Ky., October 21, 22 and 23, 1902. Thomas H. Geer, Cleveland, was elected president, and F. H. Holmes secretary.

The eighth annual meeting was held in Hartford, Conn., October 20, 21 and 22, 1903. John C. North, New Haven, Conn., was elected president, and Frank F. Holmes secretary.

The ninth annual meeting was held in the Festival Hall building, Exposition Grounds, St. Louis, October 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1904. A. H. Robinson, Louisville, Ky., was elected president, and H. H. Putnam, Boston, secretary.

The tenth annual meeting was held at Denver, Colo., August 16, 17 and 18, 1905. E. J. Tapping, Milwaukee, was elected president, and H. H. Putnam, Boston, secretary.

The eleventh annual meeting was held at Indianapolis, Ind., October 17, 18 and 19, 1906. Charles F. Wilson, Denver, was elected president, and H. H. Putnam, Boston, secretary.

The twelfth annual meeting was held at Richmond, Va., September 25, 26 and 27, 1907. F. W. Offenhauser, Texarkana, Texas, was elected president, and H. H. Putnam re-elected secretary.

The thirteenth annual meeting was held at St. Paul, Minn., August 11, 12 and 13, 1908. Edward W. Beardsley, Hartford, was elected president, and H. H. Putnam, Boston, secretary.

The fourteenth annual meeting was held in Atlantic City, N. J., September 21, 22 and 23, 1909. Fred Guenther, Detroit, Mich., was elected president, and H. H. Putnam, Boston, secretary.

The fifteenth annual meeting was held in Chicago, September 12, 13 and 14, 1910. President Guenther presided, and in his annual address urged the importance of increasing the membership. His observations, he said, had convinced him that companies and managers were to a large extent in sympathy with the aims of the association, and willing to co-operate, and it was a cause of regret that the National association had not received the support in some states that it was entitled to. The reason was, he thought, that agents had not fully appreciated the benefits of the association, but there was no reason for discouragement, and if present efforts were continued the time would come when the states that are now indifferent would give the association support. The success of state organizations depends largely on their officers, and on the success of the state organization rests the success of the national body. The president favored every effort to increase the membership, and suggested that a part of the proceedings of the meeting should be devoted to a discussion of how best to increase the membership. The president further briefly reviewed the questions and matters that had come up for consideration by the officers during the year.

On the conclusion of the president's address the report of the executive committee, W. E. Metzger, chairman, was presented, and reviewed at some length matters affecting the interests of agents and the association which had come to the attention of the committee and officers during the year, and the action taken in respect to them. The committee made several recommendations, particularly in respect to strengthening the rule regarding overhead writing, advertising in The Bulletin, and co-operating with the states insurance departments in controlling Lloyds associations and similar

organizations. The report of the grievance committee, J. H. Southgate, chairman, stated that the overhead writing rule, though firmly established, is violated in numerous instances, and the committee reiterated its position that complaints should be handled by the state associations, and not made to the national body, except on appeal. The committee on trust lines and brokers, A. W. Neale, chairman, made a brief report, and reports were presented by the committee on "uniform blanks" and the "credit conference" committee. Arthur Hawxhurst, Chicago, insurance manager for Marshall Field & Co., addressed the meeting, and the following questions were discussed: "State Rating Laws," "Standards of Agency Qualifications," "Agency License Laws," and "The Expense Ratio of Fire Insurance." The discussion of the latter subject was opened by George D. Markham of St. Louis, and he laid down the following principles as a guide to reform: First, the changes must compensate the agents really serviceable to the business; second, the public must get the benefit of the saving through reduced rates, concurrently with, or, preferably in advance of the reduction in commissions; third, if wages must be cut, then let the whole staff share in the reduction. The average agent, he said, is not overpaid, and what the business really needed was fewer and better agents, not reduction in their pay.

The committee on resolutions reported at length, and the report, which was adopted, presented the following regarding the "cost of insurance":

That fire insurance costs more than is necessary is admitted. The reason is not generally well understood. Theories for its reduction are not wanting, but the practical solution of the problem bristles with difficulties.

The greater part of the cost of fire insurance is the losses, which could and should be reduced one-half. This would lower the cost of insurance at least 30 per cent. Such a reduction would not be a hardship to anyone, but a distinct benefit to all. Insurance companies, their local agents and other representatives are doing, and will continue to do, more than their share of the work for the reduction of fire waste. The responsibility for this excessive drain upon the resources of the country rests upon the property owners and voters. The conservation of the resources of the country represented by buildings, machinery and merchandise, is of even greater importance than the protection of our forests and mines. Good building codes and fire prevention statutes, coupled with fire marshal laws, would substantially reduce the fire waste, and we recommend to all state associations the heartiest co-operation in efforts to pass such legislation.

Another factor in the cost of fire insurance, and one that is unnecessary and iniquitous, is the payment of dishonest losses. This robbery of all other premium payers amounts probably to about 20 per cent. of the losses paid. For this part of the cost the fire insurance companies and their representatives are not responsible. Upon public opinion, which smiles upon and often encourages those who "soak the corporations," we must place the blame. It is a notorious fact that the defense of unjust claims by fire insurance companies costs more than the claims themselves, even when the companies win. When they lose, the cost is doubled. The public sides with the claimant, right or wrong. So powerful is the injustice of public sentiment in this matter, that should a company contest every questionable claim it would soon be out of business.

The taxes imposed upon fire insurance in excess of the amount required for the proper supervision of the business is not part of cost of fire insurance. The legislatures, instead of collecting direct from the property owners this excess diverted to other purposes, require insurance companies to collect it for them by adding the amount to the premium. Certainly for this part of the premium no one engaged in fire insurance is responsible.

The legislation and ruling of the states add considerably to the cost of insurance. One of the most indefensible laws is that prohibiting the co-operation of companies. The requirement that each company must employ men to do work that one set of men could do for all the companies is an economic absurdity. For such unnecessary burdens imposed upon the managerial or general expenses of the business, and which add to the cost of fire insurance, those engaged in the business are not responsible.

There is undoubtedly some extravagance in the managerial office and field work of companies, which adds a little to the cost of fire insurance.

In the face of the constantly increasing cost of living, and the general increase of wages in other branches of business, the suggestion that the wages of local fire insurance agents should be reduced by a cut in the rates of commission for the avowed purpose of reducing the cost of fire insurance, without reducing the number of unnecessary agents and other forms of illegitimate competition, is not entitled to unqualified approval. Local agents generally are experiencing a reduction in income because of natural and proper reductions in rates and because of unnecessary competition, which is not offset by the increase in insurable values, and they naturally object to a further reduction so long as such competition exists and the cost of living is going up. Upon a risk paying 2 per cent. an agent receives a certain commission. When risk is sprinkled and rate reduced to 20 cents the agent receives one-tenth of his former commission. This reduction in the agent's income is a proper evolution of the business to which the agents make no objection. Agents do object, however, to the reduction of their incomes because of the appointment of unnecessary agents and because of other forms of illegitimate competition. Agents cannot afford to accept lower commissions without a reduction in competition, and in our opinion the commissions now generally paid to agents in some sections of the country is not an adequate compensation for the services expected of them. This association can see no just reason why the agents in the South and East should be called upon to work for a less compensation than that paid to agents in the North and West.

We deprecate the excessive commissions paid by some companies in cities, and we believe that the abolition of dual and multiple agencies would enable all companies to adjust their sole agency appointments on a basis which would result in a reduction of the cost of insurance.

The National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents desires to assist in conserving insurable values, in preventing fraudulent claims, in reducing excessive taxation, in repealing laws forbidding co-operation in economical administration, and in eliminating unjustified expense in conducting the fire insurance business.

Other resolutions adopted instructed the new executive committee to continue the efforts to restore whiskey lines to local agency channels; reiterated approval of agent's license, anti-rebate and fire marshal laws, urging continued efforts to secure them in all states; provided for a committee on agency qualifications to prepare blanks for applications for licenses for solicitors and agents and urge their adoption by state insurance commissioners; favoring legislation which would bring Lloyds, individual underwriters and other unauthorized companies under state control; approved acceptance of company advertisements in the Agency Bulletin, with preference, however, for agency cards, and authorized the executive committee to investigate charges against any advertisers and drop any offenders from its columns; continued the committee on uniform blanks with the request that blanks agreed upon be put into practical use as rapidly as possible; favored methods for better handling of trust lines; instructed the executive committee to make a new canvass on the question of dual and multiple agents, and commended the work of the fire prevention associations.

Officers and chairmen of committees were elected as follows: President, A. W. Neale, Cleveland; vice-presidents, J. W. Alexander, Alexandria, La.; E. B. Case, Chicago; L. W. Childrey, Nor-

folk, Va.; E. H. Forry, Indianapolis; C. C. Jones, Kansas City, Mo.; B. F. Kaufman, Des Moines; F. G. Lumpkin, Columbus, Ga.; J. N. Manson, Wausau, Wis.; H. N. Pinkham, Portland, Me.; Allan Kennedy, Fort Smith, Ark.; P. D. Kiernan, Albany, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Henry H. Putnam, Boston; chairman executive committee, W. E. Metzger, Nashville, Tenn.; chairman grievance committee, J. H. Southgate, Durham, N. C.; chairman legislative committee, George D. Markham, St. Louis, Mo.; chairman organization committee, F. W. LeBallister, Oakland, Cal.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized July 18, 1866, in the city of New York. [For a history of the National Board from its organization and a list of the original members, see the Cyclopaedia of Insurance for 1891.]

The following is a list of the officers of the National Board to the present time:

Years.	President.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
1866	James M. McLean,	Timothy C. Allvn.	Frank W. Ballard,
1867	James M. McLean,	Lucius J. Hendee,	William Connor, Jr.
1868	James M. McLean,	Lucius J. Hendee,	William Connor, Jr.
1869	James M. McLean,	Lucius J. Hendee,	William Connor, Jr.
1870	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee,	James N. Rankin.
1871	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee,	James N. Rankin.
1872	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee,	Benj. S. Walcott.
1873	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee,	Samuel P. Blagden.
1874	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee,	Samuel P. Blagden.
1875	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee,	Samuel P. Blagden.
1876	George L. Chase,	Charles Platt,	Elijah Alliger.
1877	Alfred G. Baker,	Benoni Lockwood,	Elijah Alliger.
1878	Alfred G. Baker,	Benoni Lockwood,	M. Bennett, Jr.
1879	Alfred G. Baker,	Benoni Lockwood,	M. Bennett, Jr.
1880	Martin Bennett, Jr.,	Daniel A. Heald,	John W. Murray.
1881	Daniel A. Heald,	John W. Murray,	D. W. C. Skilton.
1882	Daniel A. Heald,	John W. Murray,	D. W. C. Skilton.
1883	Daniel A. Heald,	John W. Murray,	D. W. C. Skilton.
1884	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	John L. Thomson.
1885	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	John L. Thomson.
1886	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	John L. Thomson.
1887	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	John L. Thomson.
1888	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	John L. Thomson.
1889	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	Robert B. Beath.
1890	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	Robert B. Beath.
1891	D. W. C. Skilton,	T. H. Montgomery,	Robert B. Beath.
1892	D. W. C. Skilton,	T. H. Montgomery,	Robert B. Beath.
1893	D. W. C. Skilton,	T. H. Montgomery,	Robert B. Beath.
1894	Edward A. Walton,	William B. Clark,	Robert B. Beath.
1895	Edward A. Walton,	William B. Clark,	Robert B. Beath.
1896	William B. Clark,	Henry W. Eaton,	Robert B. Beath.
1897	Henry W. Eaton,	Elihu C. Irvin,	Robert B. Beath.
1898	Elihu C. Irvin,	George P. Sheldon,	Robert B. Beath.
1899	George P. Sheldon,	George P. Sheldon,	Robert B. Beath.
1900	George P. Sheldon,	Eugene L. Ellison,	Robert B. Beath.
1901	George P. Sheldon,	Eugene L. Ellison,	Robert B. Beath.
1902	Robert B. Beath,	Henry H. Hall,	Charles A. Shaw.
1903	Henry H. Hall,	John H. Washburn,	Charles A. Shaw.
1904	John H. Washburn,	George W. Burchell,	Charles A. Shaw.
1905	John H. Washburn,	George W. Burchell,	Charles A. Shaw.
1906	George W. Burchell,	J. Montgomery Hare,	Charles G. Smith.
1907	George W. Burchell,	J. Montgomery Hare,	Charles G. Smith.
1908	J. Montgomery Hare,	A. W. Damon,	Charles G. Smith.
1909	J. Montgomery Hare,	A. W. Damon,	Charles G. Smith.
1910	A. W. Damon,	G. W. Babb,	Charles G. Smith.

J. S. Parish of Providence, R. I., was treasurer from the organization of the board until the time of his death in November, 1889, when Fred W. Arnold, also of Providence, was appointed by the executive committee. He was re-elected by the board yearly until 1904, when he declined re-election and was succeeded by Marshall S. Driggs. Thomas H. Montgomery was general agent from 1872 to 1878, and Henry K. Miller received that title in 1899. The chairmen of the executive committee during the thirty-one years were: D. A. Heald, E. W. Crowell, Rudolph Garrigue, Stephen Crowell, George T. Hope, B. Lockwood, E. A. Walton, George P. Sheldon, and Peter Notman of New York; J. N. Dunham of Springfield; Jotham Goodnow of Hartford; H. W. Eaton of New York; E. F. Beddell of New York; Marshall S. Driggs of New York, and Henry E. Bowers of New York. Henry K. Miller was secretary of the committee from 1873 to 1899, his predecessors having been W. H. Post, A. J. Smith, C. B. Whiting, and Frank W. Ballard.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Board was held in New York city, May 11, 1911. President Damon called the meeting to order and in his address, after a word of welcome and a brief reference to the position of the Board as an educational agency primarily, said that there had been no other year in the history of fire insurance when it as a profession had been so subject to the scrutiny of those who sought to criticise and condemn its operations, and he added: "But on the whole it has been well for us that these investigations were made, for they brought forth unquestionable testimony of the cleanness of the conduct of the business and the value of it to the community, state and nation, clearly setting forth in admonitory language that it should not be harassed and hampered by unjust and oppressive legislation if it is to be expected to continue as the bulwark of the country's credit and the alleviator of the unfortunate by mercenary loss from fire." Continuing the president said the growth of the country and the concentration of values in congested districts increased the insurable values and further subjected those communities to the conflagration hazard. The large number of fires during the past year indicated that severe losses must be expected in the commercial centers so long as there "is an absence of safeguards possible to be provided through the installation of improved appliances for the extinguishment of fires, of modern building laws, of mandatory regulations on the storage of explosives and inflammables, of efficient fire departments, of adequate water supplies at proper pressure and of individual care and knowledge on the part of the citizen of what constitutes his duty to aid in conserving the economic loss which the country is suffering annually."

The alarming destruction of property by fire, said the president, had been called to the attention of the press and public and had attracted more attention during the past year than ever before, and the action of the Board in presenting a model fire marshal law to the state legislatures, and the work of the National Fire Protection Association, the association of credit men and the committee on

fire prevention, and other committees and organizations, was commented on with approval and commendation, and continuing President Damon said:

"The expense of carrying on all of this work to which I have but briefly alluded has been borne in a large measure by this board, and while the good accomplished is not always measurable in dollars and cents, it is apparent and will prove more beneficial both to the insured and the insurer in the years to come. While the expenses of conducting our business are larger perhaps than they should be and the amount therefor has been the subject of some criticism, there is no one that has not commended the activities of this board and expressed appreciation of the work it is accomplishing to conserve sound principles and practices in fire underwriting, to lessen the fire waste and to educate the public to consider fire protection as a highly important economic feature in municipal and national life.

"We recognize the efforts of the officials in charge of many of the insurance departments in advocating wise and wholesome legislation in their several states and we are willing at all times to co-operate with them in such matters and in all things that will tend toward uniformity of ruling, equitable and just taxation; holding to our contention, which justice and common sense dictate, that taxes levied on gross receipts are unjust and oppressive. The failure of the passage of many bills introduced in the state legislatures during the past year of an absurd and unjust character indicates that a majority of our lawmakers have acquired a better understanding of the subject of fire insurance underwriting and its importance as a factor in everyday business. The tenor of insurance legislation is indicative of a more enlightened view of the business, and it seems reasonable to expect that a sentiment is being created in the public mind which will develop into a demand for wholesome enactments and the repeal of unjustly discriminating and restrictive laws, onerous and inconsistent in their requirements."

The president concluded his address with a reference to the members who had died during the year and with the presentation of the usual statistics of the business. He gave figures showing that the ratio of taxes paid to premiums, less losses, in 1910 was 5.64 per cent., and for the five year period, 1906-1910, 6.44 per cent. The statistics of underwriting results given in the president's address follow:

Premiums, fire marine and inland	\$2,284,520,645	
Losses paid, fire, marine and inland		\$142,063,243
Increase in liabilities during the year (outstanding losses, unearned premiums and all other claims)		17,113,263
Expenses		111,431,279
Profit (4.89% prem's)		13,912,860
	<u>\$2,284,520,645</u>	<u>\$2,284,520,645</u>

The ten-year table shows a loss of 1.01 per cent. for the period 1901 to 1910, inclusive, as follows:

Premium, fire, marine and inland	\$2,297,952,087	
Losses paid, fire, marine and inland		\$1,301,218,715
Increase in liabilities during the period (outstanding losses, unearned premiums and all other claims)		148,418,167
Expenses		871,581,393
Loss (1.01%)	23,266,188	
	<u>\$2,321,218,275</u>	<u>\$2,321,218,275</u>

On the conclusion of the president's address Secretary Holman presented his report, giving total receipts of \$196,510.66 and expendi-

tures of \$178,228.16, and the executive committee, William M. Kremer, chairman, presented its report, reviewing the work of the year, and the committee said: "The general office of the Board is annually becoming more of a central bureau of information, affording an opportunity to influence the promotion of our purposes and advocate the enactment of measures to secure improved conditions of every character in which the business of fire insurance is concerned."

The committee on forms and clauses, C. J. Holman chairman, and the committee on adjustments, Frank Lock chairman, presented brief reports reviewing matters considered by the committees. The committee on adjustments outlined a plan adopted to aid in adjusting losses from future conflagrations, which had been arranged from experience acquired in adjusting losses in past conflagrations. The plan contemplated prompt adjustments through concerted action, and the committee said that through the experience acquired in Baltimore, San Francisco and Chelsea, it was possible to know beforehand almost exactly the kind of co-operative service needed and to provide for it in advance. Reports from the committee on lighting, heating, and patents, W. C. Crosby chairman; the committee on building construction, C. G. Smith chairman, and the committee on fire prevention, George W. Hoyt chairman, were presented. The reports reviewed briefly the matters to which the committees had given attention during the year, and the committee on fire prevention reported that thirty-nine cities had been reported on, and the engineers besides had done a lot of special work, and there had been an increase in the number of requests for inspections and advice, which testified to the value in which the work is coming to be regarded.

The report of the committee on laws, M. O. Brown chairman, reviewed some of the important legislative measures which the committee had considered, and the committee on incendiarism and arson, J. J. Guile chairman, reported that for the year ending April 1, seventy-one rewards amounting to \$21,850, had been offered, a number less than in the previous years, but which did not necessarily indicate a lessening in the number of incendiary fires. Two rewards had been paid.

The committee on statistics and origin of fires, Clarence E. Porter chairman, reported statistics of fires in 299 cities out of a total of 301 cities having a population of 20,000 or over, and the following figures were given: The United States census population for 1910, of the 297 cities reporting loss, is 29,996,723, with a total loss of \$71,559,057, giving a per capita loss of \$2.39, as against 278 cities with a population of 29,686,754 and a per capita loss of \$2.21 in 1909, and in comparison with a population of 91,972,266 and a per capita loss of \$2.33 for the whole country in 1910, against a population of 88,257,957 and a per capita loss of \$2.14 in 1909." The committee also reported comparative statistics of losses in the United States and cities of foreign countries for 1910. The figures are as follows:

	No. cities re- porting loss	Population	Per capita loss
United States	297	29,996,723	\$2.19
England	11	2,335,847	.44
France	8	4,392,529	.92
Germany	13	5,616,822	.39
Ireland	2	657,680	.45
Norway	1	244,000	.25

Officers were elected as follows: President, George W. Babb, Northern Assurance of London; vice-president, William N. Kremer, German American, New York; treasurer, C. J. Holman, Commercial Union; secretary, E. W. West, Glens Falls; members of the executive committee for three years, E. H. A. Correa, Home, New York. E. G. Richards, North British & Mercantile, Edward Milligan, Phoenix of Hartford.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The poisonous and dangerous parlor match is responsible annually for thousands of fires, with great loss of life and property; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend the enactment of legislation for the protection of the public, making the manufacture and sale of parlor matches a criminal offence, and requiring the universal use of safety matches.

"Resolved further, That pending the enactment of such legislation, we earnestly recommend every householder and business man to abandon the use of dangerous matches in homes and business places.

"Whereas, A vast number of fires are annually caused by gross carelessness, resulting frequently in disasters attended with appalling loss of life; and

"Whereas, Present laws are absolutely inadequate to protect the community from reckless property owners and criminally careless individuals who are indifferent to the appalling fire waste of the country so long as they are protected by fire insurance; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we favor the enactment of legislation similar to that of enlightened nations abroad by which every individual shall be held responsible for loss to life and property caused by gross carelessness and neglect."

NATIONAL-BEN FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1910 (consolidation of National Fire and Ben Franklin Fire Insurance companies); capital, \$1,000,000. Samuel McKnight, president; H. M. Schmitt, secretary.

NATIONAL BREWERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. W. H. Rehm, president; E. G. Rhoads, secretary.

NATIONAL CASUALTY COMPANY, Detroit, Mich. Organized 1904; capital, \$200,000. W. G. Curtis, president; F. S. Dewey, secretary and treasurer.

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS' ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held in Detroit in July, 1903. The purposes of the organization are to bring about greater uniformity in interpretation and enforcement of the national electrical code, and for discussion of electrical questions, and the membership is composed of electrical inspectors in the fire insurance field and municipal inspectors. The officers are: President, Thomas Henry Day, Hartford, Conn.; vice-president, James Bennett, Montreal, Que.;

secretary-treasurer, William L. Smith; National Conference Representative, James E. Cole; executive committee: H. S. Wynkoop, chairman; James Bennett, Montreal, Que.; James B. McCarthy, Detroit, Mich.; H. A. Knight, Worcester, Mass.; James E. Cole, T. D. McColl, William L. Smith, T. H. Fritts, James S. Meade, Frank R. Daniel, R. P. Strong, Washington Devereux, C. W. Mitchell, George L. Collison, Thomas H. Day.

NATIONAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J. Organized 1865; capital, \$100,000. H. R. Chambers, president; E. N. Marsh, secretary.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. Organized 1871; capital, \$1,000,000. James Nichols, president; H. A. Smith, vice-president; B. R. Stillman, secretary; G. H. Tryon, and Frank D. Layton, assistant secretaries. Assets December 31, 1910, \$10,818,614.60; surplus to policyholders, \$3,672,230.61.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION. At a meeting of inspectors representing associations and boards of fire underwriters, and others engaged in the business of fire insurance, held in the city of New York, November 5, 1896, an organization was effected of an association with the above title. Its purposes were set forth in the following articles:

This organization shall be known as the National Fire Protective Association.

The objects of the association are to promote the science and improve the methods of fire protection; to obtain and circulate information on this subject and to secure co-operation of its members in establishing proper safeguards against loss of life and property by fire.

The membership is divided into four classes: Active, associate, subscribing, and honorary. Active members consist of insurance boards and associations having primary jurisdiction and national institutes, societies, and associations interested in fire protection. Associate members are individuals engaged in the fire insurance business, or members of the associations represented in the active membership. Individuals, firms, and corporations interested in protection of life and property against loss by fire are eligible to become subscribing members, and honorary membership is bestowed on ex-members, prominent in the promotion of the objects of the association and provided they are not identified with fire protection from a commercial standpoint.

Officers and executive committee were chosen as follows: C. C. Little, president; E. U. Crosby, secretary; U. C. Crosby, F. E. Cabot, W. H. Stratton, W. A. Anderson, William Bonner, Robert Jardine, Albert Blauvelt, executive committee, with three more to be named respectively by the South Eastern Tariff Association, Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association, and Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department.

[For summary of subsequent meetings see Cyclopedia for 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-1902, 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908, and 1908-1909.]

The fifteenth annual meeting of the association was held in New York, May 23, 24 and 25, 1911. President Merrill presided, and on roll call sixty associations, out of ninety-two, representing the active

membership, were present. President Merrill in his address spoke briefly of the work of the association in determining upon and adopting standards for fire protection and prevention devices, and also of its worth in other respects, and also of its educational work. All was having its effect, as was shown in the increased demand for its reports and pamphlets, and the acceptance of its standards and specifications; but the educational work must be continued as it was difficult to arouse interest in a proposition that did not admit of argument, and it was not easy to create enthusiasm for the suppression of carelessness when many of the persons addressed are guilty of the offense. But much could be done for defense against fire and the most effectual way was to support and utilize wherever practicable the tried and proven methods of the association.

Secretary Wentworth reported a total membership of 1955, a gain of 408 for the year, and spoke of the work of the association along educational lines, which included furnishing speakers to address different commercial bodies in the leading cities, and sending out literature of various sorts relating to the fire waste, and fire protection and prevention. Reports from the executive committee and treasurer were also presented, and reports were presented by standing committees on the following subjects: "Devices and Materials," W. C. Robinson, chairman; "Automatic Sprinklers," E. P. Boone, chairman; "Fire Protection Coverings for Window and Door Openings," W. C. Robinson, chairman; "Fire Hose," W. C. Robinson, chairman; "Fire Pumps," H. O. Lacount, chairman; "Private Fire Supplies from Public Mains," E. V. French, chairman; "Standard Hose Couplings and Hydrant Fittings," F. M. Griswold, chairman; "Automobile Garages," F. E. Cabot, chairman; "Theatre Construction and Equipment," F. J. T. Stewart, chairman; "Signaling Systems," Ralph Sweetland, chairman; "Hydrants and Valves," H. O. Lacount, chairman; "Cold Storage Warehouses," E. P. Boone, chairman; "State Fire Prevention Associations," W. B. Goodwin, chairman; "Fire Prevention Ordinances," T. B. Sellers, chairman; "Electrical," F. E. Cabot, chairman; "Electric Railway Light and Power Properties," C. H. Patton, chairman; "Explosives and Combustibles," C. A. Hexamer, chairman; "Fire-proof Construction," E. T. Cairns, chairman.

Addresses were also made as follows: "The Fire Nation," by Charles E. Meek, secretary of the National Association of Credit Men; "Private Fire Departments and Fire Drills," by R. H. Newbern; "The Fire Waste," by Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior Department; "Mine Fires," by H. M. Wilson, of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior. The following resolutions were adopted:

The National Fire Protection Association, with all the force at its command and with the absolutely united and unanimous support of its entire membership, wishes to place before the public in the strongest possible terms that the situation in connection with the fire waste is becoming so acute that there is necessity for action.

Action by all cities and towns in adopting proper building codes, which
 11 for improved conditions and the use of fire resisting construction in
 d districts.

Action by the state and municipal authorities covering the regulation of the transportation and storage of inflammable oils and explosives.

Action by those in authority to the end that all buildings where people congregate, such as schools, theatres, factories and hotels, shall be so constructed and equipped that the lives of the people within them will be safeguarded.

Action by the proper authorities requiring the introduction of automatic fire extinguishing apparatus in all commercial establishments and city blocks.

Action by the proper authorities prohibiting the manufacture and sale and use of the snap match, and requiring the universal adoption and use of the safety match.

Action by the public in bringing about a safe and intelligent celebration of Independence Day, and, above all, action by every citizen of the land in using his individual effort in the cause of educating the public in regard to the dangers from fire, not only in so far as it applies to the personal and immediate consideration, but also from the broader standpoint, namely, that of the welfare of our land.

For the adoption of these principles for which it stands the National Fire Protection Association asks immediate action.

Officers were elected as follows: President, William H. Merrill, Chicago; vice-president, C. H. Phinney, Boston; secretary and treasurer, Franklin H. Wentworth, Boston; executive committee: F. J. T. Stewart, chairman; G. W. Cleveland, C. A. Hague, H. L. Phillips, W. G. Sanderson, W. S. Winsley (1912), Sol Bloodworth, H. C. Henley, W. E. Mallalieu, Charles E. Meek, F. J. T. Stewart, (1913); H. E. Burdette, C. M. Goddard, C. A. Hexamer, R. D. Kohn, L. Weiderhold, Jr., (1914).

The active members of the association are as follows:

American Institute of Architects.
American Institute of Electrical Engineers.
American Electric Railway Association.
American Warehousemen's Association.
American Water Works Association.
Associated Factory Mutual Ins. Co.'s Inspection Bureau.
Association of Fire Underwriters of Baltimore City.
Board of Fire Underwriters of Allegheny County.
Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific.
Board of Fire Underwriters of the Territory of Hawaii.
Boston Board of Fire Underwriters.
Buffalo Association of Fire Underwriters.
Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association.
Chicago Board of Underwriters of Chicago.
Cincinnati Fire Prevention Bureau.
Cleveland Inspection Bureau.
Cotton Insurance Association.
Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association.
Factory Insurance Association.
Factory Mutual Laboratories.
Fire Underwriters' Electrical Bureau.
Fire Underwriters' Inspection Bureau.
Hudson Inspection Bureau.
Indiana Inspection Bureau.
Indiana State Fire Prevention Association.
Insurance Association of Providence.
International Acetylene Association.
International Association of Fire Engineers.
Iowa State Fire Prevention Association.
Kansas Fire Insurance Inspection Office.
Kentucky Inspection Bureau.
Kentucky State Fire Prevention Association.
Louisiana Fire Prevention Bureau.
Louisville Board of Underwriters.

Mainland Fire Underwriters' Association of B. C.
 Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Union.
 Michigan Inspection Bureau.
 Middle States Inspection Bureau.
 Milwaukee Board of Fire Underwriters.
 Minnesota and North Dakota Fire Underwriters.
 Minnesota State Fire Prevention Association.
 Miss. Inspection and Advisory Rating Company.
 Missouri Inspection and Survey Bureau.
 Missouri Fire Prevention Association.
 Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.
 National Association of Cement Users.
 National Association of Credit Men.
 National Association Factory Mutual Insurance Companies.
 National Association Master Gravel and Slag Roofers of America.
 National Association of Manufacturers of U. S., The.
 National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, The.
 National Association of Sheet Metal Contractors of U. S.
 National Board of Fire Underwriters.
 National Electric Light Association.
 National Electrical Contractors' Association.
 National Electrical Inspectors' Association.
 National Hardware Association of United States.
 Nebraska Inspection Bureau.
 Nebraska State Fire Prevention Association.
 Newark Inspection Bureau.
 New Brunswick Board of Fire Underwriters.
 New England Bureau of United Inspection.
 New England Insurance Exchange.
 New Hampshire Board of Fire Underwriters.
 New York Board of Fire Underwriters.
 New York Fire Insurance Exchange.
 North Dakota State Fire Prevention Association.
 Nova Scotia Board of Fire Underwriters.
 Ohio Inspection Bureau.
 Ohio State Fire Prevention Association.
 Oklahoma Inspection Bureau.
 Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association.
 Philadelphia Suburban Underwriters' Association.
 Rocky Mountain Fire Underwriters' Association.
 Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.
 South Eastern Underwriters' Association.
 St. Louis Fire Prevention Bureau.
 Suburban Fire Insurance Exchange.
 Tennessee Inspection Bureau.
 Texas Fire Prevention Association.
 The Union.
 Underwriters' Association of Middle Department.
 Underwriters' Association of New York State.
 Underwriters' Bureau of Middle and Southern States.
 Underwriters' Bureau of New England.
 Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.
 Western Actuarial Bureau (fire).
 Western Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association.
 Western Factory Insurance Association.
 West Virginia Fire Underwriters' Association.
 West Virginia Inspection Bureau.
 Wisconsin State Fire Prevention Association.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL CONGRESS. This organization is composed of most of the principal fraternal beneficiary orders, and holds an annual session. The objects are declared to be "the uniting permanently of all legitimate fraternal beneficiary societies for purposes of mutual information, benefit, and protection." The first annual meeting was held at Washington, D. C., November 10,

1886, sixteen orders being represented. The first officers were Leroy Andrus of Buffalo, president; W. H. Barnes of San Francisco, first vice-president; J. Haskell Butler of Boston, second vice-president; R. C. Hill of Buffalo, recording secretary; O. M. Shedd of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., corresponding secretary; Halvor Nelson of Washington, treasurer.

The twenty-fourth annual session of the National Fraternal Congress was held in Detroit, Mich., August 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1910. President Cannon presided, and briefly reviewed matters affecting fraternalism coming up during the year, and especially legislation and the uniform bill for the regulation of fraternalism. The report of the committee on statistics stated that only forty-three societies had reported their experience for the past year, and the total membership of the forty-three societies was 2,547,003 at the close of 1909, and the protection in force amounted to \$3,094,116,819.22. The death rate was 9.81 per thousand, as compared with 9.26 per thousand for the fifty-five societies in 1908, and the lapses were 88 per thousand in 1909, as against 101 in 1908, and the total deaths in 1909 were 33,324. The committee called attention to the increasing expense of doing business, and suggested that the reason was that societies were getting away from the original principles and purposes of fraternalism; that in short there was too much commercialism and too little fraternalism. Papers were read by Reau E. Folk, insurance commissioner of Tennessee, on "Problems Confronting the Fraternal Insurance System," by Dr. Randolph J. Brodsky of the Russell Sage Foundation, on "The Advisability of Fraternal Insurance as a System of Workingmen's Insurance"; by John A. Hartigan, insurance commissioner of Minnesota, on "Expenses of Fraternal Beneficiary Societies." Officers were elected as follows: President, J. J. Hynes, Buffalo, N. Y.; vice-president, D. P. Markey; secretary and treasurer, C. A. Gower, Lansing, Mich. •

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Allegheny City, Pa. Organized 1866. The company was consolidated with the Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Company in 1910. (See National-Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Company).

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1851; capital, \$100,000. G. W. Pohlman, Jr., president; Edward A. Winter, secretary.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION. The first gathering of the state insurance officials was in 1871, at the instance of George W. Miller, then superintendent of the New York state insurance department. He issued invitations to the officials of other states and territories, and they met at New York May 24, 1871. Eighteen states were represented. Mr. Miller was chosen president, and Col. Henry S. Olcott, then a New York journalist, was chosen secretary. Mr. Miller, on taking the chair, stated that the object proposed in calling these officials together was to secure, if possible, uniformity of action in those matters which were discretionary with them in the supervision of insurance, and to promote, through their

efforts, such legislation as was desirable to improve and protect the business. The title of the organization adopted was the "National Insurance Convention."

The first session lasted nine days, and there was a second session held in October of the same year. A report of the proceedings, which were long and varied, was prepared by the secretary, Colonel Olcott, and published in two volumes of about 800 octavo pages.

The following table gives the names of the officers of the convention elected at each meeting since its organization, and the successive places of meeting:

Sessions.	Year.	Place of Meeting.	OFFICERS ELECTED AT EACH MEETING.		
			President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.
1	1871	New York,	Geo. W. Miller, N. Y.	L. Breese, Wis.	H. S. Olcott, N. Y.
2	1871	Harrisburg,	Geo. W. Miller, N. Y.	L. Breese, Wis.	H. S. Olcott, N. Y.
3	1872	St. Paul,	L. Breese, Wis.	J. W. Foard, Cal.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.
4	1873	Providence,	O. W. Chapman, N. Y.	S. R. Row, Mich.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.
5	1874	St. Louis,	O. W. Chapman, N. Y.	S. R. Row, Mich.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.
6	1875	Chicago,	S. R. Row, Mich.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	S. H. Rhodes, Mass.
7	1876	Detroit,	S. R. Row, Mich.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	S. H. Rhodes, Mass.
8	1877	New York,	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	A. R. McGill, Minn.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
9	1878	New York,	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	A. R. McGill, Minn.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
10	1879	New York,	A. R. McGill, Minn.	J. L. Clarke, Mass.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
11	1880	Boston,	J. L. Clarke, Mass.	P. L. Spooner, Wis.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
12	1881	Niagara Falls,	J. L. Clarke, Mass.	J. A. McCall, Jr., N. Y.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
13	1882	Detroit,	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	C. P. Swigert, Ill.	J. W. Brooks, Conn.
14	1883	Columbus,	J. A. McCall, Jr., N. Y.	Chas. H. Moore, Ohio	Chas. P. Swigert, Ill.
15	1884	Chicago,	J. A. McCall, Jr., N. Y.	Eugene Prindle, Mich.	Chas. P. Swigert, Ill.
16	1885	Chicago,	C. P. Swigert, Ill.	H. J. Reinmund, O.	C. Shandrew, Mass.
17	1886	St. Paul,	J. K. Tarbox, Mass.	S. H. Cross, R. I.	R. B. Brinkerhoff, O.
18	1887	Niagara Falls,	Phil. Cheek, Jr., Wis.	O. R. Fyler, Conn.	J. A. McEwen, Ohio
19	1888	Madison,	O. R. Fyler, Conn.	Samuel E. Kemp, O.	Geo. B. Luper, Pa.
20	1889	Denver,	G. S. Merrill, Mass.	Samuel E. Kemp, O.	Geo. B. Luper, Pa.
21	1890	Cleveland,	C. P. Ellerbe, Mo.	Geo. B. Luper, Pa.	C. B. Allen, Neb.
22	1891	St. Louis,	Geo. B. Luper, Pa.	W. H. Kinder, O.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
23	1892	St. Paul,	J. C. Linehan, N. H.	C. H. Smith, Minn.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
24	1893	Chicago,	Jas. F. Pierce, N. Y.	B. K. Durfee, Ill.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
25	1894	Alexandria Bay, N. Y.,	B. K. Durfee, Ill.	W. M. Hahn, O.	F. L. Cutting, Mass.
26	1895	Mackinac Isl., Mich.,	W. M. Hahn, O.	J. R. Waddill, Mo.	F. L. Cutting, Mass.
27	1896	Philadelphia,	J. R. Waddill, Mo.	Stephen W. Carr, Me.	F. L. Cutting, Mass.
28	1897	Old Point Comfort, Va.,	Stephen W. Carr, Me.	Wm. R. Fricke, Wis.	F. L. Cutting, Mass.
29	1898	Milwaukee,	E. H. Dearth, Minn.	M. D. Campbell, Mich.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
30	1899	Detroit,	E. T. Orear, Mo.	W. S. Matthews, Ohio.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
31	1900	Hartford,	J. A. O'Shaughnessy, Minn.	E. L. Scofield, Conn.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
32	1901	Buffalo,	William H. Hart, Ind.	F. A. Howland, Vt.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
33	1902	Columbus,	Arthur I. Vorys, Ohio.	John L. Bacon, Vt.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
34	1903	Baltimore,	John L. Bacon, Vt.	James V. Barry, Mich.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
35	1904	Indianapolis,	F. L. Cutting, Mass.	James V. Barry, Mich.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
36	1905	Bretton Woods, N. H.	James V. Barry, Mich.	Theron Upson, Conn.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
37	1906	Washington, D. C.,	G. H. Adams, N. H.	Reau E. Folk, Tenn.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
38	1907	Richmond, Va.	Reau E. Folk, Tenn.	B. F. Carroll, Ia.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
39	1908	Detroit,	B. F. Crouse, Md.	F. W. Potter, Ill.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
40	1909	Colorado Springs,	J. A. Hartigan, Minn.	E. J. McGivney, La.	H. R. Cunningham, Montana.
41	1910	Mobile, Ala.	Joseph Button, Va.	T. H. MacDonald, Ct.	H. R. Cunningham, Mont.

The forty-first annual convention was held in Mobile, Ala., September 27, 28 and 29, 1910. President Hartigan called the meeting to order, and on roll call thirty states were represented, as follows:

Alabama—Frank N. Julian, A. C. Sexton.
 California—E. C. Cooper.
 Connecticut—T. H. Macdonald, H. P. Hammond.
 Florida—W. V. Knott.
 Illinois—Fred W. Potter, Geo. Graham, Jr., O. B. Ryon.
 Iowa—J. L. Bleakly.
 Louisiana—E. J. McGivney.
 Maine—Beecher Putnam.
 Maryland—E. R. Green.
 Massachusetts—F. H. Hardison.
 Michigan—J. V. Barry.
 Minnesota—J. A. Hartigan, Chas. W. Farnham.
 Missouri—A. L. Reeve.
 Mississippi—T. M. Henry.
 Montana—H. R. Cunningham.
 New Hampshire—Geo. H. Adams.
 New Mexico—Jacobo Chavez, F. M. A. Lienau.
 New York—H. D. Appleton, N. B. Hadley, Chas. Hughes.
 North Carolina—J. K. Young.
 Ohio—C. C. Lemert, E. E. Stillwell.
 Oklahoma—Milas Lasater.
 Pennsylvania—S. W. McCulloch, Robert E. Forster.
 Rhode Island—Felix Hebert.
 South Carolina—Fitz Hugh McMaster.
 Tennessee—Reau E. Folk.
 Texas—R. C. Burton.
 Virginia—Joseph Button, I. Davenport.
 West Virginia—J. S. Darst.
 Wisconsin—G. E. Beedle, L. A. Anderson.
 Washington—J. H. Schively.

President Hartigan in his address said that state regulation of insurance is a growth constantly changing, and constantly advancing to keep pace with the increase and development of the business supervised, and as the business grows in complexity and concerns an increasing number of persons, the need of regulation increases. The convention represented the greatest effective power for the control and regulation of the business, and its efficiency depends largely upon the officials working together for the same end. Effective supervision means co-operation of all departments to secure the same end, and he said some problems have been solved; others are in process of solution, and some remain untouched. State supervision and regulation of insurance are more effective than is government regulation of any other line of business, and he added that while insurance companies are hampered by lack of uniformity in the insurance laws of the different states there was not so great diversity as in the laws relating to other subjects. Continuing the president said in part:

It is generally admitted that one purpose of a department is to protect the policyholders of the state, and it has been argued that this protection should go only so far as to determine the solvency of the undertaking company. If this be the sole function of a department, it has little excuse for existing. Policyholders must be protected and be protected in all their rights. If a just claim is not paid it matters little to the claimant whether it be on

account of the insolvency of a company or on account of the misleading contract of a solvent company. . . . The state should not do for the individual what he can, under ordinary circumstances and with reasonable effort, do for himself, but it should do for him the necessary thing that he is unable to do for himself or able to do only at a great loss of time, effort or property.

State supervision of insurance has come on account of a demand from the people to correct abuses. Its power and scope have been extended for the same reason. To what extent it will ultimately go depends on the attitude and the management of the insurance companies. It will not go, as a whole, further than is needed. Some view the advance with apprehension, exclaiming that it is now approaching government insurance. It may more closely approach that goal and it may even reach it. If under government insurance the people will be more fully protected and at a lower cost, then the public need not view the situation with alarm. The things that are working most strongly now for government insurance are the improper business methods of some insurance companies—high expense ratio and a feeling that the public is not in all cases receiving an equivalent for the sums paid in premiums. The sure avoidance of excessive paternalism in insurance lies in the companies doing more for the individual than the state can do. The constantly increasing and varying needs of the public for insurance must be supplied and supplied on the basis of a reasonable element for expense. When competition increases the benefits and lowers the cost it is welcome; when it increases the cost only, it should be restricted.

The increase of supervisory functions, said the president, demanded larger and more perfectly organized departments, and the departments should not be the foot-ball of opposing political punters, but should be under civil service regulations. In conclusion the president said:

"In the general field of insurance two powerful agencies are at work to better conditions. The first is the departments represented in this convention; the second is the different associations of insurance companies, each working in its particular field. Companies in the same line of business are learning the value, the necessity even, of co-operation; the departments are learning the same lesson. Each will in turn learn the greater value of co-operation between departments and companies. Neither insurance commissioners nor company officials are more or less than human. Each does his duty as he sees it, but the point of view is often different. Let each concede to the other honesty of purpose and many of the most vexing problems will yield to this alchemy of mutual confidence.

The executive committee in its report reviewed the work of the year, and recommended that the executive committee hold periodical meetings as often as once every three months, and also recommended that the commissioners secure the adoption of the health and accident policy provisions law, as enacted in New York and Massachusetts, and to urge the enactment of a law in all states similar to the New York law giving the insurance department authority to examine all companies engaged in promoting insurance companies. Brief reports were submitted by the committee on Laws and Legislation and on Blanks, and the committees on Mortality, Assets of Insurance Companies, Unauthorized Insurance, and Miscellaneous Insurance and Taxation did not present reports. The report of the committee on Valuation of Securities reported on its work in issuing lists giving the valuation of securities held by insurance companies, and recommended that the committee be made a permanent one.

A report was submitted by the special committee on Expenses in Fire Insurance, and the subject was reviewed at length. The

committee said that competition in recent years had been more in the direction of increasing the volume of business written, with consequent increased expenses rather than lowering the cost to the insured, and the committee could find no justification for the varying conditions. The reason was to be found in the method of compensating agents and brokers, and said the committee: "This system is grossly erroneous in that it unerringly makes for increased expenses and increased fire waste. Fire insurance is essentially a business of averages, and there is no sound business reason why a greater commission should be paid for one class of risks than for another, nor why one class should be preferred to another class." The committee said it could find no reasonable excuse for the payment by companies of compensation to brokers, who render service only to the property owner, and the committee expressed the belief that the services of brokers should be paid for by those for whose benefit the services are rendered. That the expense of procuring business in the cities is greater was another incongruous feature, said the committee, and continuing it said:

Your committee has no criticisms to make of expenditures for inspection, building codes, expert advice bearing on construction, electrical equipment, etc., maintenance of laboratories or other agencies which make for conditions which must result in the reduction of fire waste. The public should and doubtless will indorse all expenditures intelligently made for these and kindred purposes.

Being of the opinion that the present system of compensating agents and brokers necessarily increases fire losses and the expense of conducting the business, and is the cause of conditions of which the insuring public justly complain, your committee believes that practically all of the unsatisfactory conditions which agitate the public and lead to unscientific and unavailing legislation designed to reduce the expense of conducting the business, and consequently the cost of fire insurance, can be eliminated by a radical change in methods.

We therefore recommend the substitution by uniform company action, if possible, but if not possible, then by statute, a system by which local agents shall be compensated by a flat commission and a commission contingent upon the profits of their respective agencies, the rate of flat and contingent condition to be uniform throughout the country. Brokers representing the assured to be compensated by the persons, firms or corporations by whom they are employed and in whose interests they work.

The report of the committee was adopted, and a report was presented by the committee on examinations, recommending that the committee be made a permanent one of the convention, that commissioners be urged to co-operate with the committee, and urging commissioners to bring up the work of examining home companies, and to keep a record of all examinations made. The committee on Fraternal Insurance presented a draft of a bill for the regulation of fraternal societies, which after repeated conferences had been agreed upon by the committee of the Convention and committees representing the associations of fraternal societies. The report after discussion was adopted. The bill reported prevents the organization of new societies unless their rates are equal to those based on the National Fraternal Congress table, and it compels valuation from and after December 31, 1912.

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Many insurance companies now being formed in the various states are selling their stock at two or three times its par value, upon representations that the excess over and above the par value of the stock will be credited to surplus; and

Whereas, The stock salesmen in disposing of said stock receive commissions varying from 20 to 30 per cent. of the amount paid in by the stockholder, and the stockholder is not informed that any portion of the money paid by him is to be paid to the agent who sells him the stock; and

Whereas, Many complaints are received by the various insurance departments from persons who have purchased stock that they have been deceived into believing that all of the moneys paid in by them were to become either a part of the capital or surplus funds of the company; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners of the United States, That it is the sense of this association that in all cases where a corporation formed to conduct an insurance business intends to pay out more than 5 per cent. of the amount realized from the sale of stock for organization and promotion expenses, that each stock subscriber ought to be required to give his written consent thereto, such written consent to specify the exact sum or proportion of the money paid in by him which may be expended for promotion and organization expenses.

A resolution was also adopted stating "That it is the sense of this convention that no examination should be made by a member of this convention outside his home state without first requesting the committee on examinations to co-operate." A resolution instructing the committee on laws and legislation to prepare a uniform bill covering such phases of insurance as it deems advisable with a view of securing the largest measure of uniformity possible, was adopted.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Joseph Button, Virginia; vice-president, Theo. H. MacDonald, Connecticut; secretary, H. R. Cunningham, Montana; executive committee: W. H. Hotchkiss, New York, chairman; Reau E. Folk, Tennessee; Frank H. Hardison, Massachusetts; Fred W. Potter, Illinois; George E. Beedle, Wisconsin.

NATIONAL LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Nashville, Tenn. Organized 1900; capital, \$150,000. C. A. Craig, president; C. R. Clements, secretary.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt. This company's charter was granted by the state of Vermont November 13, 1848, and was amended October 26, 1849, after which the company organized and began to do business, January 17, 1850. On October 30, 1850, another act was approved which reduced the number of directors from twenty-five to thirteen, and made it unlawful for the company to loan money to any of its officers or directors. Three subsequent acts have modified the original charter: that of November 12, 1852, provided for a secure investment of the company's assets and the right to establish agencies in foreign states; that of November 18, 1856, defined the beneficiary rights of married women and other persons; that of October 27, 1858, altered the name of the company by abbreviation, making it simply "National Life Insurance Company." The guarantee capital has long

since been eliminated, and the plan of insurance is now purely mutual.

The company entered Massachusetts in 1850; New York, 1850; Ohio and Illinois, 1869; Michigan, 1872; Iowa, 1873; Pennsylvania, 1874; Minnesota, 1875; Pacific Coast, 1884; Missouri, 1889. It now occupies every important northern state and is established in some southern states. The present officers and directors are: Joseph A. De Boer, president; Fred A. Howland, vice-president and counsel; Harry M. Cutler, second vice-president and treasurer; Osman D. Clark, secretary; Arthur B. Bisbee, M.D., medical director; Clarence E. Moulton, actuary; Edward D. Field, superintendent of agencies; George Briggs, William P. Dillingham, Joseph A. De Boer, John G. McCullough, Harry M. Cutler, William W. Stickney, James L. Martin, George H. Olmsted, Fletcher D. Proctor, Charles P. Smith, Fred A. Howland, Charles W. Gammons and Osman D. Clark, directors.

The amount of insurance in force December 31, 1910, was \$169,733,599. The following items are taken from its annual statements, 1900 to 1910, inclusive:

Year.	Total Income.	Premium Receipts.	Total Expenditures.	Paid Policy-holders.	Assets.
1901.....	\$5,307,907	\$4,097,520	\$2,803,236	\$1,653,247	\$22,384,263
1902.....	6,005,046	4,419,698	3,048,495	1,899,069	24,335,030
1903.....	6,480,463	4,754,553	3,389,016	2,057,807	28,363,298
1904.....	6,895,013	5,511,925	3,962,417	2,430,088	31,398,454
* 1905.....	7,441,666	5,955,407	4,416,317	2,828,627	34,519,093
* 1906.....	7,779,592	6,163,439	4,628,203	3,090,326	37,511,373
* 1907.....	7,675,465	5,922,753	4,545,139	3,361,655	40,354,241
* 1908.....	7,901,671	5,985,082	4,653,662	3,457,487	44,026,070
* 1909.....	8,418,275	6,364,735	5,118,123	3,877,780	47,490,998
* 1910.....	8,854,007	6,631,902	5,888,897	4,564,883	50,440,519

* Paid for basis.

The National works upon the level premium system, writes both participating and non-participating forms, issues term, life, limited payment life, endowment and instalment benefit policies, and endorses and guarantees liberal cash, paid-up and extended insurance values on all its forms. Surplus December 31, 1910, was \$6,079,601. Business issued since January 1, 1901, upon three per cent. interest basis.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Chicago. This company was originally chartered by Congress in 1868, but was reincorporated under the laws of Illinois, March 3, 1904. Capital, \$500,000. A. M. Johnson, president; Robert E. Sackett, vice-president; Robert D. Lay, secretary. Assets January 1, 1911, \$9,961,913.32; liabilities, \$8,624,414.06; surplus, including capital, \$1,337,499.26.

NATIONAL LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Organized 1905; capital, \$200,000. Morris S. Tremaine, president; William P. Haines, secretary.

NATIONAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1901. F. A. Downes, president and treasurer; Wm. M. Burgess, secretary.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK. In corporated 1897; capital, \$1,500,000. William B. Joyce, president; Hubert J. Hewitt, secretary.

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1901; capital, \$900,000. E. E. Cole, president; B. D. Cole, secretary.

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized, 1865; capital, \$100,000. Albert F. Fox, president; Philip F. Lerner, secretary.

NEAL, ROBERT W., insurance journalist, is a native of San Francisco, Cal., where he was born September 14, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and became a printer at an early age. In 1890 Mr. Neal, being then the owner of the *Pacific Underwriter*, published at San Francisco, assumed the editorial and business charge of that paper.

NEBRASKA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS, was organized in July, 1899. Daniel H. Wheeler, Sr., Omaha, was elected president, and John W. Robbins, Omaha, secretary and treasurer. At the annual meeting in September, 1910, officers were elected as follows: President, Paul Colson, Fremont; vice-president, W. S. Clapp, Kearney; second vice-president, B. L. Baldwin, Omaha; third vice-president, Alfred White; Plattsmouth; fourth vice-president, O. W. Palm, Lincoln; fifth vice-president, Fred Heller, Nebraska City; sixth vice-president, T. F. Horn, Auburn; secretary and treasurer, C. O. Talmage, Omaha.

NEBRASKA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1865-1911. In Nebraska the auditor of public accounts, who is elected by the people for a term of two years, is charged with the supervision of insurance. The auditors who have held the office have been:

John Gillespie,	October 10, 1865—January 12, 1873
J. B. Weston,	January 13, 1873—January 9, 1879
F. W. Leidike,	January 9, 1879—November 12, 1880
John Wallich,	November 1, 1880—January 3, 1885
H. A. Babcock,	January 3, 1885—January 3, 1889
Thomas H. Benton,	January 3, 1889—January 1, 1893
Eugene Moore,	January, 1893—January, 1897
J. F. Cornell,	January, 1897—January, 1901
Charles Weston,	January, 1901—January, 1905
Edward M. Searle, Jr.,	January, 1905—January, 1909

Silas R. Barton is the present commissioner.

NEBRASKA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized March, 1890, the original officers being W. J. Fisher, president; H. D. Neely and O. H. Jeffries, vice-presidents, and E. H. Mayhew, secretary. The present officers and executive committee elected at the annual meeting in January, 1911, are: President, E. E. Zimmerman; vice-president, Waite H. Squier; secretary, C. T. Platt; treasurer, Fred Dale; executive committee: Theodore von Rolf, E. C. Wolcott, W. A. Smith, C. Z. Gould and G. W. Noble.

NEELY, HENRY D., Nebraska state manager for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born at Platteville, Wis., December 23, 1851. His earliest vocation was that of teaching school, but he became a solicitor for the Equitable in Minnesota in 1875. The following year he turned aside to study law, and in 1877 he was admitted to the bar at Baraboo, Wis. But he returned to life insurance after two years' practice, taking a special agency for the Equitable in the northwestern department, and in 1891 he was appointed manager for Nebraska. Mr. Neely was elected president of the Nebraska Life Underwriters' Association in 1894.

NEILEY, GEORGE, fire underwriter, was born in Boston, July 1, 1860, and received his education in the Boston public schools. He served a clerical apprenticeship in a lawyer's office for over five years, after which he entered the office of Scull & Bradley as a loss clerk. In 1889 he was appointed special agent of the Royal and Pennsylvania in Connecticut, with headquarters at Hartford, and a year later became New England special agent for the same companies with Field & Cowles of Boston. He was elected president of the New England Insurance Exchange in January, 1901, and re-elected in January, 1901, his term expiring in 1902. Admitted to membership in firm of Field & Cowles, representing Royal Insurance Company, Ltd., and Royal Indemnity Company for New England states, July 1st, 1910.

NELSON, J. ARTHUR, vice-president Fidelity and Deposit Company, of Maryland, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, January 27, 1876. He was educated in the public schools and McDonogh Institute, Maryland, from which he graduated in 1892. He entered the fire insurance business, in which he was engaged in various capacities for ten years, and in 1902 entered the surety insurance field as special agent for the Fidelity and Deposit Company. He was elected vice-president of the company in 1910. He is also president of the Philadelphia Casualty Company, which is controlled by the Fidelity and Deposit Company, and is also interested in several mercantile enterprises in Baltimore.

NEUBURGER, JACOB MARTIN, former manager of the western department of the Atlas Assurance Company of London. [See Death Roll.]

NEVADA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1864-1911. In Nevada the state comptroller is *ex officio* insurance commissioner. The comptrollers since the admission of the state in 1864 have been:

A. W. Nightingale,	November 1, 1864—	January 1, 1867
W. K. Parkinson,	January 1, 1867—	January 1, 1868
Lewis Doron,	January 1, 1868—	January 1, 1871
W. W. Hobart,	January 1, 1871—	January 1, 1879
J. F. Hallock,	January 1, 1879—	January 1, 1891
R. L. Horton,	January 1, 1891—	January 1, 1895
C. A. LaGrave,	January 1, 1895—	January 1, 1899
Samuel P. Davis,	January 1, 1899—	January 1907
J. Eggers,	January 1907—	

The official term of the comptroller is four years.

NEW AMSTERDAM CASUALTY COMPANY, NEW YORK. Organized 1898; capital, \$314,400. W. F. Moore, president; W. J. McCaffrey, general manager; George E. Taylor, secretary.

NEWARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Newark. N. J. Chartered 1811; capital \$250,000. Edgar J. Haynes, Jr., president; Charles M. Henry, secretary.

NEWARK FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE. [See Cyclo-
pedia for 1909-10 and earlier volumes.]

NEW BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New Brunswick, N. J. Organized 1826; capital, \$200,000. G. A. Viehmann, president; D. L. Morrison, vice-president; Charles D. Ross, secretary; E. B. Wycoff, assistant secretary. Assets, December 31, 1910, \$684,740.05; liabilities, except capital, \$390,151.15; net surplus, \$94,588.90.

NEWELL, WILLIAM H., assistant secretary of the Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Hartford, February 20, 1852. He received a grammar and high school education, and began his business career in the office of the Ætna Life in 1888. He was elected to his present position in November, 1905.

NEW ENGLAND BUREAU OF UNITED INSPECTION. The New England Bureau of United Inspection was organized at Boston in December, 1887, for the purpose of making frequent and complete surveys of important risks in New England, the reports to be furnished to subscribing companies. The bureau is in charge of a governing committee of nine, the list being elected annually.

At the annual election held at Boston in January, 1911, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Edward C. Brush, chairman; Chas. D. Palmer, vice-chairman; Clifford H. Rice, treasurer; Edward A. Northey, clerk and manager. The governing committee elected comprises Edward C. Brush, Chas. D. Palmer, Clifford H. Rice, H. Belden Sly, W. H. Winkley, Clayton K. Brooks, H. E. Burns, Charles Haas, Henry J. Ide.

The following are the subscribing companies:

Aachen & Munich Fire Ins. Co.	Hamburg Bremen F. Ins. Co.
Agricultural Ins. Co.	Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
Albany Ins. Co.	Ins. Company of North America.
Allemania Ins. Co.	Ins. Co. of the State of Pa.
Alliance Ins. Co.	London Assurance Corporation.
American Ins. Co. of N. J.	Massachusetts F. & M. Ins. Co.
American Central Ins. Co.	Mercantile F. & M. Ins. Co.
Boston Ins. Co.	Milwaukee Mechanics' Ins. Co.
Camden Fire Ins. Association.	Nassau Fire Ins. Co.
City of New York Ins. Co.	National Union Fire Ins. Co.
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
Continental Ins. Co.	North River Ins. Co.
County Fire Ins. Co.	Old Colony Ins. Co.
Delaware Ins. Co. of Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.
Detroit F. & M. Ins. Co.	Providence-Washington Ins. Co.
Empire City Fire Ins. Co.	Reliance Ins. Co.
Equitable F. & M. Ins. Co.	Security Ins. Co.
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	Spring Garden Ins. Co., Phila.
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	Sun Ins. Office.
Firemen's Ins. Co. of N. J.	Union, Pa., Fire Ins. Co.
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	Virginia F. & M. Ins. Co.
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	Western Ins. Co. of Pennsylvania
Granite State Fire Ins. Co.	

The inspectors of the bureau are: Geo. H. Robinson, Alex. C. Jenkins, J. H. L. Coon, M. F. Jones, C. B. Coburn, William H. Warner, J. L. Morton, J. M. Glen, F. H. Metcalf, Edward M. Coffin and A. G. Prescott.

The inspectors of the bureau made inspections during the year to the number of 7,102 and found 6,685 defects, divided as follows: under construction, 586; in hazards, 463; administration and special features, 573; electrical equipment, 1095; fire protection, 2287; sprinkler systems, 1681; which were corrected. Tests of fire apparatus and sprinkler systems to the number of 4145 were also made during the year.

NEW ENGLAND CASUALTY COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1901; reorganized in 1910 as a stock company; capital, \$200,000. Corwin McDowell, president; M. E. Coughlin, secretary.

NEW ENGLAND INSURANCE EXCHANGE was organized by special agents of fire insurance companies at Boston, January 6, 1883. Prior to this anything like order or cohesion in rates in New England, outside of Boston, was practically unknown, and very few local boards were in existence. The first attempt to make rates beyond the limits of Boston was in November, 1882, when a meeting of special agents was held to consider paper mills. It resulted in sending out a circular to companies asking them if they would stand by a scheme of rates on this class of risks if they were made, and forty-four companies answered that they would. This success encouraged hope of a closer organization, and resulted a few months later in the formation of the Exchange.

Membership in the organization is entirely personal and is open to all persons whose principal occupation is the New England

field work of any stock fire insurance company. The objects of the Exchange are declared by the constitution to be "the systematic interchange of information and co-operation among field men." The Exchange is a rating and supervising body. Its preliminary work is mainly done through standing committees, of which there are (July 1, 1911) ten of the Exchange and 121 in charge of as many localities in New England, all committees being composed of members of the Exchange. These committees report to the Exchange at its weekly meetings, and their action is approved or disapproved by that body.

The jurisdiction of the Exchange covers New England with the exception of Boston and Providence (which are controlled by their Boards of Fire Underwriters) and the state of New Hampshire (which has its own state board).

The presidents of the Exchange since organization have been as follows: 1883, U. C. Crosby (two terms); 1885, George P. Field; 1886, George W. Taylor; 1887, Henry E. Hess; 1888, Henry R. Turner; 1889, Benjamin R. Stillman; 1890, Frank A. Colley; 1891, U. C. Crosby (third term); 1892, Moses R. Emerson; 1893, Charles B. Fowler; 1894, A. C. Adams; 1895, G. W. Hinkley; 1896, William H. Smith (two terms); 1898, F. A. Wetherbee; 1899, J. B. Cornish; 1900, George Neiley (two terms); 1902, G. A. Furness (two terms); 1904, C. D. Palmer (two terms); 1906, G. T. Forbush; 1907, F. A. Wetherbee (second term); 1908-9, Wm. F. Rice; 1910, J. W. Grover.

The secretaries have been: 1883, James Bruerton; 1884, Arthur A. Clarke; 1888, Oliver P. Clarke; 1891, C. M. Goddard.

The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1911, are as follows: J. W. Grover, president; A. K. Slade, W. H. Lewis, vice-presidents; C. M. Goddard, secretary and treasurer.* The executive committee: R. B. Ives, chairman; H. A. Wiley, G. G. Bulkley, A. H. Mills, A. L. Bliss, H. Belden Sly.

The following is a list of the companies having representatives as members of the organization:

Aachen and Munich.	California.
Adirondack.	Camden.
Ætna.	Capital.
Agricultural.	Central National.
Albany.	Citizens, St. Louis.
Allemania.	City of New York.
Alliance Insurance.	Commerce.
American Central.	Commercial Union.
American, N. J.	Commonwealth.
American Union.	Concordia.
Assurance Co. of America.	Connecticut.
Atlas, London.	Continental.
Ben Franklin.	County Fire.
Boston.	Delaware.
British America.	Detroit.
Caledonian.	Dixie.
Caledonian American.	Dutchess.
Calumet.	Equitable Fire and Marine.

* The secretary and treasurer is appointed by the executive committee.

Farmers.
 Fidelity-Phenix.
 Fidelity Underwriters.
 Fire Association of Philadelphia.
 Fireman's Fund.
 Franklin Fire, Philadelphia.
 Firemen's, N. J.
 German Alliance.
 German American.
 German-American (Md.)
 German, Pittsburgh.
 Germania.
 Girard.
 Granite State Fire.
 Glens Falls, New York.
 Globe-Rutgers.
 Hamburg-Bremen.
 Hanover Fire.
 Hartford Fire.
 Home, New York.
 Hudson Underwriters.
 Humboldt.
 India Mutual.
 Ins. Company of North America.
 Liverpool and London and Globe.
 London Assurance.
 London and Lancashire.
 Lumber.
 Massachusetts F. M.
 Mechanics and Traders, La.
 Mercantile Fire and Marine.
 Michigan Commercial.
 Milwaukee Mechanics.
 National, Hartford.
 National, Penn.
 National Fire.
 National Union.
 Newark Fire, N. J.
 New Hampshire Fire.
 New York Underwriters' Agency.
 Niagara Fire.

North British and Mercantile.
 Northern, London.
 Northern New York.
 Northwestern National.
 Norwich Union.
 Old Colony.
 Orient, Hartford.
 Palatine.
 Pelican.
 Pennsylvania Fire.
 People's National.
 Philadelphia Underwriters.
 Phoenix, London.
 Phoenix, Hartford.
 Pittsburgh Underwriters.
 Providence-Washington.
 Prussian National.
 Queen, New York.
 Reliance, Philadelphia.
 Rhode Island.
 Rochester German.
 Royal, Liverpool.
 Royal Exchange.
 St. Paul Fire and Marine.
 Scottish Union and National.
 Security, New Haven.
 Springfield Fire and Marine.
 Spring Garden.
 State, Eng.
 Standard.
 Sun, London.
 Svea.
 Teutonia (La.)
 Teutonia (Pa.)
 Union, Paris.
 United Firemens.
 Virginia F. M.
 Westchester.
 Western, Canada.
 Western, Penn.
 Williamsburg.

The following is a list of the standing committees and the names of the chairman of each.

GENERAL.

<i>Committee.</i>	<i>Chairman.</i>
Chemical Hazards,	W. H. Winkley.
Conference (Boston Board),	
	J. W. Grover.
Conference (General),	Geo. Neiley.
Conference (Schedule),	G. T. Forbush.
Devices and Materials,	G. T. Forbush.
Executive,	R. B. Ives.
Factory Improvement,	G. T. Forbush.
Railway and Lighting,	George Neiley.
Scheduled Risks,	C. H. Rice.
Summer Hotels,	C. H. Wilkins.

MAINE.

Androscoggin Co.,	E. J. Sullivan.
Brookstock Co.,	M. F. Bartlett.
Cumberland Co.,	W. F. Dearborn.
Franklin Co.,	F. W. Alden.
Lancaster Co.,	J. W. McClure.

*Committee.**Chairman.*

Knox Co.,	A. W. Sewall.
Lincoln Co.,	R. S. Norton.
North'n Kennebec Co.,	P. F. Turner.
Oxford Co.,	J. H. Campbell.
Penobscot Co.,	E. S. Anderson.
Piscataquis Co.,	W. H. Wart.
Sagadahoc Co.,	M. F. Bartlett.
Somerset Co.,	A. J. Weed.
South'n Kennebec Co.,	F. C. Burrows.
Waldo Co.,	E. S. Anderson.
Washington Co.,	W. H. Wart.
York Co.,	G. E. Macomber.

VERMONT.

Addison, etc. Co's,	J. W. Monroe.
Bennington Co.,	C. K. Brooks.
Franklin Co.,	E. B. Bailey.
Lamoille Co.,	J. W. Monroe.
Montpelier	W. T. Furness.
Northeastern Vermont,	R. T. Butler.

<i>Committee.</i>	<i>Chairman.</i>
Orleans Co.,	W. H. Wart.
Rutland Co.,	E. B. Bailey.
Windham Co.,	G. G. Bulkley.
Windsor Co.,	G. McAllaster.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amherst,	H. F. Blood.
Arlington,	G. T. Forbush.
Attleboro,	J. J. Downey.
Barnstable,	J. B. Cornish.
Beverly,	R. Bennett.
Brockton,	J. W. Grover.
Brookfield,	L. W. Cottrell.
Brookline,	F. H. Battilana.
Cambridge,	J. W. Grover.
Cape Ann,	A. L. Bliss.
Chelsea,	W. B. Neal.
Chicopee,	K. S. Ducayet.
Eastern Hampden,	E. M. Brush.
Everett,	W. H. Winkley.
Fall River,	W. H. Boutell.
Fitchburg,	W. T. Furness.
Framingham,	W. F. Rice.
Franklin,	J. W. Monroe.
Haverhill,	W. F. Dearborn.
Hingham,	C. H. Hoxie.
Holyoke,	W. H. Boutell.
Hudson,	W. A. Laufer.
Hyde Park,	J. J. Downey.
Lawrence,	Geo. Neiley.
Lexington,	C. K. Brooks.
Lowell,	T. H. Dooley.
Lynn,	C. H. Wilkins.
Malden,	C. K. Brooks.
Marlboro,	A. B. Fowler.
Martha's Vineyard,	J. J. Cornish.
Middleboro,	A. B. Fowler.
Milford,	F. W. Matthews.
Nantucket,	F. R. Galacar.
Natick,	W. F. Dcoley.
New Bedford,	K. S. Ducayet.
Newburyport,	K. S. Ducayet.
Northampton,	K. S. Ducayet.
Northern Berkshire,	S. C. Avery.
Northern Middlesex,	F. W. Mathews.
Pittsfield,	C. D. Palmer.
Plymouth,	A. B. Fowler.
Plymouth Co. (North),	J. J. Cornish.
Provincetown,	J. B. Cornish.
Quincy,	A. J. Murphy.
Salem,	W. H. Lewis.
Somerville,	J. F. Burnside.
Southern Berkshire,	C. D. Palmer.

<i>Committee.</i>	<i>Chairman.</i>
Springfield,	F. A. Wetherbet
Stoughton,	G. W. Hart.
Taunton,	J. P. Burnside.
Waltham,	W. H. Hellyar.
Ware,	L. W. Thompson.
Westfield,	A. W. Sewall.
West Norfolk,	H. Kellogg.
Weymouth,	J. Grover.
Woburn,	C. H. Rice.
Worcester,	W. F. Rice.
Worcester Co. (North),	H. H. Plummer.
Worcester Co. (South),	W. H. Hellyar.

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol and Prov. Cos.,	J. W. DeWolt.
Kent Co.,	W. H. Boutell.
Newport,	J. J. Cornish.
Pawtucket,	F. H. Battilana.
Washington Co.,	W. A. Lawler.
Woonsocket,	J. J. Downey.

CONNECTICUT.

Branford and Milford,	W. F. Rice.
Bridgeport,	R. B. Ives.
Colchester,	J. B. Knox, Jr.
Danbury,	R. Bennett.
Danielson,	J. W. DeWolt.
Farmington Valley,	L. W. Thompson.
Greenwich,	S. C. Avery.
Hartford,	W. F. Rice.
Hartford Co. (North),	G. G. Bulkley.
Hartford Co. (West),	A. H. Bronson.
Housatonic Valley,	J. L. Holt.
Meriden,	J. J. Cornish.
Middletown,	G. G. Bulkley.
Naugatuck Valley,	A. T. Hatch.
New Britain,	G. G. Bulkley.
New Haven,	W. F. Rice.
New London,	E. S. Archer.
Norwalk,	J. J. Cornish.
Norwich,	C. H. Wilkins.
Rockville,	W. B. Crutter.
Southern Middlesex,	C. H. Rice.
Stafford Springs,	W. B. Crutter.
Stamford,	W. E. Crutter.
Stonington,	E. S. Archer.
Torrington,	R. B. Ives.
Wallingford,	J. W. DeWolt.
Waterbury,	C. D. Palmer.
Willimantic,	Chas. Haas.
Winsted,	S. C. Avery.

Local boards exist, with few exceptions, in the counties and towns, under the captions of states in the above list. Each board has a local secretary, and there are stamp clerks in the following places: Addison and Chittenden counties, Vermont; Bridgeport, Conn.; Franklin and Grand Isle counties, Vermont; Hartford, Conn.; Lawrence, Mass.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Lowell, Mass.; Brockton, Mass.; Lynn, Mass.; Meriden, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Norwich, Conn.; Rutland county, Vermont; Springfield, Mass.

Worcester, Mass.; Androscoggin county, Maine; York county, Maine; Penobscot county, Maine; Waterbury, Conn.; Danbury, Conn.; New London, Conn.; Willimantic, Conn.; Middletown, Conn.; New Britain, Conn.; Norwalk, Conn.; Stamford, Conn.; Greenwich, Conn.; Haverhill, Mass.; Oxford county, Maine; Somerset county, Maine, Hancock county, Maine; Newburyport, Mass.; Cumberland county, Maine; Winsted, Conn., Salem, Mass., and New Bedford, Mass.; Fall River, Mass.; North Adams, Mass.; Pawtucket, R. I.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was chartered April 1, 1835, and began business December 1, 1843. A guarantee capital of \$100,000 was required under the charter, one-half of the amount to be paid in cash before the commencement of operations. One-fourth of the surplus was to be set apart for the establishment of a fund with which the capital stock might be redeemed at any time after ten years, the assured being authorized to vote on the question. As a matter of fact the capital was eliminated in 1853, and from that time forward the management was purely mutual. The company was the pioneer of life insurance in New England. Judge Willard Phillips, one of the original incorporators, was the first president, and under his administration, says a New York insurance superintendent, "the life policy was popularized in the offices and counting-rooms, banks, workshops, and firesides east of the Hudson; and no bank bill nor state bond was ever more sacredly regarded than the policies underwritten by Judge Phillips." The New England's first policy was issued February 1, 1844, and at the end of the fiscal year, November 30, 1844, the total number of policies outstanding was 340. No non-participating policies were issued. At the end of five years a cash distribution of 20 per cent., equaling nearly one-half of the premium receipts for the year, was declared. Five years later a second distribution was declared, amounting to 30 per cent., and the third was a 36 per cent. division. These distributions were payable at the option of the policy-holders in cash, or could be used in the reduction of future premiums.

In 1866 the quinquennial system of distributions, as provided for in the charter, was supplanted by the annual method, a general law being passed that year authorizing the change. In 1864 the office of vice-president was created, and Benjamin F. Stevens, who had been the company's secretary practically from the time that it began business, was elected to the position. Judge Phillips retired from the presidency in 1865, and was succeeded by Vice-president Stevens, who remained at the head of the company until his death in 1908. Joseph M. Gibbens was elected secretary at the time of Mr. Stevens' advancement, and retained the position until 1887, when he was elected vice-president. The present officers of the company are: Alfred D. Foster, president; D. F. Appel, vice-president; Jacob A. Barbey, secretary; William F. Davis, and James G. Wildman, assistant secretaries; Herbert B. Dow,

actuary; Glover S. Hastings, superintendent of agencies; Edwin W. Dwight, M.D., medical director; Reginald Foster, counsel. The directors are: Alfred D. Foster, Thomas Sherwin, Nathaniel J. Rust, Henry Parkman, Wallace L. Pierce, Reginald Foster, Charles E. Cotting, Gordon Abbott, Philip Stockton, Daniel F. Appel.

The total premiums received by the company from its organization until January 1, 1911, amounted to \$152,906,904.14; total receipts from all sources, \$202,121,397.50; total paid to policyholders, \$118,884,434.40; total payments, \$149,585,158.22. The balance, or net invested assets, amounts to \$52,536,239.28. The premium receipts for 1910 were \$7,330,335.90, and the total income \$9,638,087.52. The payments to policyholders for losses, matured endowments and surrendered policies in 1910 were \$3,632,213.56; distribution of surplus, \$1,255,531.69; total payments to policyholders for the year, \$4,887,745.25. The number of policies in force at the end of the year was 89,032, the amount of insurance being \$213,730,176.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at the Parker House, Boston, Mass., November 29, 1898, by a number of women engaged in the life insurance and kindred business. The following officers were elected for the first year: Mrs. M. A. F. Potts of the Mutual Life, president; Mrs. M. V. Perkes of the New York Life, first vice-president; Mrs. Flora A. Barker of the Phoenix Mutual Life, second vice-president; Miss Agnes McGuffy of the Mutual Life, secretary. Miss Frances Van Ballen of the New York Life, treasurer. At the annual meeting held in Boston, in February, 1911, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Florence E. Shaal, Equitable Life; vice-presidents, Miss Lucy M. Morrill, Equitable Life, and Miss Caro F. Colburne, New York Life; secretary, Miss Imogene Burnham, Equitable Life; treasurer, Mrs. Alice G. Whitcomb, Equitable.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized August 2, 1899, and the officers elected were: President, Charles C. Hayes; vice-presidents, George D. Barrett, G. M. Stevens, H. C. Aldrich; secretary, A. J. Tuck; treasurer, L. C. Merrill. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in December, 1910, are: President, Louis G. Merrill, Concord; vice-presidents, G. N. Kent, F. J. Shepard, F. M. Sise; secretary and treasurer, Arthur S. Bunton, Manchester; executive committee: F. L. Kendall, True E. Prescott, John McCrellis, C. M. Edgerly, A. L. Keyes, and the officers ex-officio.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS was organized by New Hampshire companies February 10, 1886, at Concord, N. H. It is a rating and supervising organization. Its presidents have been Oliver Pillsbury, from organization to September, 1886; S. B. Stearns, to March, 1894; A. F. Howard, to 1909. A. F. Howard, president; F. W. Sargeant, vice-president; Samuel C. Eastman, secretary; F. W. Cheney, treasurer. Executive committee, A. F. Howard, chairman; S. C. Eastman, E. G. Leach,

Lyman Jackman, O. Morrill, F. W. Sargeant, George Blanchette and Charles L. Jackman.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Manchester, N. H. Organized in 1869; capital, \$1,200,000. Frank W. Sargeant, president; Frank E. Martin, Lewis W. Crockett and Wm. B. Burpee, secretaries.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN 1852-1911. The insurance department in New Hampshire was established in 1852. Originally the board consisted of three members, and afterward of two. In 1870 the statute was modified, providing for the appointment of but one commissioner. The incumbents of the office have been:

Uri Lamprey	Warren L. Lane, Charles F. Brooks,	1852—1853
Uri Lamprey,	Warren L. Lane, Timothy Hoskins,	1853—1854
Warren L. Lane,	Uri Lamprey, Timothy Hoskins,	1854—1855
Warren L. Lane,	Timothy Hoskins, John E. Stanyan,	1855—1856
Albert S. Scott,	Jacob H. Ela, G. W. Conant,	1856—1857
Albert S. Scott,	Jacob H. Ela, Lorenzo Day,	1857—1859
Oliver C. Fisher,	Otis F. R. Waite, Benjamin M. Colby,	1859—1862
C. V. Dearborn,	G. W. Conant, James Gordon,	1862—1864
James Gordon,	F. S. Greenleaf,	1864—1865
F. S. Greenleaf,	Joseph Gilman,	1865—1866
Joseph Gilman,	E. M. Topliff, John Felch,	1866—1867
E. M. Topliff,	John Felch,	1867—1868
John Felch,	A. B. Wyatt, Francis Winch,	1868—1869
A. B. Wyatt,	Francis Winch,	1869—1870
Oliver Pillsbury	(died in office),	1870—1888
Henry H. Huse,	(died in office),	1888—1890
John C. Linehan,	(died in office),	1890—1905

George H. Adams was appointed to succeed Mr. Linehan and is the present commissioner. The tenure of the office is three years, the appointment being made by the governor and executive council.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' CLUB was organized at Concord, May 31, 1889. The original officers were: John J. Dillon, president; George A. McKellar of Concord and John D. Chandler of Nashua, vice-presidents; Charles E. Staniels of Concord, secretary; Charles S. Parker of Concord, treasurer. The officers elected at the annual meeting in February, 1911, are: President, Fred W. Dudley, Metropolitan Life; vice-president, Charles E. Merritt, John Hancock; secretary and treasurer, H. S. Holbrook, Connecticut Mutual; executive committee: A. W. Childs, chairman, Travelers; Geo. A. Dickey, Provident Life & Trust; Frederick A. Colton, State Mutual.

NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized at Trenton, N. J., in May, 1893, and the following officers were elected: R. P. Conlon of Newark, president; R. R. Miller of Camden, vice-president, and Irvin W. Rogers of Trenton, secretary and treasurer. The present officers are: President, T. Frank Appleby, Asbury Park; vice-president, C.

J. Adams, Atlantic City; secretary-treasurer, S. Merchant Meeker, Elizabeth; executive committee: J. E. Muller, F. H. Reynolds, J. R. Wright, G. D. Williamson; honorary members, R. P. Conlon, L. W. Rogers, John H. Ward.

NEW JERSEY, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1875-1911. Under the general insurance law enacted April 9, 1875, Henry C. Kelsey, secretary of the state, became insurance commissioner *ex officio*, and he had charge of the supervision of the insurance business in the state until April 1, 1891, when the act of February 10, 1891, creating a department of banking and insurance, went into effect. The commissioners of banking and insurance have been as follows:

George B. M. Harvey,	.	.	.	.	.	.	April	1,	1891
George S. Duryea,	.	.	.	.	.	.	June	15,	1891
George Wurts,	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	29,	1896
William Bettie,	.	.	.	.	.	.	March	2,	1897
David O. Watkins,	.	.	.	.	.	.	March		1903

Vivian M. Lewis is the present commissioner, being appointed in March, 1909. Mr. Wurts, upon his appointment as secretary of state, was succeeded by Mr. Bettie in 1897, and Mr. Bettie was reappointed in 1900. Mr. Walking was appointed in 1903 and re-appointed in 1906. The salary of the commissioner is \$4,000 per annum, and his term of office is three years.

NEW JERSEY FIDELITY AND PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY, Newark, N. J. Organized 1868; capital, \$300,000. Samuel C. Hoagland, president; H. C. Hedden, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1910, \$645,051.26; surplus to policyholders, \$386,224.17; net cash premiums received in 1910, \$403,886.49.

NEW LONDON COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Norwich, Conn. Organized 1840. H. H. Gallup, president; W. F. Lester, secretary.

NEW MEXICO, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. The territorial act of February 18, 1882, required insurance companies to report to the territorial auditor. He is chosen for a term of two years. Trinidad Alarid was auditor from 1882 to 1891, Demetrio Perez from 1891 to 1895, Marcelino Garcia from 1895 to 1899, Luis M. Ortiz from 1899 to 1901, and W. G. Sargent from 1901 to 1905. A separate insurance department was created in 1905 and the superintendent is appointed by the governor for a term of two years at a salary of \$2,400. Pedro Perea was appointed superintendent, but died January 11, 1906, and the present superintendent is Jacobo Chavez.

NEW YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized May 8, 1868. [For an extended history of the New York city associations of fire underwriters from 1819 to the present time and of the present board, see the *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1881.]

At the annual meeting in May, 1911, the following officers and committeemen were elected:

President, Henry W. Eaton, Liverpool & London & Globe; vice-president, Harold Herrick, Niagara Fire; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Thorburn, Sun Insurance office of London; assistant secretary, Curtis C. Wayland; assistant treasurer, W. L. Chambers.

Committee on Finance, F. O. Affeld, Charles A. Hull, John H. Kelly, Thomas A. Ralston, David Rumsey, John W. Whiton and A. H. Wray.

Committee on Fire Patrol, George B. Edwards, M. J. Ennis, J. G. Hilliard, E. E. Pearce, Charles H. Post, Wallace Reid and E. G. Snow.

Committee on Laws and Legislation, M. O. Brown, George W. Burchell, E. H. A. Correa, U. C. Crosby, E. G. Richards, David Rumsey and C. G. Smith.

Committee on Losses and Adjustments, Louis P. Bayard, Charles L. Case, J. Montgomery Hare, George C. Howe, George W. Hoyt, Joseph McCord, W. L. Perrin, Wallace Reid, John M. Talbot, S. R. Weed and A. H. Wray.

Committee on Surveys, Frederick H. Crum, Howard Hampton, J. F. Hastings, Frank Lock, W. L. Perrin, C. F. Shalcross and Wyckoff Van Derhoef.

Committee on Electricity, James A. Alexander, N. S. Bartow, R. C. Christopher, Joseph McCord, A. D. Irving, Jr.; James Marshall and S. R. Weed.

The following is a tabulated list of the officers of the New York Board of Fire Insurance Companies from its organization in 1858 to 1867, and of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters from that date to the present time:

Years.	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
1858.....	Joseph Walker.	George C. Satterlee.	John Milton Smith.
1859.....	Joseph Walker.	George C. Satterlee.	William F. Underhill.
1860.....	George S. Fox.	George C. Satterlee.	William F. Underhill.
1861.....	George S. Fox.	George C. Satterlee.	William F. Underhill.
1862.....	Richard J. Thorn.	Jonathan D. Steele.	William F. Underhill.
1863.....	Jonathan D. Steele.	George T. Hope.	William F. Underhill.
1864.....	George T. Hope.	James M. McLean.	Robert D. Hart.
1865.....	George T. Hope.	James M. McLean.	Robert D. Hart.
1866.....	James M. McLean.	Edgar W. Crowell.	Frank W. Ballard.
1867.....	James M. McLean.	Edgar W. Crowell.	William W. Henshaw.
1868.....	James M. McLean.	Henry A. Oakley.	William W. Henshaw.
1869.....	Henry A. Oakley.	George W. Savage.	William W. Henshaw.
1870.....	Henry A. Oakley.	George W. Savage.	William W. Henshaw.
1871.....	George W. Savage.	Rudolph Garrigue.	William W. Henshaw.
1872.....	George W. Savage.	Rudolph Garrigue.	William W. Henshaw.
1873.....	Rudolph Garrigue.	Edgar W. Crowell.	William W. Henshaw.
1874.....	Edward W. Crowell.	Daniel A. Heald.	William W. Henshaw.
1875.....	Edward W. Crowell.	Daniel A. Heald.	William W. Henshaw.
1876.....	Daniel A. Heald.	Edward A. Walton.	William W. Henshaw.
1877.....	Daniel A. Heald.	Edward A. Walton.	William W. Henshaw.
1878.....	Edward A. Walton.	Thos. F. Jeremiah.	William W. Henshaw.
1879.....	Edward A. Walton.	Thos. F. Jeremiah.	William W. Henshaw.
1880.....	Thos. F. Jeremiah.	Peter Notman.	William W. Henshaw.
1881.....	Thos. F. Jeremiah.	Peter Notman.	William W. Henshaw.
1882.....	Peter Notman.	Nicholas C. Miller.	William W. Henshaw.
1883.....	Peter Notman.	Nicholas C. Miller.	William W. Henshaw.
1884.....	Nicholas C. Miller.	Henry H. Hall.	William W. Henshaw.
1885.....	Nicholas C. Miller.	Henry H. Hall.	William W. Henshaw.
1886.....	Henry H. Hall.	George M. Coit.	William W. Henshaw.
1887.....	Henry H. Hall.	George M. Coit.	William W. Henshaw.
1888.....	George M. Coit.	Samuel P. Blagden.	William W. Henshaw.
1889.....	George M. Coit.	Samuel P. Blagden.	William W. Henshaw.
1890.....	Samuel P. Blagden.	Elijah R. Kennedy.	William W. Henshaw.

Years.	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
1891.....	Samuel P. Blagden.	Elijah R. Kennedy.	William W. Henshaw
1892.....	Elijah R. Kennedy.	John H. Washburn.	W. De L. Boughton.
1893.....	Elijah R. Kennedy.	John H. Washburn.	W. De L. Boughton.
1894.....	John H. Washburn.	Mason A. Stone.	W. De L. Boughton.
1895.....	John H. Washburn.	Mason A. Stone.	A. M. Thorburn.
1896.....	Edward F. Beddall.	J. Montgomery Hare.	A. M. Thorburn.
1897.....	Edward F. Beddall.	J. Montgomery Hare.	A. M. Thorburn.
1898.....	J. Montgomery Hare.	John M. Whiton.	A. M. Thorburn.
1899.....	J. Montgomery Hare.	John M. Whiton.	A. M. Thorburn.
1900.....	John M. Whiton.	Marshall S. Driggs.	A. M. Thorburn.
1901.....	John M. Whiton.	Marshall S. Driggs.	A. M. Thorburn.
1902.....	Marshall S. Driggs.	Benoni Lockwood.	A. M. Thorburn.
1903.....	Marshall S. Driggs.	Benoni Lockwood.	A. M. Thorburn.
1904.....	Benoni Lockwood.	W. W. Underhill.	A. M. Thorburn.
1905.....	Benoni Lockwood.	W. W. Underhill.	A. M. Thorburn.
1906.....	Alexander H. Wray.	George W. Burchell.	A. M. Thorburn.
1907.....	George W. Babb.	George C. Howe.	A. M. Thorburn.
1908.....	William N. Kremer.	Henry W. Eaton.	A. M. Thorburn.
1909.....	William N. Kremer.	Henry W. Eaton.	A. M. Thorburn.
1910.....	William N. Kremer.	Henry W. Eaton.	A. M. Thorburn.

The treasurers of the board have been: Charles H. Birney, 1852-1866; Martin L. Crowell, 1867; Marcus F. Hodges, 1868-1881; Martin L. Crowell, 1882-1883; Wm. A. Anderson, 1884-1888; William M. St. John, 1889-1890; Lindley Murray, Jr., 1890-1906; A. M. Thorburn, 1907-1911.

NEW YORK CASUALTY COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Organized 1886. William T. Roberts, president; H. V. Hucker, secretary.

NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE. [For an account of the causes which led to the organization of this body, March 8, 1899, and for the full text of the agreement upon which it was based, see the Cyclopedia of Insurance for 1898-99.] The present officers of the Exchange, who were elected at the annual meeting in March, 1910, are as follows: President, R. Emory Warfield, president Hanover Fire; vice-president, A. H. Wray, Commercial Union; secretary and treasurer, A. M. Thorburn, Sun Insurance Office.

The manager of the Exchange is W. O. Robb, who assumed the duties of his office July 1, 1910.

NEW YORK FIRE PATROL. The present effective organization known as the New York Fire Patrol was created by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters under the authority of the charter granted to the board by the legislature in 1867, but it was preceded by organizations having substantially the same purposes as far back as thirty-two years. In 1835 the Association of Fire Insurance Companies employed four men whose duty it was to attend all fires and protect the interests of fire underwriters by preserving property exposed to fire and damage by water. They received a salary of \$250 per annum each. In 1839 the association employed forty men as a fire police in the mercantile district. The men were firemen or ex-firemen, and wore red fire caps. They gave

the alarm to each other by means of whistles and rattles. The first covers for the protection of merchandise from water were used in 1845. George T. Hope was chairman of the fire patrol committee in 1853, and was instrumental in the preparation of the first code of rules placed in the hands of every member of the force. A second patrol company was organized in 1855, and a third in 1867.

In 1867 the New York Board of Fire Underwriters was chartered by an act of the legislature, by which power was granted this corporation "to provide a patrol of men and a competent person to act as superintendent to discover and prevent fires, with suitable apparatus to save and to preserve property or life at and after a fire; and the better to enable them so to act with promptness and efficiency full power is given to such superintendent and to such patrol to enter any building on fire or which may be exposed to or in danger of taking fire from other burning buildings, to at once proceed and protect and endeavor to save the property therein, and to remove such property, or any part thereof, from the ruins after a fire." By the same act every fire insurance company doing business in the city, whether a member of the board or not, was compelled to pay a per centum tax upon its premium income within the city limits for the support of the fire patrol, which heretofore had been supported by voluntary contributions.

The patrol was and continues to be under the government of the committee on fire patrol of the board, elected annually. In 1876 fire patrol No. 4, in 1893 fire patrol No. 5, in 1901 fire patrol No. 6, and in 1906 fire patrol No. 7 were put in operation. Each command is supplied with two wagons and five horses; also portable fire extinguishers, oiled canvas covers, axes, and other necessary implements, with a code of signals, telegraph, etc. In addition it has a steam fire engine and two powerful hand pumps for draining water from cellars. The force consists of one hundred and seventy-eight men, composed of a superintendent, officers, and men. The locations of the six companies are as follows: Patrol No. 1, No. 41 Murray Street; patrol No. 2, No. 84 West Third Street; patrol No. 3, No. 240 West Thirtieth Street; patrol No. 4, No. 113 East Ninetieth Street; patrol No. 5, No. 307 West 121st Street, patrol No. 6, No. 838 Cortlandt Avenue; patrol No. 7, No. 133 Norfolk Street. The whole force is under the immediate command of Superintendent Frederick S. Groves.

The committee on fire patrol elected at the last annual meeting of the board, in May, 1911, is as follows: M. J. Ennis, Charles H. Post, E. G. Snow, George B. Edwards, E. E. Pearce, J. G. Hilliard and Wallace Reid; *ex officio* members: Henry W. Eaton, president; Harold Herrick, vice-president; and Alfred M. Thorburn, treasurer, respectively, of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE. Organized 1845. Darwin P. Kingsley, president; Seymour M. Ballard, secretary.

NEW YORK LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION
[See Life Underwriters' Association of New York.]

NEW YORK PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY.
New York. Organized 1891; capital, \$200,000. Major A. White, president; J. Carroll French, secretary.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized by representatives of local boards in the state of New York, outside the metropolitan district, at a meeting held at Syracuse March 22, 1893. The first title adopted was "New York State Association of Local Boards of Fire Underwriters." The present title was adopted at the annual meeting in 1897. The constitution states the purpose of the association to be the "promotion of harmony in underwriting, the protection of our interests, and those of our companies in our several territories, and the securing of united action in such direction as may be required to obtain these results." The officers chosen at this meeting were: M. G. Thompson of Utica, president; James E. Reed of Warsaw, C. T. Goodrich of Newburgh, and H. B. Boss of Binghamton, vice-presidents; William T. Ford of Cohoes, secretary; John L. Getman of Gloversville, treasurer. The present officers of the board, who were elected at the annual meeting held in July, 1911, are: President, L. G. Morgan, Buffalo; vice-presidents, G. T. Amsden, Rochester; C. F. Peck, Watertown; Glenn H. Johnson, Syracuse; F. C. Horton, Oswego; Charles W. Cool, Glens Falls; W. A. Bradshaw, Jamestown; secretary-treasurer, Charles C. McNitt, Norwich.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF SUPERVISING AND ADJUSTING FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Syracuse, N. Y., July 23, 1872, under the name of the New York State Board of Supervising and Adjusting Fire Insurance Agents. The first officers were: Thomas P. Stowell, president; Charles R. Knowles, first vice-president; C. F. Paige, second vice-president; A. J. Woodworth, secretary and treasurer; Messrs. C. B. Whiting, John Marr, Samuel L. Talcott, J. N. Dunham, J. G. Welch, Clinton F. Paige, and D. C. Osman, executive committee. The first annual meeting of the association was held in New York city July 15, 1873. Clinton F. Paige was elected president, and L. L. Barney, secretary and treasurer. December 5, 1873, pursuant to a call issued by General Agent Montgomery, the members of the New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey state boards met in New York city to consider a project for the consolidation of these organizations under the title of "The Atlantic Board Auxiliary to the National Board of Fire Underwriters." A resolution in favor of this idea had been adopted at the meeting of the national board executive committee in Philadelphia during the prior month. The opposition to the scheme, however, proved of a decisive character in the state boards concerned, the New York representatives voting it down by an overwhelming majority.

July 15, 1874, the annual meeting of the association was held at Syracuse. At this meeting a memorandum was adopted, 16 to 1, that it was expedient to reorganize the board upon a new basis, but not as an auxiliary to the national board. A new constitution and by-laws and the present title were adopted, and the officers elected were: A. Newton Locke, president; J. H. Van Buren, vice-president; Alfred Rowell, secretary and treasurer; C. B. Whiting, Charles R. Knowles, A. J. Woodworth, Clinton F. Paige, and E. T. Atwood, executive committee. The organization is continued as a social body, and a promoter of the best interests of fire insurance, but the supervision and making of rates are relegated to the Underwriters' Association of the State of New York.

The present officers and executive committee of the New York State Association of Supervising and Adjusting Fire Insurance Agents, elected at the thirty-eighth annual meeting held July 12, 1910, at Round Island, N. Y., are: President, A. E. H. Hornbostel; vice-president, H. G. Morgan; secretary and treasurer, Frank J. Sullivan; executive committee: J. M. Carothers, chairman; F. S. Tyler, C. W. Phelps, F. E. Burke, Frank E. Tyler, W. W. Lennox, J. H. Vreeland, P. W. Clark and J. A. Jordan.

NEW YORK STATE, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1859-1911. Prior to 1859 the comptroller of New York state was charged with the duties of insurance supervision. The first reports were made in 1831, being from local companies. In 1848 there were twenty-two insurance companies in the state exempt by charter from making returns to the comptroller. It was not until 1849 that companies from other states and foreign countries were required to make annual or other statements, except of premiums received, which were subject to state taxation. In 1853 all insurance companies were required under law, for the first time, to make and file annual statements of their condition and affairs. The present insurance department was established under act of April 15, 1859, which became operative January 1, 1860. The superintendents of insurance have been:

William Barnes,	January 12, 1860—February 5, 1870
George W. Miller,	February 6, 1870—May 13, 1872
George B. Church,	May 14, 1872—November 28, 1872
Orlow W. Chapman,	November 29, 1872—January 31, 1876
William Smyth,	February 1, 1876—February 24, 1877
John F. Smyth,	February 25, 1877—April 27, 1880
Charles G. Fairman,	April 28, 1880—April 22, 1883
John A. McCall,	April 23, 1883—December 31, 1885
Robert A. Maxwell,	January 1, 1886—February 18, 1891
James F. Pierce,	February 19, 1891—February 11, 1897
Louis F. Payn,	February 11, 1897—February 12, 1900
Francis Hendricks,	February 12, 1900—May 18, 1906
Otto Kelsey,	May, 1906—December, 1908

William H. Hotchkiss is the present commissioner appointed in February, 1909. The official term is three years, and the annual salary \$7,000. Henry D. Appleton is deputy superintendent, and Charles S. Fowler, second deputy superintendent.

NEW YORK STATE, UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Underwriters' Association of the State of New York.]

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS AGENCY, THE, was established by Alexander Stoddart January 1, 1864, to transact the agency business of certain fire insurance companies. These were succeeded on January 1, 1894, by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, under a permanent arrangement whereby the policies of the New York Underwriters Agency are guaranteed by the Hartford. The New York Underwriters Agency does business throughout the whole United States and Canada, and its management, agency plant, and lines remain entirely separate and distinct from those of the Hartford. It is under the management of A. & J. H. Stoddart, general agents, No. 100 William street, New York.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, Auckland, N. Z., began business on the Pacific Coast in 1875, to which territory it confines its business. Clinton Folger and W. M. Speyer, managers, San Francisco.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York Organized 1850; capital \$1,000,000. Harold Herrick, president; George W. Dewey, secretary.

NICHOLS, JAMES, president of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Fairfield County, Connecticut, December 25, 1830, and spent his minority in Newtown in said county, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He removed to Hartford in July of the same year, when he was appointed clerk of the County Court. In 1861 he was elected Judge of Probate for the Hartford district, serving two terms, retiring in 1864. He then resumed the practice of law, and in 1867 was chosen general agent and afterwards secretary of the Merchants Insurance Company of Hartford, which was destroyed by the Chicago fire of October, 1871. In December, 1871, with Mark Howard, he formed the National Fire Insurance Company and was elected secretary; and on the decease of Mr. Howard in 1887 was chosen its president. Judge Nichols is president of the Mechanics and Traders Insurance Company of New Orleans, La., vice-president of the Charter Oak National Bank, trustee for the Society for Savings, a director of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, and of the Pratt & Cady Company, all of Hartford.

NICHOLS, WALTER SMITH, actuary, insurance journalist, and author, was born at Newark, N. J., November 23, 1841, being a descendant of one of the original settlers of that city. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1863, and studied law with Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Nichols has been associate editor of the *Insurance Monitor* since 1868, and editor-in-chief since the death of C. C. Hine in 1897; also editor of the *Insurance Law Journal* since 1875. He is also editor

of the *Personal Injury Law Journal*, and is vice-president of the C. C. Hine's Sons Company. He was actuary of the late United States Industrial Insurance Company of Newark from 1891, and secretary of the same from 1894, is author of "Hine and Nichols on Assignments," "Hine and Nichols' Digest of Insurance Decisions," and other works on insurance law, a fellow of the Actuarial Society of America and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and member of the American Mathematical Society, a director of the Newark Fire Insurance Company, consulting actuary and director of several financial corporations, and fills other positions of trust in his native city.

NOLAN, JOHN H., general agent, in Chicago, of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, was born of Irish parents at New Haven, Conn., May 10, 1841. After a common school education he became a drug clerk, and, with the exception of three years in the army during the war as hospital steward of the Twentieth Regiment of Connecticut Infantry, was in the drug business until 1870. In the spring of that year he began with the Travelers at New Haven, and has continued in the service of that company to the present time. In 1871 he went to Chicago for the company, and soon after took charge of the general agency of the department, succeeding General Julius White. Mr. Nolan has been secretary and president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago and vice-president of the Kenwood Club, and is a member of several of the leading political and social clubs of the western metropolis.

NON-CONCURRENT POLICIES [See Policies, Non-Concurrent.]

NON-FORFEITURE LIFE INSURANCE LAWS. There was no successful non-forfeiture legislation in 1896 to 1905, except a slight change in Missouri, although bills appeared in the Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Washington legislatures, that in the first being a proposed amendment. [For account of legislation from 1892 to 1895, see *Cyclopedia* for 1894-5.]

HISTORY OF NON-FORFEITURE LEGISLATION.

The first law of this kind was brought before the legislature of Massachusetts in 1859 by Elizur Wright, then one of the insurance commissioners of that state, and in 1861 the law was passed. It provided that policies of life insurance should not be forfeited for non-payment of premiums, but that eighty per cent. of the reserve at the time of the failure to pay any premium should be used as a single net premium for term insurance. In 1880 this law was changed by the legislature so as to compel surrender values to be paid in cash where insurable interest had ceased, and in other cases used to purchase paid-up insurance, to be paid at the same time as the original policy. This law only applied after two full annual

premiums had been paid. In the revision of 1887 the law was again changed. The first law applied to all policies issued between the ninth day of May, 1861, and the first day of January, 1881. The second applied to all policies issued between January 1, 1881, and April 21, 1887.

California passed a law in 1872, amended 1880; Maine in 1877, amended 1887; Michigan in 1869, amended 1881; Missouri in 1879, amended 1903; New York in 1879, amended in 1892 and 1906; New Jersey in 1895; New Hampshire 1897; Colorado 1907 and Louisiana 1906. [For full text of laws see Cyclopaedia for 1907-1908, and earlier volumes.]

Up to 1906 the above were all the laws regulating the forfeiture of life insurance policies in force, and the practice of companies makes such legislation unnecessary. However, such laws were enacted in Louisiana in 1906 and the New York law was amended, and in 1907 Colorado enacted such a law.

In addition to the above, legislation has been enacted in several states since 1906, prescribing standard provisions to be contained in policies of life insurance, and among the prescribed provisions is one against forfeiture. (See Policy Forms and Laws.)

NORFOLK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Norfolk, Va. Organized 1905; capital, \$103,850. Chas. W. Priddy, president; A. D. Legg, secretary and managing underwriter.

NORFOLK LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, Norfolk, Va., was organized in July, 1910, and the following officers elected: President, J. R. Coapland; vice-presidents, W. T. Broome, A. B. Carr; secretary and treasurer, Joseph N. Willis, Jr. The present officers, elected in 1911, are: President, R. R. Richardson; vice-presidents, Joseph N. Willis, Jr., and George B. Hill; secretary and treasurer, A. L. Harwell; executive committee: J. R. Coapland, A. B. Carr, T. J. Creekmore.

NORFOLK MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dedham, Mass. Organized 1825. Theodore T. Marsh, secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY of Chicago. Organized 1886; reincorporated in 1899 as a stock company; capital, \$200,000. E. C. Waller, president; A. E. Forrest, secretary and general manager.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, Toronto, Canada. Organized 1881; entered the United States in 1899. John L. Blaikie, president; W. B. Taylor, secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Newark, N. J. Organized 1907; capital, \$500,000. John H. McNamara, president; Francis E. Stevens, secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of Edinburgh and London had its beginning in the

North British of Edinburgh, founded in 1809 to do a fire insurance business. A life insurance department was added in 1823. Mr. Bostwick was the first manager, and he was succeeded by David Smith, a "writer to the Signet," a man of great ability and untiring energy. In 1861, after the great Tooley Street fire in London, a new fire company was established in that city, by prominent merchants, under the name of the Mercantile Insurance Company, which at once took a strong position. In 1862 the two companies agreed to amalgamate, establishing a general court of directors, divided into two sections, with chief officers in Edinburgh and London, the latter giving special attention to the large foreign connections; for the company has agencies and branches over the entire world.

The present subscribed capital of the company is £3,275,000, and the cash capital, £1,212,500. The fire funds at the close of 1909 amounted to £5,537,066, and total assets to about £21,000,000.

The company entered the United States August 16, 1866. Ezra White, an experienced underwriter, was selected as manager, and his son, Charles E. White, as assistant manager. The head office of the company was at 74 Wall Street, and its first local board of directors was composed of Charles H. Dabney, chairman; Solon Humphreys, Aymar Cater, David Dows, Egisto P. Fabbri, Simeon B. Chittenden, and Shepard Gandy.

The present United States Branch Management is as follows: E. G. Richards, manager; J. F. Hastings, assistant manager and the following gentlemen form its board of directors in New York: B. Aymar Sands (Bowers & Sands), chairman; Geo. W. Crossman, Esq. (Crossman & Sielcken); Adrian Iselin, Jr., Esq. (A. Iselin & Co.); A. D. Juilliard, Esq. (A. D. Juilliard & Co.); James Stillman, Esq.; Wm. Pierson Hamilton, Esq. (J. P. Morgan & Co.); James Speyer, Esq. (Speyer & Co.); Chas. S. Brown, Esq. (Douglas Robinson, Chas. S. Brown & Co.); Geo. C. Boldt, (Waldorf-Astoria).

The business in the United States is confined to fire underwriting. In the forty-two years that the company has transacted business in the United States it has paid therein in fire losses over \$60,954,676. It was involved to the extent of \$2,330,000 in the Chicago fire of 1871; \$742,067.56 in the Boston fire of 1872; \$792,333.24 in the Baltimore fire of 1904, and in San Francisco, \$3,196,603, all of which losses were promptly met by funds from the home office. Its losses in the Jacksonville conflagration in 1901, amounting to \$148,924.40, were paid from its United States funds, making a total of \$7,209,928 paid for losses by the foregoing conflagrations, thus establishing the character and strength of the company firmly in the minds of the American people.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$200,000; assets, January 1, 1911, \$1,652,580.13. E. G. Richards, president; J. F. Hastings, vice-president and secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in September, 1899, with the following officers: J. H. Southgate, president; Walker Taylor, C. T. Rawle, A. B. Dangerfield, vice-presidents; Jacob Battle, Rocky Mount, secretary and treasurer. At the annual meeting held at Winston-Salem in June, 1911, officers were elected as follows: President, C. W. Miller, Greensboro; vice-presidents, R. A. Follin and Ernest Dean; secretary and treasurer, J. M. Harrell, High Point.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY. Raleigh, N. C. Organized 1868; capital, \$126,400. R. H. Battle, president; George P. Folk, secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1874-1911. The secretary of state was originally the supervisor of insurance interests in North Carolina, under general statutes of 1874-75. He was elected by the people for a term of four years. The secretaries have been:

W. H. Howerton,	. . . . .	Jan., 1874—Jan., 1877
J. A. Englehard,	. . . . .	Jan., 1877—Jan., 1879
Wm. L. Saunders,	. . . . .	Jan., 1879—April, 1891
Octavius Coke,	. . . . .	April, 1891—Aug., 1895
C. M. Cook,	. . . . .	Aug., 1895—Jan., 1897
Cyrus Thompson,	. . . . .	Jan., 1897—Feb., 1899

In February, 1899, the legislature created a distinct state department of insurance, and elected James R. Young insurance commissioner for a preliminary term of two years. He was re-elected by the people in 1901, 1904 and 1908 for the regular term of four years.

NORTH DAKOTA FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized in January, 1911. The officers elected were: President, G. W. Harsh; vice-president, J. P. Read; secretary and treasurer, A. B. Davis; assistant secretary, H. A. Davidson.

NORTH DAKOTA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1883-1911. The office of commissioner of insurance in North Dakota was created by the constitutional convention, the provision therefor being made effective by act approved December 4, 1890. The commissioner is elected by the people for a term of two years. In case of a vacancy by reason of death or otherwise, the governor is required to appoint "by and with the approval of the senate, if in session."

Prior to April 6, 1883, all insurance business was done through the office of the territorial secretary. The supervising officers since that date have been:

George L. Ordway, auditor,	. . . . .	April 6, 1883—March 11, 1885
E. W. Cadwell, auditor,	. . . . .	March 11, 1885—Feb. 18, 1887
James A. Ward, auditor,	. . . . .	Feb. 18, 1887—April 1, 1889
J. C. McManima, auditor,	. . . . .	April 1, 1889—Nov. 4, 1889
A. L. Carey, commissioner of insurance,	. . . . .	Nov. 4, 1889—Feb. 5, 1891
James Cudhie, commissioner of insurance,	. . . . .	Feb. 5, 1891—Feb. 5, 1895
Frederick B. Fancher, com. of insurance,	. . . . .	Feb. 5, 1895—Nov. 15, 1898
George W. Harrison, com. of insurance,	. . . . .	Nov. 15, 1898—Nov. 13, 1900

NORTHWESTERN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY 451

Mr. Fancher was re-elected for the term 1897-1899, but resigned in November, 1898, upon being elected governor of the state, and Mr. Harrison succeeded him. He was succeeded by Ferdinand Leutz and E. C. Cooper was appointed in 1904 and served until 1910, when he was succeeded by W. C. Taylor, the present commissioner. H. E. Miller is deputy commissioner.

NORTH DAKOTA LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION. The present officers are: President, Thomas Baker, Jr.; vice-president, Oscar J. Seiler; secretary and treasurer, R. T. Bristol, Fargo.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY of London, England. Organized 1836. Entered the United States in 1876. George W. Babb, general attorney in the United States.

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$350,000. L. N. Lovell, president; James Marshall, secretary.

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY, Paris, France. Starkweather & Shipley, United States managers (surplus line business).

NORTH, JOHN C., ex-president of the National Association of Local Agents, is a native of New Haven, Conn., where he was born August 26, 1850. He was educated in the Hopkins Grammar School and Russell's Military School of his native city, and began his insurance career in his father's office in 1869. He has served as a member of the New Haven Common Council and president of that body. He organized the Connecticut State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, and was elected its first president in 1899. He was elected president of the National Association of Local Agents at the annual meeting in Hartford, Conn., in 1903. Mr. North, for many years acted as general agent for the state of Connecticut for the Atlas Assurance Company of England. He is at present State Agent of The Empire State Surety Company of New York, and general agent for Connecticut for the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company of New York (plate glass department). His local agency at New Haven is one of the oldest established agencies in New England, representing a large number of leading insurance companies.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1822; capital, \$350,000. William E. Hutchins, president; F. H. Crum, vice-president and secretary.

NORTHWESTERN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. Organized in 1899 under the laws of North Dakota, and reorganized under Minnesota laws in 1906; capital, \$300,000. Walter C. Leach, president; Robert H. Rose, secretary.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S AGENTS' ASSOCIATION held its thirty-fifth annual meeting at Milwaukee, Wis., in July, 1911, and elected the following officers: President, L. M. Keiler, St. Paul; vice-president, Lawrence W. Mack, New York; secretary and treasurer, Russell W. Fish, Milwaukee; executive committee: Herman Duval, New York; C. F. Junod, Omaha; Charles W. Fielder, Buffalo; Charles Weinfeld, Wausau, and R. M. Heimbürger, Chicago.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was incorporated March 2, 1857, under the name of "The Mutual Life Insurance Company of the State of Wisconsin."

In January, 1865, the name of the Company was changed by legislative enactment to its present form. Insurance is effected only on the lives of carefully selected males residing in the healthful portions of the United States, resulting in a very favorable mortality experience. In 1870, the Company adopted the Actuaries' four per cent. reserve basis, changing to the American Experience three per cent. basis January 31st, 1899. On January 1, 1911, the assets of the company were \$273,813,036.55 and there were 425,481 policies in force in the sum of \$1,080,139,708.

The officers and official staff of the company are George C. Markham, president; J. W. Skinner and W. D. Van Dyke, vice-presidents; P. R. Sanborn, second vice-president; George H. Noyes, counsel; Chas. A. Loveland, actuary; H. F. Norris, superintendent of agencies; J. W. Fisher, M.D., medical director; J. C. Crawford, associate actuary; George E. Copeland, assistant superintendent of agencies; A. S. Hathaway, secretary; E. D. Jones, assistant secretary; T. J. Knox, second assistant secretary; W. R. Adams, auditor; Joseph R. Dyer, assistant counsel; Wm. R. Nethercut, second assistant counsel; Frank C. Hemsing, assistant actuary; Percy H. Evans, second assistant superintendent of agencies; George A. Harlow, M.D., assistant medical director; Wm. Thorndike, M.D., second assistant medical director; D. E. W. Wenstrand, M.D., third assistant medical director; J. W. DuFour, cashier.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1869; capital, \$1,000,000.00. Wilford M. Patton, president; Alfred F. James, vice-president; William D. Reed, second vice-president; Joseph Huebl, secretary. Lubir M. Stewart, assistant secretary.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. Organized 1885. Leonard K. Thompson, president; John T. Baxter, vice-president and counsel.

NORTHWESTERN UNDERWRITERS AGENCY, Milwaukee, Wis. Policies guaranteed by the Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee. John B. Faatz, manager.

NORTHWEST, FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE. [See Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest.]

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. This society was established in 1797 at Norwich, England. Its prime mover was Thomas Bignold, great-grandfather of the present general manager and secretary. It was organized upon the mutual plan and was known as the Union Fire Office until 1821, when it was reorganized, taking over the business of the Norwich General Assurance Office, a stock company. It was at this time the title, Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, was adopted. The reorganization was effected upon a part proprietary and part mutual basis under a thirty-year partnership, and a capital subscribed of £550,000. This partnership was renewed in 1851 for thirty years more upon the same basis; but in 1879, the society was again reorganized as a stock company solely, and the capital increased to £1,100,000 and its term extended to 1000 years from 1881. In 1908 it was reincorporated as a limited company. Its officers are: Chairman, Maj. Frank Astley Cubitt; vice-chairman, George Hustler Tuck; general manager and secretary, C. A. Bathurst Bignold; sub-manager, John Large; assistant secretary, Wm. Perowne Abel.

The society entered the United States in 1877. It does business in all of the states and territories of the Union, excepting Arkansas, Tennessee and Delaware. Its head office for the United States is at 59 John street, New York; J. Montgomery Hare, manager; William Hare, assistant manager; J. F. Van Riper, branch secretary; J. H. Burger, superintendent of agencies. Trustees of the funds in the United States are: Anson W. Hard, of Messrs. Hard & Rand; W. Emlen Roosevelt, of Messrs. Roosevelt & Son, and James A. Scrymser, president Central & South American Tel. Company. Its Pacific Coast department is managed by W. H. Lowden, 558 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal. The society also does business in the Dominion of Canada, where it is represented by John B. Laidlaw, manager, Toronto.

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OBITUARIES FOR 1910. [See Death Roll.]

OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION (Limited) of London, England. Oscar Ising, general manager, United States branch.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, London, Eng. W. L. H. Simpson, manager, New York.

OFFENHAUSER, FREDERICK WILLIAM, former president of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, Texarkana, Texas, is a native of Ohio, and was born at Chillicothe, of German parentage, August 2, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Shelbyville, Ill., and at the age of eighteen removed to Texarkana, where he found employment in a dry goods store, and a year later began his insurance career in a local agency. He is a director in various business corporations, and was elected president of the National Association of Local Agents at its annual meeting in 1907.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1910. The official changes in 1910 were as follows:

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

American Central Fire of St. Louis—Ben G. Chapman, Jr., elected secretary, succeeding J. H. Adams, deceased; Louis A. Rieman elected assistant secretary.
 American Union Fire of Philadelphia (New)—James F. Stone elected president; William F. King, vice-president; Richard G. Oellers, Jr., secretary; Richard G. Oellers, treasurer.
 Anchor Fire of Des Moines—L. E. Ellis, elected president, succeeding J. S. Clark, resigned; S. G. Moore, vice-president; G. A. Holland, secretary.
 Ben Franklin Fire of Pittsburgh—S. J. Cross elected secretary, succeeding W. A. Ford, deceased.
 Calumet Fire, Chicago—Otto E. Greely elected secretary, succeeding A. W. Haight; Charles E. Curtis, assistant secretary.
 Capital Fire and Merchants and Bankers Fire, both of Des Moines (Merged)—J. S. Dowell elected president; Willard Secor and Joseph A. Brown, vice-presidents; C. Campbell, secretary; N. B. Shidler, assistant secretary; R. A. Crawford, treasurer.
 Central Union Fire, Kansas City, Mo. (New)—Thomas T. Kelly elected secretary.
 Columbia Fire of Athens, Ga.—H. C. Stockdell elected secretary.
 Columbia Mutual Fire of Philadelphia (New)—Anthony Shaka elected president; Junius Archer Smyth, vice-president; David T. Jacons, treasurer; Joseph D. Davis, secretary.
 Concordia Fire of Milwaukee—Gustave Wallaeger, Jr., elected president, succeeding George Brumder, deceased.
 Dixie Fire of Greensboro, N. C.—F. M. Garner elected secretary, succeeding I. W. Rockey.

- Dutchess Fire of Poughkeepsie—Frank L. Gardner elected secretary, succeeding J. J. Graham, resigned.
- Farmers and Merchants Fire of Lincoln, Neb.—S. A. Barclay, formerly assistant secretary, elected secretary, succeeding L. P. Funkhouser, resigned.
- Federal Mutual Fire, Philadelphia (New)—John W. Barnes elected president; James M. McCabe, vice-president; Joseph V. Horre, treasurer; C. Buzenberger, secretary.
- Fidelity-Phenix of New York—Henry E. Hess resigned as vice-president (November 5).
- Firemen's of Newark—John Kaye appointed treasurer, succeeding Charles H. Colyer, who continues as secretary.
- Firemen's Fire of Raleigh, N. C. (New)—J. D. McNeill elected president; A. H. Boyden, first vice-president; F. B. McKennie, second vice-president; E. L. Clark, secretary; J. M. Allen, treasurer.
- Franklin Fire of Philadelphia—Edgar P. Luce elected secretary, succeeding Ezra T. Cresson, resigned.
- Franklin Fire of Washington, D. C.—John A. Kelly elected president, succeeding James L. Norris, deceased.
- Hamilton Fire of New York—E. C. Jamesen elected president; Joseph Stout elected vice-president.
- Hartford Fire—Daniel J. Glazier elected recording secretary; Frederick Samson and Sidney E. Locke appointed secretaries of the underwriting department, all succeeding Secretary Thomas Turnbull, resigned.
- Henry Clay Fire of Lexington, Ky. (New)—Frank P. James elected president.
- Hibernia Fire of New Orleans—P. E. Burke elected president, succeeding William H. Byrnes, deceased; George T. McCloskey, elected secretary, succeeding Mr. Burke.
- Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia—John O. Platt elected second vice-president; Sidney Catlin, assistant secretary, succeeding Mr. Platt.
- Interstate Fire of Birmingham, Ala. (New)—W. L. Reynolds elected vice-president and general manager.
- Los Angeles Fire, Los Angeles, Cal. (New)—W. F. Holt elected president; Bradstreet Miller, vice-president and manager; W. W. Wilcox, second vice-president; J. A. Hughes, third vice-president; William M. Woods, treasurer.
- Massachusetts Fire and Marine (New)—E. C. Benton elected president; J. J. Storrow, vice-president; Walter Adlard, secretary and managing underwriter.
- Merchants Fire Assurance Corporation of New York (New)—E. L. Ballard elected president; W. S. Lemmon, secretary.
- Merchants Fire of Baltimore (New)—William Lanahan elected president; Jacob A. Ulman, vice-president; John G. Binford, secretary and treasurer.
- Michigan Fire and Marine of Detroit—E. J. Booth elected vice-president, succeeding Frank H. Whitney, deceased; H. E. Everett elected secretary, succeeding Mr. Booth.
- Milwaukee Fire—Oscar A. Griebing elected secretary, succeeding H. A. Nolte, deceased.
- National-Ben Franklin Fire of Pittsburgh—Samuel McKnight elected president; Charles M. Stifel, vice-president; H. M. Schmitt, secretary.
- Newark Fire—E. J. Haynes, Jr., elected president, succeeding John J. Henry, deceased.
- New Jersey Fire of Newark—William G. Whilden elected president; F. L. Finlaw, secretary pro tem.
- Peoples National Fire of Philadelphia—Louis S. Amonson elected president; E. C. Stokes, H. M. Van Court and J. Hector McNeil, vice-presidents; James F. Hallowell, secretary and treasurer.
- Roger Williams Fire of Providence, R. I.—F. D. Cross elected secretary, succeeding Arthur O'Leary, resigned.
- Security Fire of Davenport, Iowa—J. A. Ballinger elected vice-president, succeeding B. H. Hornby; Louis H. Marks elected treasurer, succeeding his father, deceased.
- Springfield Fire and Marine—Frederick J. Beates elected assistant secretary.
- Standard Fire of Hartford—M. Lewin Hewes elected president; Dr. G. C. F. Williams, vice-president; H. B. Anthony, secretary.
- Stewartstown Mutual Fire of York County, Pa. (New)—J. W. Anderson elected president; J. G. Patterson, vice-president; J. Clay Anderson, treasurer; Allen I. Fry, secretary.

Western Fire of Lincoln, Neb.—Lee L. Hamlin elected secretary and treasurer.
 Western States Fire of Kansas City—Frank C. Peck elected president; J. E. Seaver, H. F. Lang, N. F. Kirkpatrick elected vice-presidents; K. A. Newton, secretary.
 Williamsburgh City Fire—Frederick H. Way elected president, succeeding Marshall S. Driggs, deceased; Wyckoff Vanderhoef elected secretary.
 Woodman Fire, Lincoln, Neb. (New)—George L. Sheldon elected president. J. W. Wart, secretary and general manager.

LIFE, CASUALTY AND SURETY.

Aegis Life of Denver (New)—E. W. Williams elected president; S. R. Fitzgerald, vice-president; John F. Vivian, second vice-president; L. C. Greenlee, treasurer; B. T. Napier, assistant treasurer; P. M. Powell, secretary.
 Aetna Indemnity of Hartford—Otto Kelsey elected president, succeeding Benjamin Hunt, resigned; Daniel N. Gage, vice-president, succeeding Samuel B. Brewster, resigned; William C. Lowax, secretary.
 Aetna Life of Hartford—Morgan B. Brainard elected vice-president and treasurer; Morgan G. Bulkeley, Jr., assistant treasurer; John V. Adams elected assistant secretary in the liability department.
 Alabama Fidelity and Casualty (New)—T. E. Lovejoy elected president.
 American Bankers Life of Chicago (New)—E. W. Spicer elected president; Harris E. Vineberry, secretary and treasurer.
 Amicable Life of Waco, Tex. (New)—Artemas R. Roberts elected president and actuary; J. D. Newton, C. C. Edwards, J. C. Boynton, I. C. Gibbs, M. L. Stallings, vice-presidents; A. Rand Wilson, secretary and assistant actuary; H. M. Minier, treasurer.
 American Life and Annuity of Pittsburgh (New)—Lyndon D. Wood elected president; R. H. Allen, secretary.
 Anchor Life of Indianapolis—L. H. Oberreich elected secretary.
 Atlantic States Life of Augusta, Ga. (New)—J. Cary Lamar elected president; M. C. Dowling, secretary and treasurer.
 Atlas of Montgomery, Ala. (New)—Dr. A. H. Montgomery elected president and medical director; John A. Copeland, consulting actuary.
 Atlas Life and Casualty of Philadelphia (New)—Louis P. Forster elected president; Walter E. Cassell, vice-president; William F. Chryst, second vice-president; A. Donnell Marshall, secretary and treasurer.
 Bankers Life of New York—Wilbur S. Tupper elected a vice-president, with charge of agency affairs.
 Casualty Company of America, New York—John R. Connelly elected treasurer, succeeding Nicholas Muller, resigned.
 Central States Life of St. Louis (New)—Howard C. Boone elected president. E. H. Denham, vice-president.
 Columbia Life—Sumner N. Cross elected vice-president and general manager, succeeding W. C. Culkins, resigned.
 Columbus Casualty—Samuel D. Hutchins elected president, succeeding W. D. Bicknell; W. U. Cole, vice-president, succeeding O. R. Ferrar.
 Commercial Casualty of Nashville, Tenn. (New)—Frank Divrell elected president.
 Commercial Casualty of Newark—Christian Feigenspan elected president; William J. Gardner, second vice-president and general manager.
 Commonwealth Casualty of Philadelphia—Henry C. Stewart elected president, succeeding D. E. Stewart, deceased; W. G. Bobb elected president, succeeding Mr. Stewart.
 Detroit Life, Detroit, Mich. (New)—John P. Chaddock elected president; James E. Sherman, vice-president; S. A. Court, secretary.
 Empire State Surety—Gilbert Congdon elected secretary; Alfred I. Hodson elected a vice-president; Vice-President Daniel Stewart also elected assistant treasurer; P. Walter Koch elected second assistant secretary.
 Empire State Surety, New York—E. A. Tallman elected assistant secretary.
 Empire State Surety—Charles H. Adlard and S. L. O'Brien appointed Brooklyn resident assistant secretaries.
 Empire Life of Beaumont, Tex.—Leon R. Levy elected president, succeeding Col. Sam Park, resigned.
 Enterprise Casualty of Philadelphia (New)—Wayne F. Foulke elected president; W. H. Dempsey, Jr., secretary.

- Federal Casualty of Detroit—J. A. McCoy elected secretary, succeeding Peter Paterson, resigned, who was afterward re-elected.
- Federal Life of Chicago—T. W. Appleby elected secretary and actuary, succeeding R. M. Wilbur, resigned; W. E. Brimstein, assistant secretary and assistant actuary.
- Fidelity and Casualty of New York—Robert J. Hillas elected president, succeeding George F. Seward, deceased; Frank E. Law elected vice-president, succeeding Mr. Hillas.
- Forest City Life of Rockford, Ill.—T. V. Engstrom elected president; A. D. Warner, vice-president and general manager.
- Great Northern Life of Wausau, Wis.—Ralph K. Hubbard elected a vice-president.
- Great Southern Accident and Fidelity of Atlanta, Ga. (New)—J. H. Dean elected president; R. H. Cantrell, vice-president; J. R. Duvall, secretary and treasurer.
- Great Southern Life of Birmingham, Ala. (New)—E. R. McDavid elected president; J. T. Palmer, Sam F. Woodfin, Charles E. Burris, vice-presidents; Dr. John S. Gillespy, secretary; E. F. Enslen, treasurer.
- Hartford Life, Hartford—John G. Hoyt elected a vice-president.
- Home Life of Oklahoma City, Okla. (New)—N. L. Linebaugh elected president; F. M. Frey, secretary and treasurer.
- Home Life and Casualty of Fordyce, Ark. (New)—R. E. Pugh elected president; John R. Hampton, secretary.
- Illinois Surety, Chicago—A. J. Hopkins elected president, succeeding Fred M. Blount; William Grote, vice-president.
- Indemnity Life and Accident of Minneapolis—Theodore F. Ruhland elected second vice-president and director of agencies.
- Independent Surety Company of New York (New)—R. G. Babbage elected president; Faulkner Hill, vice-president; A. T. Glock, treasurer; Fred M. Sanders, secretary.
- International Life of St. Louis (New)—James P. Hinton elected president; W. F. Grantges, secretary.
- Interstate Life of Oklahoma City, Okla. (New)—T. J. McComb elected president.
- Iron-Clad Health and Accident, Indianapolis (New)—Robert H. Proctor elected president; Charles H. Thurston, vice-president; Edwin B. Pugh, secretary-treasurer.
- Jefferson Life of Oklahoma City (New)—T. J. McComb elected president; J. O. Mattison, vice-president and agency manager; W. O. Stark, secretary; J. L. Wilkin, treasurer; Dr. J. W. McComb, medical director.
- Lone Star Life of Dallas, Tex. (New)—W. S. Johnson elected president; E. H. R. Green, vice-president.
- Manhattan Life of New York—Morris W. Torrey elected vice-president, succeeding Dr. William R. Lane, resigned; Melvin De Mott elected secretary, succeeding Mr. Torrey; Louis Linzmeyer elected actuary.
- Maryland Casualty of Baltimore—F. Highland Burns elected second vice-president; James F. Store, third vice-president and auditor; Robert Ferguson and John A. Hartmann appointed assistant secretaries.
- Maryland Life of Baltimore—Douglas H. Rose elected president, succeeding William H. Blackford, deceased; William S. Blackford elected vice-president.
- Massachusetts Accident of Boston—E. Prescott Rowe, formerly assistant treasurer, elected treasurer; Chester W. McNeill, assistant treasurer.
- Metropolitan Life—Frederick F. Taylor elected fifth vice-president; James V. Barry, assistant secretary, succeeding W. H. Betts, resigned; George B. Scott, assistant secretary; Lee K. Frankel, assistant secretary.
- Michigan State Life of Detroit—Frederic Apps elected president; E. A. Lyman elected vice-president, succeeding Mr. Apps; Arthur Jones elected vice-president and counsel; Franklin Mead, actuary and secretary; Victor C. Vaughn, medical director.
- Mid-Continent Casualty of St. Louis (New)—James Y. Ployer elected president; James Hagerman, Jr., vice-president; George H. Small, secretary and treasurer.
- Montana Life of Helena, Mont. (New)—W. G. Conrad elected president.
- National Life of San Diego, Cal. (New)—L. A. Glockman elected president; H. Z. Adams, secretary.
- New Amsterdam Fire of New York (New)—Charles A. Hall elected president.

- New England Casualty of Boston (re-incorporated)—Corwin McDowell elected president; Guy W. Currier, first vice-president; Thomas K. Cummins, second vice-president; Allan Forbes, treasurer; M. E. Coughlin, secretary; Albert Henderson appointed assistant secretary.
- New Orleans Casualty (New)—R. N. Sims elected president; R. McCulloch, vice-president; W. W. Westerfield, secretary-treasurer.
- Occidental Life of Los Angeles—W. H. Cramer elected fourth vice-president and superintendent of agencies; H. W. Allstrom elected secretary, to succeed Mr. Cramer, also continuing as actuary.
- Ohio National Life of Cincinnati (New)—Dr. John L. Davis elected president.
- Oklahoma National Life of Oklahoma City—Isidor P. Mants appointed actuary.
- Old Colony Life of Chicago—H. G. Austin elected president, succeeding John H. Morse, resigned; A. L. Craig, vice-president, succeeding Mr. Austin; Sylvester Schiele, formerly treasurer, elected secretary.
- Old Line Life of America, of Milwaukee (New)—Rupert F. Fry elected president; John E. Reilly, secretary; M. A. Graettinger, treasurer.
- Oregon Surety and Casualty, Portland, Ore. (New)—Gay Lombard elected president; Henry Ladd Corbett and Orange M. Clark, vice-presidents; C. Hunt Lewis, secretary-treasurer.
- Our Home Life of Miami, Fla. (New)—Clifford R. Allen elected president, succeeding Napoleon B. Broward, deceased.
- Pacific Surety—E. Myron Wolf elected first vice-president; Smith Crowder elected vice-president and treasurer.
- Pacific Coast Casualty, San Francisco (New)—Edmund F. Greed elected president; Franklin A. Zane, treasurer.
- Peninsular Casualty of Jacksonville, Fla. (New)—Duncan V. Fletcher elected president; M. D. Johnson, vice-president and general manager; P. D. Cassidy, secretary; O. S. Albritton, treasurer; D. S. Shine, Jr., assistant secretary.
- Peninsular Life of Detroit (New)—Lawton T. Heman elected president; Robert P. Orr, secretary.
- Pennsylvania Casualty—George F. Coar elected secretary, succeeding F. H. Kingsbury, resigned.
- Peoples Life of Little Rock, Ark. (New)—Benjamin Cox elected president; H. G. Pugh and F. E. Sutton, vice-presidents; Dr. B. C. Bain, secretary; George F. Rindernecht, treasurer.
- Peoples Surety of New York—J. H. McCooley elected president, succeeding J. H. Sell, resigned.
- Reliable Life of Indianapolis—Henry Dollman elected president, succeeding C. A. Woods, resigned.
- Reliance Life of Pittsburgh—Sinclair E. Allison appointed actuary.
- Republic Life of Kansas City, Mo. (New)—A. G. Crane elected president; W. A. Hammond, secretary.
- Rockford Life of Rockford, Ill.—William Smith elected secretary, succeeding F. A. Draper, resigned.
- Roman Catholic Life Insurance Company of America, of Spokane, Wash. (New)—Edward J. Cannon elected president.
- Sam Houston Life of Texas—A. S. Doerr appointed treasurer, also continuing as secretary.
- San Francisco Life (New)—John A. Koster elected president; Francis B. Keesling, secretary.
- Security Life of Chicago—J. B. Sells elected vice-president.
- Standard Life of Pittsburgh—Frank A. Merley elected vice-president and general manager.
- Standard Mutual Life of Pittsburgh (New)—J. Warren Lytle elected president; Frank A. Wesley, vice-president.
- State Insurance Company of Enid, Okla. (New)—Horace G. McGeever elected president; F. Everett Purcell, first vice-president; C. R. Griffin, second vice-president; C. R. Williams, secretary-treasurer; J. M. Griffin, actuary; Dr. J. W. Francisco, medical examiner.
- Southeastern Life of Spartansburg, S. C.—A. B. Calvert elected president, succeeding Col. Elliott Estes.
- Southern Mutual Life Association, Atlanta, Ga.—R. E. Green elected president and secretary, succeeding A. D. Candler and T. C. Candler.
- Southwestern Life of Dallas, Tex.—Thomas B. Love elected second vice-president.

- Texas Surety and Insurance Company, San Antonio (New)—Ike T. Pryor elected president; J. O. Terrell, first vice-president and treasurer; Charles Schreiner, second vice-president; J. M. Kincaid, third vice-president; John H. Bickett, fourth vice-president and manager; Thomas G. Leighton, secretary.
- Toledo Life of Toledo, Ohio—Wilber Wynant elected president; R. S. Walker, secretary.
- Union Life of Chicago—H. M. Snow elected secretary; Frederick A. Draper appointed actuary.
- United Surety of Baltimore—E. J. Clark elected first vice-president; Samuel H. Tattersall, second vice-president.
- Western and Southern Life of Cincinnati—William J. Williams elected president; Charles F. Williams, first vice-president and treasurer; J. W. Johnson, second vice-president; Harry J. Wannerninetsch, secretary.
- Western States Life of San Francisco, Cal.—Warren R. Porter elected president, succeeding A. R. Briggs, deceased.
- Wisconsin State Life of Madison—George A. Boissard elected second vice-president.

OHIO ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in February, 1897, with Merwin Jackson president; A. W. Neale and F. C. McElroy, vice-presidents; C. W. Bryson, secretary, and W. J. Eilber, treasurer. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in July, 1911, are: President, Philip Buerkle, Sandusky; vice-presidents, Wm. C. Hall, Akron, and Geo. J. Weideman, Toledo; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Neff, Columbus; executive committee: Merwin Jackson, Toledo, chairman; F. J. Blain, J. S. Elliott, W. L. Alexander, Thos. H. Geer, Philip A. Kahle, Guthrie King, G. A. McHenry, J. V. Wilson, W. I. Kiefer, P. K. Tadsen.

OHIO FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Le Roy, Ohio. Organized 1848. James C. Johnson, president; F. H. Hawley, treasurer; W. E. Haines, secretary.

OHIO FIELD CLUB, an organization of union companies, was organized in October, 1901. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in 1910, are: President, George H. Bell, North British; vice-president, A. P. Ross, Western Reserve; secretary and treasurer, Neal C. Rowland, London.

OHIO FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized in 1905 by Ohio field men for the purpose of promoting better and improved fire protection. The officers were elected as follows: President, A. C. Speed, American Central; vice-president, H. W. Clayton, Germania; secretary and treasurer, John C. Hoover of Dayton. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in May, 1911, are: President, C. T. Deatrick, Home; vice-president, F. F. Murray; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Neff, Columbus; executive committee: H. E. Boning, Milwaukee Mechanics, chairman; W. G. Shannon, American, New Jersey; Frank M. Jones, Sun, England; D. C. Morgan, Delaware and Reliance; A. M. Cole, Commercial Union; W. T. Porter, Jr., Niagara, and D. M. Tanner, British America.

OHIO, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1867-1911. By act approved April 15, 1867 the auditor of state in Ohio was charged with insurance supervision. March 12, 1872, an act was passed establishing a state insurance department, under a superintendent of insurance, to be appointed by the governor for a term of three years. The auditors who discharged the duties of supervising officers were James H. Godman and James Williams. The superintendents since the organization of the department have been:

William F. Church,	June 2, 1872—	June 2, 1875
William D. Hill,	June 2, 1875—	June 2, 1878
Joseph F. Wright,	June 2, 1878—	June 2, 1881
Charles H. Moore,	June 2, 1881—	June 2, 1884
Henry J. Reinmund,	June 2, 1884—	June 2, 1887
Samuel F. Kemp,	June 2, 1887—	June 3, 1890
William H. Kinder,	June 3, 1890—	June 3, 1893
William M. Hahn,	June 3, 1893—	June 3, 1896
William S. Matthews,	June 3, 1896—	June 3, 1900
Arthur I. Vorys,	June 2, 1900—	Dec. 1907
Charles C. Lemert,	Dec. 1907—	May 1911

Mr. Lemert resigned in May, 1911, and Edward H. Moore was appointed his successor.

OHIO LEAGUE, THE, is an association of representatives of companies not associated in the Western Union, and was organized in 1892. The officers were: I. W. Canfield, president; Richmond Smith, vice-president; D. E. Lattimer, secretary and treasurer. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in November, 1910, are: President, John E. Smith, Ohio Farmers; vice-president, W. G. Shannon, American of Newark; secretary and treasurer, Lester E. Cate, Michigan Commercial, Columbus; executive committee: W. E. Jones, Archibald Kemp, A. F. McKay, and the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer ex-officio.

OHIO MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Canton, O. Organized 1886. John W. Hahn, president; William H. Clark, secretary.

OKLAHOMA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1890-1911. Under the territorial law the secretary of the territory is *ex officio* commissioner of insurance. The law authorizing the department went into effect December 24, 1890. The headquarters are at Guthrie, and the secretaries have been William M. Jenkins, who succeeded Thomas J. Lowe in 1897. The latter was the successor of the first secretary, Robert Martin, 1893. William Grimes was appointed in 1901, and Charles H. Filson succeeded him. T. J. McComb was the next commissioner, and he was succeeded by Miles Lasater. Perry A. Ballard is the present commissioner. The statute does not provide for the appointment of a deputy.

OKLAHOMA LIFE UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION was organized in 1909, with the following officers: President, J. Henry Johnson, National Life of Vermont; vice-president, O. F.

Wilson, Ætna; secretary, Fred H. McClesky, Prudential; treasurer, J. O. Mattison, Mutual Benefit. The officers elected at the annual meeting held in January, 1911, are: President, J. Henry Johnson; vice-president, J. C. Clark; secretary, O. F. Wilson; treasurer, J. N. Dyre; executive committee: O. F. Wilson, C. S. McGaughey and E. G. Bewley.

OLD COLONY INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1906; capital, \$400,000. Ransom B. Fuller, president; Charles D. Hodges, secretary.

OLD COLONY COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1907; capital, \$200,000. H. G. Austin, president; Silvester Schiele, secretary and treasurer. The company reinsured the Commercial Life of Chicago and added the word Commercial to its title in February, 1911.

OLNEY, GEORGE W., insurance journalist, was born at Charleston, S. C., of Rhode Island ancestry, June 5, 1835. He was educated in private schools of Charleston and the University Grammar School of Providence, R. I., and was graduated LL.B. from Harvard University in 1855. He entered journalism as one of the publishers of the *Daily Day Book*, then the southern organ in New York, 1858-61. During the war he served on the staff of the *Richmond Enquirer*, reporting the first confederate senate, and was war correspondent and subsequently editor of the *Charleston Courier*. In 1866 he was dramatic writer on the *New York Herald*, and from 1868 to 1876 editorial writer on the *New York World*. Mr. Olney's connection with insurance journalism began in 1873, as editor of the *Spectator*, continuing until 1876. In November, 1878, he joined the late Mr. Brigham on the *New York Underwriter*, now the *Weekly Underwriters*, with which he is still connected as editor and vice-president of the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company. He is author of several statistical works, a member of the American Statistical Association, the National Geographic Society, and the Harvard Law School Association. He is secretary of the Rhode Island State Society of the Order of the Cincinnati, and member of several other military and patriotic hereditary societies. Mr. Olney has been editor since 1870 of "The World Almanac," published by the *New York World*.

ONCE A YEAR CLUB. This association of insurance journalists was organized in January, 1899, and held its first meeting with a banquet, February 2, following, at the house of the New York Press Club in the city of New York. Charles J. Smith of the *Insurance Record* was elected president, Charles A. Jenney of the *Weekly Underwriter*, vice-president, and Franklin Webster of the *Insurance Press*, secretary. Membership includes men connected with all classes of insurance periodicals of the United States and Canada, regular and assessment and company papers. There are about sixty members. The club meets but once in a year, on a day

appointed by the officers. Hatchets are deposited outside the place of meeting, and harmony and brotherly love are expected to prevail inside.

The above officers were re-elected at the annual meetings in 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910.

OREGON, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1887-1911. The secretary of state in Oregon was *ex officio* insurance commissioner under the legislative act of 1887. The secretary is elected by the people and his term is for four years, the original term having begun in 1887. George W. McBride was the first commissioner and served two terms of four years each. On the expiration of his second term, in 1895, he was elected United States senator. The next secretary of state and insurance commissioner was Harrison R. Kincaid, whose term expired in 1899. F. I. Dunbar, whose term expired in 1907, succeeded him and he was succeeded by Frank W. Benson. The legislature in 1909 created a separate insurance department. The insurance commissioner is appointed by the governor for a term of four years at a salary of \$3,000 per annum. S. A. Kozer is the first commissioner appointed under the act.

OREGON LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. [See Life Underwriters' Association of Oregon.]

ORIENT INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. Organized 1871; capital, \$500,000. A. G. McIlwaine, Jr., president; Henry W. Gray, Jr., secretary. Control of the Orient was purchased by the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company in 1900.

OSBORN, RUSSELL WIGHT, manager of the Pacific Coast department of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Sacramento, Cal., January 18, 1861. He received a public and high school education, and began his insurance career as office boy in October, 1878, and filling all positions in office and field. Before entering insurance he engaged in the hardware business for a brief period, and for two years engaged in the study of law. He started the company's paper, "Rambling Notes," and is at present editor of "Short Rates," published by the Pacific Coast department. He has written numerous papers for the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific and was its president in 1897.

OVERHEAD WRITING. [See Resident Agents Laws.]

P

PACIFIC, BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF THE.
[See Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific.]

PACIFIC COAST CASUALTY COMPANY of California, San Francisco. Organized 1902; capital \$400,000. E. F. Green, president; F. A. Zane, secretary.

PACIFIC COAST DEPARTMENT MANAGERS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES. [See San Francisco.]

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, N. Y. Organized 1851; capital, \$200,000. C. V. Meserole, president; H. G. Stephens, secretary.

PACIFIC, FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE. [See Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific.]

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Los Angeles, Cal. Organized 1868; capital, \$1,000,000. Assets December 31, 1910, \$20,765,188; liabilities, \$18,619,516; surplus, assigned and unassigned, \$1,145,671; life insurance in force, \$117,513,574. George I. Cochran, president; Gail B. Johnson, vice-president and treasurer; Danford M. Baker, second vice-president; Rich J. Mier, third vice-president; C. I. D. Moore, secretary.

PACIFIC SURETY COMPANY of San Francisco. Organized 1885; capital, \$353,041. F. B. Lloyd, president; A. P. Redding, secretary.

PACKARD, JOHN HOOKER, JR., former president of the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, May 9, 1865. He received his education in the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania. His business career was begun as errand boy and clerk in the insurance agency of Thomas C. Foster in Philadelphia in 1884, and later in the same year he entered the employ of the American Fire as general clerk. He was appointed city inspector in 1886, and did special agency work for the company in Delaware. In 1895 he was appointed metropolitan district surveyor, with headquarters in New York, for the London Assurance Corporation, and was appointed manager for Philadelphia and the suburban district of the Sun Insurance Office and London Assurance in 1896. He was assistant secretary of the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association from 1897 to 1902, when he was elected vice-president and secretary of the American Fire of Philadelphia, and in 1905 was elected presi-

dent of the company to succeed Thomas H. Montgomery, but resigned later in the same year, following a change in the stock control of the company, and was appointed agency secretary of the London Assurance Corporation September 5, 1907.

PAGE, CALVIN, president of the Granite State Fire Insurance Company of Portsmouth, N. H., was born at North Hampton, N. H., August 22, 1845. He received his education in the common schools, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., and Harvard University, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1868. He was elected mayor of Portsmouth two terms, has been a member of the board of instruction for twenty-five years, and is chairman of the high school committee, and was state senator in 1893-4, and again in 1903. He was also United States collector of internal revenue for the district of New Hampshire for eight years, and is president of the New Hampshire National Bank of Portsmouth, the Laconia Car Company Works of Laconia, N. H., The Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Company, The Manchester & Lawrence Railroad Company, Portsmouth Fire Association, Piscataqua Fire Insurance Company, besides several other manufacturing and banking companies. He was given the degree of A.M. by Dartmouth College in 1902, and was president of the New Hampshire Bar Association 1904-5.

PALACHE, WHITNEY, associate general agent of the Pacific coast department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born at San Francisco in 1866, and has always lived in California. He was obliged to leave college at the end of his sophomore year in 1885 on account of ill health. He filled several clerical positions from that time up to November, 1888, when he was appointed special agent for the Union Insurance Company of San Francisco. In 1890 he was appointed special agent for the Hartford Fire, with the northwestern states of the Pacific department under his supervision. He held this position until July, 1895, when Mr. Cofrar was called to the Chicago department, H. K. Belden was made sole manager of the Pacific department, and Mr. Palache was appointed assistant manager. His residence is at Berkeley, Cal. June 1, 1902, Mr. Palache was promoted to associate manager, and from that date the Pacific department of the Hartford was conducted by the firm of Belden & Palache, managers. By the sudden death of Mr. Belden on May 26, 1903, Mr. Palache was left in sole charge of the department until October 1st, when Mr. Dixwell Hewitt was appointed associate general agent. Since that date the business has been conducted under the firm name of Palache & Hewitt general agents.

PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of London England, was organized by the Commercial Union in August, 1900, as the successor of the Palatine of Manchester. Its capital is \$500,000, and the United States manager is A. H. Wray. Charles

J. Holman is assistant manager, and W. M. Ballard, branch secretary.

PAMLICO INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY. Tarboro, N. C. Capital, \$33,960. H. L. Staton, president; Job Cobb, secretary. The company retired its insurance interests December 31, 1910.

PAPER MILL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1887. R. W. Toppan, president; D. W. Lane, secretary.

PARKER, JOHN M., JR., secretary of the accident and liability department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, is a native of Hartford, where he was born June 29, 1866. He became connected with the Aetna Life in 1891, and was made assistant secretary in the accident and liability department in 1904, and secretary of the same department in February, 1905.

PAPPS, PERCY C. H., actuary of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, May 12, 1876. He was educated at Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ontario, and began his insurance career in the actuarial department of the Canada Life Assurance Company in 1893. He was appointed assistant actuary of the company in 1902, and from 1903 to 1907 was actuary of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company of Toronto. He was president of the Insurance Institute of Toronto in 1906-7, and is a fellow of the Actuarial Society.

PARRISH, EDWIN, fire underwriter, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Johnstown, Fulton county, N. Y., October 30, 1861, and was educated in the public and high schools of Johnstown. He went to California in 1880 and engaged in mining, and six years later accepted an appointment as local agent at Nevada City, Cal. In 1888 he removed to San Francisco to accept a clerical position in the general agency of Wm. J. Landers, and filled the different positions in the office; being appointed superintendent of agents in 1906. In April, 1908, he was appointed joint manager of the Pacific Coast branch of the London Assurance Corporation and joint manager of the Pacific Coast department of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, which positions he now holds.

PASCHALL, EDWARD EARLY, former secretary of the Rochester German Insurance Company, Rochester, N. Y., was born at Manson, Warren County, North Carolina, of American parentage, February 19, 1865. He received a common school education, and began business life as a clerk. He represented the Home Insurance Company of New York as state agent in the south from 1894 to 1904, and in the latter year was appointed superintendent of agencies for the German-American Insurance Company of New York in Canada. In 1906, he accepted the position of general agent at Atlanta for the Edwin G. Seibels general agency, and was elected secretary of

the Rochester German Insurance Company in February, 1909, and retained the position until the company retired in 1911, when he joined the firm of Willcox, Peck & Hughes, New York, in charge of the fire insurance branch of the firm's business.

PASSMORE, LINCOLN K., vice-president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Maryland in September, 1850, of Quaker stock, and after obtaining a fair education, mostly from private instruction, he taught school for four years and then turned his attention to commercial pursuits. Going to Philadelphia in 1874, he entered the office of Peter Wright & Sons, being finally made manager of the export grain department. At the end of eight years Mr. Passmore engaged in business on his own account, eventually becoming a partner in one of the largest seaboard grain exporting houses. In 1889 he became a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life, and has served on several of its important committees. For several years he has been a director in the Bank of North America, and is also a director in several other financial and commercial institutions, including the Philadelphia Bourse, of which he is vice-president. In June, 1903, he was elected second vice-president, and since then has given his whole time to the agency development of the company, and was made vice-president in September, 1906, and now has the full care of the procurement of business.

PATROL, CHICAGO FIRE INSURANCE, was organized in 1871, and is under the management of the Chicago Board of Underwriters. The patrol committee of the board is composed of Cyrus A. Hardy, chairman; R. W. Hosmer, E. A. Parker, William Lyman, Conrad Witkowski and W. F. Rollo. The force consists of one hundred and eight men, divided into eight companies. The equipment consists of eighteen horses, eight rubber tire and ball bearing axle wagons, one roller bearing, one chemical engine, all equipped with electric lights, twenty-one portable fire extinguishers, and two auto-roadsters.

E. T. Shepherd is superintendent of the corps, with headquarters at 176 East Monroe Street.

Company No. 1 was organized October 2, 1871. The present officers of the company are C. W. O'Neill, captain; Walter McGuire, lieutenant. Company No. 2 was organized August 3, 1875. Thos. Burke is captain, and James Kennedy, lieutenant. Company No. 3 was organized May 11, 1889. The present officers are: Chas. Beiber, captain; Joseph Eggstem, lieutenant. Company No. 4 known as the "Union Stock Yards Chemical Company," was organized January 26, 1882. The officers are: John Campaign, captain; Wm. Older, lieutenant. The cost of maintenance at the Union Stock Yards is divided equally between the packers and the underwriters. Company No. 5 was organized March 1, 1892: Frank Doherty, captain; Walter Stedman, lieutenant. Company No. 6 was organized December 1, 1893. George Fernald, captain;

John Cullen, lieutenant. Company No. 7 was organized August 24, 1901; Wm. E. Carney, captain; Thos. Gallagher, lieutenant. Company No. 8 was organized May 30, 1903; Fred Kashbohm, captain; Edward Reilly, lieutenant. James Wheaton, fire reporter. Companies Nos. 3, 5 and 6 have 40 horse-power motor wagons instead of horses.

July 1, 1895, by act of the legislature, the Patrolmen's Pension Fund act became a law, and under its provisions all patrolmen are protected under all circumstances. If they are injured or their health becomes impaired, they are taken care of for life; if they are killed or die from any cause, their families are provided for; if they become too old for service they are pensioned and draw half pay as long as they live.

The following tabular statement of losses by fire insurance companies in Chicago in 1909, was made from the returns of the fire patrol for the year ending December 31, 1909:

Months. 1910.	Total Insurance Involved.	Total Loss to Insurance.	Insurance Over Loss.
January	\$6,521,336.52	\$606,321.96	\$5,915,014.56
February	2,986,432.56	468,793.75	2,517,638.81
March	4,249,141.64	752,527.12	3,496,614.52
April	2,688,847.73	328,445.82	2,360,401.91
May	4,442,621.89	218,120.77	4,224,501.12
June	3,493,225.00	573,881.22	2,919,343.78
July	4,910,308.99	1,094,017.87	3,816,271.12
August	3,273,238.00	266,098.88	3,007,139.12
September	2,470,789.20	285,912.43	2,184,876.77
October	3,008,120.45	149,319.35	2,858,801.10
November	5,838,998.00	469,639.51	5,369,358.49
December	5,166,684.00	785,765.36	4,380,918.64
Total	\$49,049,743.98	\$5,998,864.04	\$43,047,879.94

PATROLS, FIRE INSURANCE. [See Fire Patrols.]

PAWTUCKET MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R. I. Organized 1849. A. A. Mann, president; Frank Bishop, secretary.

PEABODY, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in New York city, April 11, 1849. He was prepared for college at the Columbia Grammar School and entered Columbia with the class of 1869. After graduating in 1869 with the degree of A.B. he took the Master's degree, and after two years' study in the Columbia Law School he received the degree of LL.D. He was a member of the alumni committee of fifty which had charge of the details of removing Columbia to its new quarters on Morningside Heights. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1871, and has been a practicing

attorney in New York city ever since, and has for some years been the legal and business representative of William Waldorf Astor in the United States. He was a director of the Gallatin National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, Astor Trust Company, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Union Pacific Railway Company, Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, president and director of the New Orleans Warehouse Company, and a director in other corporations, and is also a member of the University, Metropolitan, Down Town, St. Anthony, and Tuxedo clubs. He was elected president of the Mutual Life on the retirement of Mr. McCurdy, in December, 1905.

PEARSON, JAMES B., formerly vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, was born in the city of New York, September 26, 1829. His earliest occupations were clerk in a dry goods store and assistant teller in a bank. He was prepared for college at West Poughkeepsie, Vt., and was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., with the class of 1851. After leaving the university, Mr. Pearson was a Congregational clergyman for a short time, and for a longer period a teacher. He was successively principal of the academy at East Hartford, Conn. of the seminary at Flushing, L. I., of the high school at Fall River, Mass., the Spangler Institute, Union Square, New York city, and while a resident of Connecticut served a term as register of banks. Mr. Pearson entered the insurance business in 1867 and in 1874 he became associated with the Mutual Benefit Life, and in 1876 was elected vice-president. Mr. Pearson resigned as vice-president of the Mutual Benefit in January, 1902.

PELICAN ASSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1898; capital, \$200,000. L. P. Bayard, president; P. Beresford, vice-president; A. D. Irving, Jr., secretary.

PELLET, CLARENCE S., president of the Chicago Underwriters' Association and member of the Chicago firm of Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour, was born in Newton, Sussex County, N. J., February 26, 1865. He is a graduate of Beloit College of the class of 1886, and entered the insurance business soon after graduation. Mr. Pellet was elected president of the Chicago Underwriters' Association in 1899, and was re-elected in 1900 and 1901, and president Chicago Board of Underwriters 1911.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION, THE. At the annual meeting held in Memphis, Tenn., in May, 1911, the following officers were elected: President, Frank Markoe, Baltimore Md.; vice-president, J. A. Goulden, New York city; second vice-president, William M. Bunting, Boston, Mass.; secretary, James C. Biggert, Pittsburg, Pa.; assistant secretary, J. W. Iredell, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio; treasurer, J. E. Durham, Philadelphia, Pa.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1847. George K. Johnson, president; John Humphreys, secretary and treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized August 23, 1900, with the following officers: President, W. B. Flickinger; vice-president, L. E. Johns; second vice-president, Fred G. Clark; third vice-president, N. H. Pangborn; secretary and treasurer, D. F. Collingwood. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in June, 1911, are: President, Jacob Gellert, Pottsville; vice-presidents, W. J. Raffensberger, York; John W. Evans, Berwick; W. F. Specht, Smethport; secretary and treasurer, Howard M. Bird, Harrisburg; executive committee: Frank R. Leib, Harrisburg, chairman; H. E. Paine, Scranton; George W. Billman, Reading; James Doncastle, Rochester; Charles P. Lutz, Bloomsburg.

PENNSYLVANIA CASUALTY COMPANY, THE, of Scranton, Pa. Organized 1899; capital, \$200,000. Thomas E. Jones, president; M. G. Nichols, third vice-president and general manager; George F. Coar, secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Philadelphia. Organized 1812; capital, \$2,000,000. C. S. W. Packard, president; Thomas S. Gates, vice-president; John J. R. Craven, secretary. Does not issue new policies.

PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Philadelphia. Organized 1825; capital, \$750,000. R. Dale Benson, president; W. Gardner Crowell, secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1873-1911. The insurance department of Pennsylvania was created by act of April 4, 1873. J. Montgomery Forster was appointed insurance commissioner by the governor to serve for a term of three years, and assumed the duties of the office May 5, 1873. He served as commissioner by successive reappointments until May 2, 1891, when he was succeeded by George B. Luper, who had been deputy commissioner for six years. Mr. Luper was reappointed by Governor Pattison to his second term as insurance commissioner in May, 1894, while the legislature was not in session. A new governor being elected in November, 1894, he nominated James H. Lambert for insurance commissioner in January, 1895, and the senate confirmed the appointment. He was reappointed in January, 1898, but was not allowed to serve out his term, a new governor in January, 1899, removing him summarily and appointing Israel W. Durham, who served until July, 1905, when he resigned. David Martin was appointed to succeed him, and the present commissioner is S. W. McCulloch, appointed in 1909. The legislature of 1911 enacted a law providing for the insurance department, and making the term of office four years at an annual salary of \$7,500.

PEOPLES NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1908; began business 1909; capital, paid up, \$1,000,000. Louis S. Amonson, president; Howard M. Van Court and J. Hector McNeal, vice-presidents; James F. Hallowell, treasurer; William V. Brown, assistant secretary; James M. Canning, assistant treasurer; E. C. Stokes, chairman of the board of directors. The company's annual statement for January 1, 1911, showed assets of \$2,773,731.40; liabilities of \$1,477,658.02; net surplus of \$296,073.38, and a surplus to policyholders of \$1,296,073.38. Its premium income in 1910 amounted to \$1,817,003.32.

PERKINS, EDWARD R., vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born in Chicago in March, 1868. He began his insurance career with the New York Life in 1882 as clerk in the office of his father, then general agent for the company in Cleveland. He served as cashier and agency director in the western states with headquarters at Denver, Colo., from 1887 until 1894, when he was appointed inspector of agencies with headquarters at Philadelphia, where he remained until he was called to the home office as superintendent of agencies in December, 1900. He was elected second vice-president of the company in May, 1903, and to his present position in 1909.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE. New York city. Organized 1853; capital, \$150,000. M. J. Ennis, president; Otto B. Candidus, secretary.

PETERSBURG SAVINGS INSURANCE COMPANY. Petersburg, Va. Organized 1860; capital, \$200,000. Alexander Hamilton, president; E. W. Butcher, secretary.

PETERS, THOMAS, formerly general agent of the Washington Life Insurance Company, was born in 1840, his parents being Baltimoreans. He was educated at college near Baltimore, entered business there in 1856, served in the Confederate army until the close of the war, and passed a part of that time in the military prisons at Camp Chase and Point Lookout. In 1866 he entered the insurance business as a fire, marine, life, and accident insurance agent at Selma, Ala., becoming special agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company in 1879, and on the organization of the South Eastern Tariff Association in 1882 was appointed its first secretary, and remained in that position until 1886 when he was appointed manager Washington Life. Was the first president Georgia Association of Life Insurers in 1892 and several times re-elected to the position, and in 1894 was a vice-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters. He was for several years southern general agent for the Greenwich Insurance Company of New York, a position which he resigned in June, 1900, to resume for the Washington Life of New York for Georgia. He resigned May 1, 1904, but was reappointed in July, 1905, and again retired January, 1906, and is now enjoying the

fruits of forty years southern service in the insurance business. At request of committee he became historian in preparation of the twenty-five years' history of the South Eastern Tariff Association, issued in May, 1907: He retired from active business in 1907.

PHELPS, EDWARD BUNNELL, editor and proprietor of *The American Underwriter Magazine and Insurance Review*, was born at New Haven, Conn., July 26, 1863. He was educated in the New Haven public schools, Hillhouse High School, and Yale University, graduating with the academic class of that institution in 1885, and receiving the degree of Master of Arts at Yale in 1902. In April, 1886, he removed to New York, worked in various capacities on the *World*, *Times*, *Herald*, and *Mail and Express*, founded *Thrift* in 1894, and has since edited and managed the paper, changing its name to *The American Underwriter* in March, 1902, and in March, 1908, converting that publication into a magazine under the name of *The American Underwriter Magazine and Insurance Review*. He is an associate member of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York, is a member of the Yale Club of New York city, a fellow of the American Statistical Association, a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society (of London), and a member of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic Association, the American Sociological Society, the National Geographic Society, and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. In 1898 he compiled and published a work on "War Risks," in 1901 issued another work dealing with "Tropical Hazards or Life Insurance Risks in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines," in 1905 compiled and published in a Japanese vellum special number of *The American Underwriter* a review of "A Decade Without a Parallel in the History of American Insurance—1894-1904," in 1908 published "A Statistical Study of Infant Mortality" (reprinted from the Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association), and in 1910 published "An Analysis of American Mortality Statistics for the Nine Years, 1900-1908," and "The Relation of Women's Work and Infant Mortality" (reprinted from a special report of the U. S. Bureau of Labor).

PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized in December, 1887, William H. Lambert being the first president. The following officers and executive committee were elected at the annual meeting in January, 1911: President, Frank D. Buser, Massachusetts Mutual; vice-presidents, Frank E. Hammer, John Hancock; R. Dale Sparhawk, Mutual; John R. Fox, Metropolitan; secretary, Joseph C. Staples, Pacific Mutual; treasurer, Clarence A. Wray, Home Life of New York; executive committee: H. O. Chapman, Prudential; E. O. Mosier, Equitable; A. M. Clark, Michigan Mutual; W. R. Harper, Aetna Life; J. S. Holmes, Metropolitan; H. Kendall Read, National of Vermont; E. F. Langley, Equitable; C. B. Knight, Prudential; H. A. Bray, Massachusetts

Mutual; Harold Pierce, New York Life, and the former presidents of the association.

PHILADELPHIA CASUALTY COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized November, 1899; capital, \$500,000. J. Arthur Nelson, president; R. G. Hazeldine, secretary.

PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP FOR THE INSURANCE OF HOUSES FROM LOSS BY FIRE, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1752. Incorporated 1768. This company has been in operation since 1752 and confines its business to Pennsylvania. Net cash surplus, \$5,197,034.95. John T. Morris, chairman; J. Somers Smith, Jr., secretary.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE INSURANCE PATROL. The patrol was established July 15, 1869, and was supported by the voluntary action of the fire insurance companies doing business in the city. It was incorporated February 17, 1871, and reorganized June 8, 1895, the expense being raised by an assessment on premium receipts. The original fire patrol consisted of a horse and wagon and fifteen rubber blankets or covers. Only a few companies contributed to the cost and the establishment was opposed by the old volunteer fire department of the time as a step toward a paid fire department. A notable success achieved by the patrol at a dry goods fire in Chestnut street in saving some \$60,000 worth of valuable goods from ruin by water at once satisfied insurance companies of the advantage afforded by the patrol, and they flocked to its support. The first officers were Atwood Smith, president; Alfred G. Baker, treasurer; and John Wilson, Jr., secretary. The original captain was Terrence McCusker, and he had an assistant, George R. Stillman (the present captain), and a force of five men.

The patrol is now composed of thirty-five men—fifteen men at station No. 1, at 516 Arch street, ten men at Station No. 2, at the northeast corner of Fifth and Hewson streets and ten at No. 3, at 2122 Market street. Station No. 3, was established April 15, 1909. The captain is George R. Stillman, and the assistant captains Joseph H. Shermer at No. 1; Sylvester B. Peak at No. 2, and William J. Taylor at No. 3. There are four large and three small patrol wagons, one steam engine, nine horses, 500 rubber covers, and other necessary incidentals.

The annual report for 1910 showed that the total number of fires in Philadelphia during 1910 was 3717, as compared to 3762 during 1909, and the total insurance loss was \$2,481,884; of which \$681,356 was on buildings and \$1,800,528 on contents. Of the total number of fires 2852 were confined to floors where originated, 263 extended to other floors, and 98 extended to adjoining property, while there were 504 fires other than buildings. The principal causes of fires were defective flues 132; gas jets, 145; matches, 757; smoking, 127; sparks from smoke stacks, locomotives, etc., 476;

stoves, 137; boiling lard, oil, etc., 83; candles, 73; hot ashes, 67; rubbish, 52; unknown, 395.

The following are the present officers: President, John L. Thomson; treasurer, Alfred E. Duncan; secretary, Charles B. Hill; directors, E. C. Irvin, Charles Platt, Jr., E. J. Durban and William E. Bates.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The old association, after its tenth annual meeting in November, 1893, discussed the subject of reorganization, and at a meeting held December 4, 1893, it was ordered that the compact of September 1, 1891, be continued in force sixty days more. [For an account of the reorganization see the *Cyclopedia* for 1894-5.] February 1, 1894, representatives of seventy companies met and perfected the new organization. An executive committee was appointed to govern the association. Robert B. Beath was chosen chairman and J. W. Grover, secretary. At the annual meeting, November 14, 1894, General Beath was re-elected chairman, and Charles A. Hexamer was appointed secretary. At the annual meeting, November 13, 1895, Eugene L. Ellison was chosen chairman of the executive committee, and Charles A. Hexamer was continued as secretary. At the annual meeting, November 11, 1896, Article 5 of the constitution was amended so as to provide that "the management of the association shall be under the direction and control of an executive committee of nine, to be elected by the association at the annual meeting—four members of the committee to be officers of the Pennsylvania companies, three to be representatives of companies of other states, and two to be representatives of foreign companies." Three members are now elected at each annual meeting. Amendments were also adopted providing for quarterly meetings of the association, and establishing the rule of a single vote for each person present. On the organization of the executive committee John Tenney was elected chairman, George E. Wagner, vice-chairman, and Herbert Wilmerding (succeeding Charles A. Hexamer), secretary. In 1897 further changes were made. A new agreement between companies and agents was adopted and put in force July 20th. This agreement was signed by 145 companies and 105 agents. Under it deposits amounting to some \$18,600 were placed in the hands of the treasurer. The agreement provided for the issuing of certificates to brokers and maintaining a stamping office. May 1, 1905, the offices of the association were removed to the 8th floor of the Bullitt building, 131-41 South 4th street. The officers of the association for year 1910-11 are: Alfred E. Duncan, chairman; Charles Platt, Jr., vice-chairman; Charles A. Hexamer, C. E., secretary and treasurer; John H. Kenney, assistant secretary. The executive committee consists of the following: to serve one year, Chas. Platt, Jr., E. J. Durban, Horace Walton; two years, Alfred E. Duncan, John O. Platt, Harrold E. Gillingham; three years, W. Gardner Crowell, Charles H. Yarnell, Charles C. Simpson.

PHILADELPHIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1906; capital, \$560,320. Andrew J. Maloney, president; William H. Hubbard, secretary.

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1880. Edwin I. Atlee, president; Richard H. Morris, secretary.

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS, composed of the Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia. Issue joint policies. J. F. Downing, general agent western department, Erie, Pa.; W. A. Holman, manager middle department, Philadelphia; C. E. Parker & Co., managers New England states, Hartford; E. S. Gay, manager southern states, Atlanta, Ga.; Trezevant & Cochran, general agents Texas, Dallas.

PHILLIPS, HENRY M., former vice-president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Athol, Mass., in 1845. He was two years at Norwich University, Vermont, but the war breaking out when he was but sixteen years old he entered the Union army, serving through a large part of the war. He took up his residence at Springfield, Mass., where he became interested in several financial institutions, among them the Massachusetts Mutual Life, of which he was elected a director, and subsequently a member of the executive committee. Colonel Phillips was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives two years, state senator two years, mayor of Springfield from 1883 to 1886, postmaster of that city in 1890, and state treasurer of Massachusetts in 1894 and 1895. He resigned from the latter office to become secretary of the insurance company when a vacancy was created by the election of John A. Hall to the presidency. He succeeded Mr. J. H. Appleton, deceased, as vice-president in 1904 and resigned his connection with the company December 31, 1908. Mr. Phillips died March 2, 1911.

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY of London. This company was established in 1782. It was the first English company to establish an agency in the United States, Israel Whelen being its agent in Philadelphia as early as 1804. In 1810 an act was passed by the Pennsylvania legislature prohibiting all insurance by foreign corporations, co-partnerships, or persons not citizens of the United States, and the Phoenix withdrew. It returned again in 1879. Prior to its return it had some reinsurance contracts, so that it sustained losses of \$500,000 in Chicago in 1871, and \$250,000 in Boston in 1872. The Phoenix is a notable exception to the general history of companies founded upon a grievance, in that it has been successful. It was founded by the sugar bakers of London, because of the high rates charged that industry by the other offices. Before the war of 1812 the Phoenix had agencies established in several of the southern states, as well as in New York and Philadelphia, and in the West Indies. In 1807 it sustained losses in St. Thomas of \$1,000,000, and in 1842,

in the great fire at Hamburg, Germany, it lost the then unprecedented sum of \$1,080,000. Since it returned to this country the Phoenix has received in the United States premiums amounting to \$58,694,619, and has paid in losses \$38,367,557. It does an agency business throughout the states, and in 1910 wrote \$346,212,740 of insurance, the premiums of which were \$3,543,892. L. P. Bayard and P. Beresford, joint managers; A. D. Irving, Jr., secretary. M. F. Driscoll is in charge of the western department at Chicago, and W. Irving is the Pacific coast representative—all reporting to the head office in New York.

PHOENIX FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Memphis, Tenn. Organized 1881; capital, \$100,000. H. M. Neely, president; Jno. D. Kelly, secretary.

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD,
CONN. Organized 1854; capital, \$2,000,000. D. W. C. Skilton, president; Edward Milligan, vice-president; John B. Knox and Thos. C. Temple, secretaries.

PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn., was chartered by the Connecticut legislature in May, 1851. John M. Holcombe, president; William A. Moore, first vice-president; Archibald A. Welch, second vice-president and actuary; Silas H. Cornwell, secretary; Harry E. Johnson, assistant secretary.

This company issues all of the desirable forms of policies known to modern life insurance. Its policies are brief, clear, and liberal, with endorsed values covering every contingency.

PHOENIX PREFERRED ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH. Organized 1905; capital, \$100,000. L. O. Chatfield, president; W. H. Chatfield, secretary.

PIEDMONT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Charlotte, N. C. Capital, \$100,000. Henry H. McAden, president; A. L. Smith, secretary. Eug. H. Chisholm, manager.

PINKNEY, ARTHUR E., independent fire insurance adjuster, is a native of Missouri, and was born in the town of Louisiana in that state August 26, 1855. He was educated as a lawyer and practiced his profession from 1876 to 1882. His service in the fire insurance business has been as follows: Special agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine in Dakota from March, 1884, to December, 1885; special agent for the Fireman's Fund of San Francisco for Missouri and Kansas from the latter date to July, 1891; state agent of the Phoenix for Missouri from July, 1891, to January 1, 1900; president of the Sunflower Club of Kansas from its organization in March, 1890, to July, 1891; president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of Missouri from June, 1892, to September, 1893. He was a member of the executive committee of the Missouri Association from September, 1893, to the time of the disbanding

of the association in September, 1899. Mr. Pinkney was a member of the board of directors of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, 1893-1894, and 1897-1898.

PIPKIN, SAMUEL JAMES, general manager and secretary of the Atlas Assurance Company of London (home office). He began his business life in the counting-house of a shot factory at Lambeth remaining until 1866, when he obtained a position with a prominent firm of London accountants. Two years later he entered the Atlas office as a junior clerk in the fire department. In 1873 he accepted the post of directors' auditor in the Commercial Union of London, and in 1881 he was advanced to the secretaryship of that company. On the retirement of Secretary Ray of the Atlas in 1884, Mr. Pipkin returned to his old company to fill the vacancy as chief officer, with the title of secretary. During his tenure of office he has made many developments, notably the opening of branches, the extension of the foreign business, and the movements generally calculated to bring the office into front rank. In the early part of 1896 his directors appointed him general manager. Mr. Pipkin is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a trustee and the treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Loss of Life by Fire, chairman of the London Salvage Corps, and chairman of the Insurance Clerks' Orphanage.

PITTSBURG CASUALTY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1908, capital, \$100,000. James J. Haines, Jr., president; John M. Boggs, secretary and general manager.

PITTSBURG CASUALTY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1851; capital, \$200,000. R. J. Wilson, president; R. J. McKnight, secretary.

PITTSBURG LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY of Pittsburgh. Organized in 1902; capital, \$1,000,000. W. C. Baldwin, president; James H. Mahan, secretary. Assets December 31, 1910, \$23,839,859.97; liabilities, \$22,670,831.92; surplus, \$1,169,028.05.

PITTSBURG LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized March 2, 1886. The president and secretary for 1899-1900 were: William S. Stimmel, president; W. M. Wood, secretary. The present officers, who were elected at the annual meeting held in March, 1911, are: President, C. A. Foehl, Prudential; vice-presidents, Royal S. Goldsbury, Northwestern Mutual and A. E. Kent, Travelers; treasurer, Norman S. Wooldridge, Equitable; secretary, Harry H. Greer, Phoenix Mutual; executive committee: E. R. Putnam, Phoenix Mutual, chairman; W. M. Wood, United States Life; Jesse R. Brown, State Life; J. C. Biggert, Penn Mutual, and A. S. E. Kinsey, Metropolitan.

PITTSBURG UNDERWRITERS, Pittsburgh, Pa. The policies of this organization are guaranteed by the National-Ben Franklin, Humboldt and Allemania Insurance Companies of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and Teutonia Insurance Company of Allegheny, Pa. Irvan Necker-
man, manager.

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE BUSINESS. The following
is a statement of the transactions in plate glass insurance in 1910.

Companies.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Paid.
Ætna Accident & Liability	\$56,275	\$20,528
American Casualty	29,231	15,417
Casualty Company of America	183,733	87,834
Empire State Surety	7,641	34,596
Fidelity and Casualty	416,238	172,529
Fidelity and Deposit	95,259	85
Great Eastern	23,969	3,577
Home Accident	2,111	2,236
Lloyds Plate Glass	519,078	185,572
Maryland Casualty	283,247	119,477
Metropolitan Casualty	606,190	209,150
New Amsterdam Casualty	108,641	52,390
New Jersey Plate Glass	343,894	145,182
New York Plate Glass	592,191	217,715
Ocean Accident and Guarantee	40,629	15,864
Pacific Coast Casualty	30,834	10,625
Pacific Surety	30,618	11,460
Pennsylvania Casualty	104,812	51,826
Pittsburgh Casualty	13,426	6,748
United States Plate Glass	29,240	11,091
Union Casualty	2,091	597
United States Fidelity and Guarantee	15,996	691
Total, 1910	\$3,535,344	\$1,374,190
Totals, 1909	3,381,766	1,763,861
" 1908	3,168,958	1,229,316
" 1907	2,845,158	1,196,127
" 1906	2,624,232	1,017,316
" 1905	2,402,108	785,158
" 1904	2,241,807	746,027
" 1903	1,961,755	668,894
" 1902	1,977,804	661,192
" 1901	1,888,262	767,728
" 1900	1,568,251	767,537
" 1899	1,357,750	681,720
" 1898	1,299,137	385,708
" 1897	1,325,978	394,427
" 1896	1,278,347	490,938

PLATE GLASS SERVICE AND INFORMATION BUREAU.

This association was organized by the plate glass insurance companies at a meeting in New York in May, 1911, and its objects are stated in the constitution to be as follows: "to act as referee in all matters concerning plate glass insurance in any part of the United States where such action may legally be taken; to promote uniformity, sound practices and friendly co-operation; to collate and tabulate statistical information; to promote the establishment of local associations; to settle differences between companies; to keep the members of the bureau informed as to all legislation affecting

plate glass insurance, and, as far as practicable, to secure fair and equitable legislation for the insured and for the companies."

The officers elected were: Chairman, William F. Moore, president of the New Amsterdam Casualty; vice-chairman, Charles H. Holland, vice-president and general manager, Royal Indemnity; secretary-treasurer, Nelson D. Sterling, Fidelity and Casualty. A governing committee was also elected consisting of the following companies: Casualty Company of America, Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company, Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company, New York Plate Glass Insurance Company, and Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore.

PLATT, JOHN OSGOOD, second vice-president of the Insurance Company of North America, was born June 21, 1874. He received a private school education, and began his business career in fire insurance. He is manager of the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, and Union Benevolent Association.

PLUMMER, EVERETT H., Philadelphia general agent of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, was born in that city June 2, 1855. After graduating from the Philadelphia Central High School in 1873, he entered the office of the Berkshire Life in Philadelphia as an office boy. In 1880 he became general agent for eastern Pennsylvania, a position which he now holds. Mr. Plummer was the first secretary of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and after serving four consecutive years was elected president June, 1894. He was also the first secretary of the Philadelphia Association of Life Underwriters, serving four consecutive years, when he was chosen president for two years, 1894 and 1895. At the present time he is a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and the Philadelphia Association of Life Underwriters.

PLYER, GEORGE G., special agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the middle department with headquarters at Pittsburg, Pa., was born in the city of New York in 1867. He was graduated as a mechanical engineer from the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1889, and three years later entered the service of the Lancashire in 1892 as a special inspector for the general American department of the company. He became special agent in 1893 for the middle department, with headquarters at Philadelphia, and held that post at the recent withdrawal of the Lancashire, when he entered the service of the Continental.

PLYMPTON, NOAH A., one of the New England managers for the Penn Mutual Life, is a descendant of old Massachusetts Puritan stock, as his family name indicates, and was born at Shrewsbury in that state September 7, 1841. He was educated in the common schools and learned the trade of watchmaker and jeweler. In 1880 he was a local insurance agent at Worcester, Mass., and in 1881 the Boston general agent of the Penn Mutual Life. In

1884 the firm of Plympton & Bunting of Boston, of which he is senior member, were appointed New England managers for the Penn Mutual, their special jurisdiction being over the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont. He was elected a director of the company in 1886, and is chairman of the committee on the medical department. Mr. Plympton was for a time quite prominent in Massachusetts politics. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1882-83, having entire charge of the Butler campaigns. When General Butler was governor he nominated Mr. Plympton for state insurance commissioner, but the executive council failed to confirm the appointment by a strict party vote. Commissioner Tarbox appointed him department examiner. He was president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association in 1894.

POLICY FORMS AND LAWS. Under this heading will be found the laws regulating the forms of policies of fire insurance adopted by the various states, with a history of the legislation on the subject, and, second, a description of the various forms of policies in use by life insurance companies. [For full text of forms of life policies, see annual *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1892-3; and for the text of policies since introduced, see subsequent volumes.]

HISTORY OF THE STANDARD POLICY.

Agitation for a uniform policy began almost in the infancy of what may be called the modern practice of fire underwriting. In the records of the Salamander Society of New York, which was an organization of local fire insurance companies in 1821, and the forerunner of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, allusion is made to the appointment of a special committee to draft a form. This committee reported to the association June 19, 1821, with a proposed form, which, after it had been submitted to the directors of the company separately, and had received their approval, was adopted and came into general use. It was the model upon which all subsequent improved policies were made in the United States.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters was organized in 1866, and the very first subject which claimed its attention after it convened was a form of policy, the board resolving, "that this board recommend to the executive committee to draft a fire policy to be used by all fire insurance companies belonging to this association." A form was reported to the board at its second annual meeting, in 1868, and adopted. Although the subject of a uniform standard policy to become obligatory was stirred up in the legislatures of New York and Massachusetts several years prior to this, Connecticut appears to have been the first state actually to adopt a law requiring a standard form, which was in 1867. The text of this law, the first of its kind, was as follows, it being Chapter 121 of the session laws of 1867:

Section 1. That all policies of insurance issued by fire insurance companies of this State, after the thirtieth day of September next, shall contain in the printed forms annexed uniform conditions as to the risks on which the insurance is based, said conditions to be approved by the general insurance commissioner of the State, and no conditions except those so approved, not written in full in the body of the policy, shall be valid.

Section 2. No foreign fire insurance company doing business in this State shall issue policies to citizens thereof, embodying *printed conditions*, not contained in the forms authorized by said commissioner for policies of companies incorporated in this State.

Section 3. Any insurance company or agent thereof violating any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty equal to double the amount of premium charged on the risk on which (the) policy is issued.

There was much opposition to the enforcement of this law from fire underwriters, and a committee of the national board went to New Haven to see Insurance Commissioner Noyes and lodge with him a formal protest. The result was that the law was repealed as soon as the legislature of 1868 assembled.

CONNECTICUT. The act of 1893 directs that no fire insurance company shall issue fire insurance policies on property in this state other than those of the standard form filed in the office of the secretary of state, known and designated as the "Standard Fire Insurance Policy of the State of Connecticut," except as follows:

A company may print on or in its policies its name, location, and date of incorporation, the amount of its paid-up capital stock, the names of its officers and agents, the number and date of the policy, and, if it be issued through an agent, the words, "This policy shall not be valid until countersigned by the duly authorized manager or agent of the company at . . .," and after the words "Standard Fire Insurance Policy of the State of Connecticut," on the back of the form, the names of such other States as have adopted this standard form.

A company may use in its policies written or printed forms of description and specifications of the property insured.

A company insuring against damage by lightning may print in the clause enumerating the perils insured against, the additional words, "also any damage by lightning whether fire ensues or not," and, in the clause providing for an apportionment of loss in case of other insurance, the words, "whether by fire, lightning, or both."

A company may write upon the margin or across the face of the policy, or write or print in type not smaller than long primer, upon separate slips or riders to be attached thereto, provisions adding to or modifying those contained in the standard form; and all such slips, riders, and provisions must be signed by the officer or agents of the company so using them.

Every mutual company shall cause to appear in the body of its policy the total amount for which the assured may be liable under the charter of said company.

The said standard form of policy shall be plainly printed, and no portion thereof shall be in type smaller than the type used in printing the said form on file in the office of the secretary of state, and shall be as follows, to wit:

The form prescribed is an exact copy of the New York standard form. The act also provides that a company willfully violating the law by issuing a policy shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for each offense, but such policy shall nevertheless be binding on the company issuing the same. The act took effect January 1, 1894.

IOWA. The Iowa legislature of 1897 adopted a new insurance code, and it became necessary to make such changes in the New

York standard form of fire insurance policy which had been used in the state as would make it conform to the provisions of the new law. A special committee of fire underwriters prepared the revised form. [For full text see *Cyclopedia* for 1897-98.] The legislature of 1907 enacted a new standard form, which in terms and conditions is similar to the Oregon form. (See *Cyclopedia* for 1906-7.)

MAINE. The act of 1895 provided for the use of a standard policy, which should be as closely as practicable a copy of the Massachusetts standard policy. An attempt in 1903 and 1905 to eliminate the arbitration clause from the policy in accordance with the recommendation of the National Commission for Uniform Legislation was the occasion of protracted debates, and was finally defeated. The legislature of 1905 amended the standard form by striking out the word "forthwith" in the paragraph relating to notice of loss and substituting therefor the words, "within a reasonable time," so that said paragraph as amended reads as follows: "In case of loss or damage under this policy a statement in writing, signed and sworn to by the insured, shall be within a reasonable time rendered to the company," etc.

MASSACHUSETTS. It remained for Massachusetts to present the first form of policy deriving its existence from a state government. This form was adopted by the legislature of 1873, and it continued in force without amendment until 1880, when numerous changes were made, and it was again altered in 1881. Under the revision of the insurance laws in 1887 the Massachusetts form, further modified, became a part of the code. All policies may bear at the top the words, "Massachusetts standard policy." The name of the company, location, date of incorporation, amount of paid-up stock, names of officers and agents, number and date of policy, and if issued by an agent the words, "This policy shall not be valid until countersigned by the duly authorized agent of the company at ———," may also appear on the policy. Printed forms of description may be used, a lightning clause may be added, and any words required by law or its charter may be incorporated. Riders may be attached and signed, modifying any of the provisions of the policy. With these exceptions, the text must be in type, not smaller than long primer. [See *Cyclopedia* for 1895-96 for full text of this policy.]

The legislature in 1905 amended the standard form to provide that the word "noon" as used therein should be construed to mean the noon of the standard time of the place where the risk is located.

MICHIGAN. The Michigan legislature in 1881 passed an act providing for a commission composed of the attorney-general, the insurance commissioner, and "some suitable person" to be appointed by the governor, to prepare a standard form of fire insurance policy, and to report the same to the insurance commissioner, who should thereupon claim it to be the only policy form lawfully in use in Michigan. The commission held meetings and consulted with fire

underwriters, and adopted a form, which, however, was not reported, and the matter drifted along until 1888, when the governor appointed a new commission, which, after consultation with the National Board of Fire Underwriters, agreed on the New York standard policy, with three changes. This form went into effect in Michigan July 1, 1889. The changes were the insertion of the words in parentheses in the following clauses:

If an application, survey, plan, or description of property be referred to in this policy, it shall be a part of this contract and a warranty by the insured (as to material facts).

In any matter relating to (the procuring of) this insurance no person, unless duly authorized in writing, shall be deemed the agent of this company.

And where the New York form says that the award of two appraisers shall "determine" the amount of loss, the Michigan form says that it shall "be *prima facie* evidence of the amount of loss."

The legislature of 1897 passed an act providing that no policy of fire insurance shall hereafter be declared void by the company for the breach of any condition of the policy if the insurer has not been injured by such breach, or where a loss has not occurred during such breach or by reason of such breach of condition. If a building that is insured, whether intended for occupancy by owner or tenant, becomes vacant or unoccupied and so remains for ten days or longer without the consent of the company endorsed on the policy, such vacancy shall not void such policy of insurance, except a loss occur while said building remains so vacant or unoccupied.

Section three reads:

There shall hereafter be inserted in or by stamp or rider affixed upon the standard form of insurance policies used in this State, after the clause which contains the conditions of a breach of which without the consent of the company endorsed thereon the policy is declared void, a proviso in substance as follows: "Provided, a loss shall occur on the property insured while such breach of condition continues, or such breach of condition is the primary or contributory cause of the loss."

The act creating the commission to prescribe a standard form was declared invalid by the Michigan Supreme Court in 1905, and the legislature of that year enacted the form that had been in use as prescribed by the commission. The legislature of 1911 amended the law to permit the modification of the policy by riders providing that the policy cannot be cancelled when the property insured is endangered by forest fires or other conflagrations.

MINNESOTA. The Minnesota legislature passed a uniform fire insurance policy law in 1889; the insurance commissioner adopted and filed the New York form without alteration, and it became the only lawful policy in the state on December 31, 1889. But in 1895, in consequence of the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court that the act of that state creating the standard policy was void for unconstitutionality, doubt arose as to the constitutionality of the Minnesota law, which was of like character; and accordingly the legislature of 1895, in passing an act to revise and codify the

insurance laws of the state, inserted therein a standard form of policy to be used in the state henceforth. The Massachusetts standard form, however, was adopted, instead of the New York form previously in use, modified so as not to conflict with the provisions of the valued-policy clause, which was a part of the same general act.

In the clause reading "the amount of said loss or damage to be estimated according to the actual value of the property insured at the time when such loss or damage happens [except in case of total loss on buildings], but not to include loss or damage caused by explosion of any kind unless fire ensues, and then to include that caused by fire only," the words printed in brackets were new.

So in the following clause in the new Minnesota form the words in brackets are not in the original Massachusetts form:

In case of any loss or damage under this policy a statement in writing, signed and sworn to by the insured, shall forthwith be rendered to the company, setting forth the value of the property insured [except in case of total loss on buildings the value of said buildings need not be stated].

If there shall be any other insurance on the property insured, whether prior or subsequent, the insured shall recover on this policy no greater proportion of the loss [except in case of total loss on buildings] sustained than the sum hereby insured bears to the whole amount insured thereon.

In case of loss [except in case of total loss on buildings] under this policy, and a failure of the parties to agree as to the amount of loss, etc.

This form of policy, the law directed, should go into effect October 1, 1895. The law, however, permitted the use of riders to explain and modify the policy, and the fire underwriters doing business in the state prepared a general rider (which substantially embraced the features of the New York standard policy form), and submitted it to the consideration of the insurance commissioner of Minnesota September 21, 1895. Both the insurance commissioner and attorney-general expressed the opinion that the rider was legal and unobjectionable, and by direction of the committee of fire underwriters which prepared the said rider it was, on and after the date when the policy took effect, attached to and became a part thereof.

The legislature of 1897 amended the law of 1895 by prohibiting the use of the coinsurance rider or forms of any kind in the standard policy except such as are specially stipulated in the act approved April 23, 1897.

The legislature of 1909 enacted legislation amending sub-division 2 of section 1640 of the laws of 1905, permitting the use of printed forms describing the property insured and including permits for the use of "electricity, gasoline or acetylene, or the storage of other extra hazardous product or material, for repairs and improvements, for the operation or ceasing to operate, for maintenance of sprinkling or other improvements, and for the use of the premises for ordinary work," and for insurance against loss of rents and rental values, use and occupancy, and against damage caused by change of temperature to refrigerating or cooling apparatus. The law also permits the use of the "clear space lumber clause," "watchman clause"

and mortgagee clause, and the form of such clauses are prescribed in the act. The use of a printed permit requiring the insurance to use due diligence in maintaining the automatic sprinkler equipment and other protective devices is provided for also.

MISSOURI. The act of March 18, 1895, provided that fire insurance companies doing business in the state shall, before January 1, 1896, agree upon a uniform policy which, if approved by the superintendent of insurance, shall be the only form of policy in use in the state after January 1, 1896. The conditions attached to the issuance of the policy by the act will be found among the laws of the states directing the use of a standard policy, printed under the sub-caption of "Missouri" further on. A policy form was duly prepared, but as the insurance superintendent was enjoined by the courts from approving the policy, and the injunction was in force on January 1, 1896, the policy did not take effect.

NORTH CAROLINA. Section 6 of the insurance act of 1893 was as follows, in full:

Section 6. The "standard fire insurance policy" as prescribed and set out in Section 121 of the insurance laws of New York, shall be exclusively used in this State by all fire insurance companies from and after May 1, 1893. The secretary of state shall keep a form of said policy on file in his office for comparison and inspection.

The legislature of 1899 passed an act "to regulate fire insurance and other companies." Section 43 reads:

Section 43. No fire insurance company shall issue fire insurance policies on property in this state other than those of the standard form filed in the office of the insurance commissioner of this state, known and designated as the Standard Fire Insurance Policy of the State of North Carolina, etc.

Then follows the New York standard form of policy, with the exceptions thereto.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. In 1885 the legislature passed a law directing the insurance commissioner to prepare a standard form of policy "for companies insuring property in this state." The rules to be observed were those of the Massachusetts law. The Massachusetts form had to be varied somewhat to comply with the New Hampshire laws, but it was, in the main, the same.

Portions of the laws which are to be printed on the back of the policy, and which are made a part of the contract, are: Chapter 13 of the Laws of New Hampshire, 1879; Chapter 172 of the General Laws of New Hampshire and Chapter 73 of the laws of 1885.

NEW JERSEY. The act of 1892 provides that the commissioner of banking and insurance "shall prepare a printed form in blank of a contract or policy of fire insurance, together with such provisions, agreements, or conditions as may be indorsed thereon or added thereto, and form a part of such contract or policy, and file the same in the office of the secretary of state on or before July 1, 1892, similar in all respects, except as hereinafter mentioned, to

the contract or policy provided by law for the states of Pennsylvania and New York, and such form when filed shall be known and designated as The Standard Fire Insurance Policy of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey." The exception referred to above has reference only to the changes in phraseology necessary to make the policy applicable to New Jersey.

NEW YORK. In its session of 1886 the New York legislature passed an act (Chapter 488) to provide for a uniform contract or policy of fire insurance, requiring the insurance superintendent to prepare such a policy, unless the New York Board of Fire Underwriters should, on or before October 15, 1886, file a form. The board undertook the task immediately upon the passage of the law, and what is now known as the "Standard Fire Insurance Policy of the State of New York," was prepared and duly filed within the time specified. The Massachusetts standard was the model for New Hampshire, but the underwriters of New York believed that they could better it, and so, calling to their counsels all the help that they could, the committee of the New York board spent months of hard work in reconciling differences and preparing what has been the model upon which all subsequent "standard forms" have been made. [See Cyclopedica, 1895-6.]

Unlike the Massachusetts and New Hampshire forms, this form does not permit riders which may change any conditions of the policy. Otherwise the law gives the same latitude for changes that are found in the laws of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. All variations from the prescribed form are provided for in modifying "clauses," which, if attached, are a part of the policy and cannot be altered. These are: Application and Survey Clause, Percentage Value Clause, Percentage Value Clause for Application to Specific Items of Policy Assessment, Instalment or Credit Clause, Co-insurance Clause, Coinsurance Clause for Application to Specific Items of Policy, Coinsurance Clause for Floating Policy, Percentage Co-insurance Clause, Percentage Clause for Application to Specific Items of Policy, Percentage Co-insurance, and Limitation Clause, Percentage Coinsurance and Limitation Clause for Application to Specific Items of Policy, Mortgage Clause, Mortgage Clause when Owner has no Interest in the Insurance, Mortgage Clause with Full Contribution, Condition as to Incumbrances, Lightning Clause.

Three additional clauses were filed by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters January 1, 1902, to wit: Average Clause, Average Clause with Exemption of Special Inventory or Appraisal in Certain Cases, Clause Forbidding the Use of Electricity.

This policy became the only one lawfully in use in the state of New York on and after May 1, 1887.

By Chapter 106 of the Acts of 1903 it was made unlawful for Lloyds associations to stamp or print on the policies any words which might tend to convey the impression that such policies are in form or substance the standard form of fire insurance policy.

NORTH DAKOTA. The North Dakota uniform policy, a copy of the New York form, went into force October 1, 1890, as previously stated.

WISCONSIN. The law of this state, passed in 1891, directed the commissioner of insurance to prepare and file on or before July 1, 1891, a standard policy which shall "conform to the type and form of the New York standard fire insurance policy; provided, however, that five days' notice of cancellation by the company shall be given and provided that proof of loss shall be made within sixty days after a fire." This policy went into force September 1, 1891. A variation from the New York form was necessary to cover the valued-policy law of Wisconsin, and was so worded that should that law be repealed there would not need to be any change in the form. It read: "Except when otherwise provided by statute, this company shall not be liable beyond the actual cash value." The words of the New York form, "in any matter relating to this insurance no person, unless duly authorized in writing, shall be deemed the agent of this company" were left out because the statutes of Wisconsin, Section 1977, state what shall constitute agency. The only other deviation from the New York form was the omission of the paragraph:

No suit or action on this policy, for the recovery of any claim, shall be sustainable in any court of law or equity until after the full compliance by the insured with all the foregoing requirements, nor unless commenced within twelve months next after the fire.

This was omitted in deference to the Wisconsin statute of limitations.

In 1895, considering that the late decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, if followed in other states, might render this policy void for unconstitutionality, the legislature at its session of 1895 undertook to cure this possible defect by re-enacting the law in proper form. It made, in doing so, some rather material changes from the New York form.

The old form read that claims were "payable sixty days after due notice, ascertainment, estimate, and satisfactory proof" of the loss has been ascertained. The words "ascertainment," "estimate," and "satisfactory" were stricken out. In the cancellation clause, after the words "five days' notice of such cancellation," there were added "unless during a time in which the hazard shall be increased solely by the act of God, and in such case, and during such time of such increase of hazard, the company shall not cancel this policy except upon sixty days' notice of such cancellation, without the consent of the assured."

The time for rendering a statement of loss, which, in the New York form, may be extended "in writing by this company," was made to read, "by agreement with the company through the local agent or any other authorized agent or any adjuster acting for such company concerning such loss." The disagreement and arbitration and waiver paragraphs were also changed.

There was also added to the last paragraph these words:

Up to the time of the delivery of the policy to assured, in all transactions relating to this policy or to the property herein insured, between the assured and any agent of the company, knowledge of the agent shall be knowledge of the company; and in all transactions relating to the subject of insurance, between the insured and any agent of the company after loss, knowledge of the agent shall be knowledge of the company.

The legislation of 1907 amended the standard form by Section 1947 of the statute by adding the following:

. . . This policy shall cover any direct loss or damage caused by lightning meaning thereby the commonly accepted use of the term lightning, and in no case to include loss or damage by cyclone, tornado, or windstorm, not exceeding the sum insured, nor the interest of the insured in the property, and subject in all other respects to the terms and conditions of this policy. If there shall be any other insurance on said property this company shall be liable only pro rata with such other insurance for any direct loss by lightning, whether such other insurance be against direct loss by lightning or not.

The form was also amended by addition to Section 1903 of the statutes, permitting the policy to be printed on paper of a size different from that of the printed form filed in the office of the commissioner, which, however, shall not be less than nine inches in width.

RHODE ISLAND. By the act of May 22, 1895, a policy which is a copy of the New York form became the only legal fire insurance policy in use in the state. Under an act of 1911 companies may, with the written approval of the insurance commissioner, vary the arrangement of the conditions and provisions of the standard policy as set forth in section 5 of the act.

SOUTH DAKOTA. The act approved February 17, 1893, provided that the state auditor should prepare a standard form.

The legislature of 1905 provided a standard policy, which directs that no company "shall issue any fire insurance policies on property in this state other than those of the standard form," except as follows:

"A company may print on or in its policies its name, location, and date of incorporation, the amount of its paid-up capital stock, the names of its officers and agents, the number and date of the policy, and, if it be issued through an agent, the words, 'This policy shall not be valid until countersigned by the duly authorized manager or agent of the company at'"

A company may use in its policies written or printed forms of description and specifications of the property insured, including permits for the use of electricity, gasoline or storage of other extra hazardous products or material, also for repairs and improvements, for the operation or leasing to operate, and for the maintenance of sprinkling or other improvements in case of factories or similar risks, also may grant permission for premises to remain vacant.

A company insuring against damage by lightning may print, in the clause enumerating the perils insured against, the additional words, "also any damage by lightning whether fire ensues or not,"

and, in the clause providing for an apportionment of loss in case of other insurance, the words "whether by fire, lightning, or both."

Printed or written forms of description and specification or schedules of the property covered by any particular policy, and any other matters necessary to clearly express all the facts and conditions of insurance of any particular risk (which facts or conditions shall in no case be inconsistent with or a waiver of any of the provisions or conditions of the standard policy herein provided for) may be written upon or attached or appended to any policy issued on property in the state. The blanks in the form may be filled in either writing or printing, and where a joint policy is issued, this part may be stated, and also the proportion of the premium and liability assumed by each company. The policy is known and designated as the "South Dakota Standard Form," and must be printed in type no smaller than long primer. [See Cyclopedia for 1905-6 for full text of this policy.]

The legislature of 1909 passed an act repealing the above law, and re-enacting the law, with a re-arrangement of some of its conditions and changes in phraseology, and prescribing the form of "mortgage clause," "loss payable clause," "average clause," "three-fourths value clause," and "reduced rate average clause," with form of application for same, which it is permitted may be printed in or attached to the standard form.

LOUISIANA. The legislature of 1898 adopted a general fire insurance law, in which Section 22 of Article 3 (Act 105 of the laws of 1898) is as follows:

Section 22. Be it further enacted, etc.: No fire insurance company shall issue fire insurance policies on property in this state other than those which shall conform to the requirements of the New York Standard Form of Fire Insurance Policy.

OREGON. The Oregon legislature of 1907 prescribed a standard policy form which went into effect October 1. The act provides that no policy of fire insurance shall be issued on property in the state other than as shall conform to prescribed conditions, which conditions shall be contained upon page two of such policy and form a part of the contract. (See Cyclopedia for 1906-7 for full text of the conditions of the policy.)

Other conditions and provisions not in conflict with the law or public policy may be added but such conditions, so added must be printed in type double the size of the type in which the prescribed conditions are printed and in a different color of ink, and such added conditions must immediately follow the conditions prescribed in the policy.

Section 2 of the act provides that "nothing contained in Section 1 shall be construed as prohibiting any fire insurance company, corporation or association, its officers or agents, from assuming additional fire risks, or granting unto the assured additional permits and privileges with regard to the property thereby assured," and Section 3 makes failure to comply with the act a misdemeanor, and

on conviction subject to "a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and of not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars for each subsequent offense; but any policy so made, issued, and delivered shall, notwithstanding be binding upon the company issuing and insuring the same."

CALIFORNIA. The California legislature of 1909, adopted a standard form of policy, which was drafted by a special commission appointed by act of the legislature, and the law went into effect August 1. (See Cyclopaedia for 1908-1909 for full text of the law.)

Section 2 of the act provides that there shall be printed on the outside fold of the policy in type not smaller than small pica the words "Read This Policy" followed by a summary of the stipulations and conditions in the policy. It is provided that the provisions regarding appraisalment or apportionment of loss may be waived, by special agreement endorsed on the policy or added thereto, and the valuations of all or any of the insured property in case of total loss may be agreed upon in advance of loss. The form shall be plainly printed in type no smaller than "small pica," with subheads in type larger than pica, and the lines shall be numbered consecutively. County insurance companies are exempt from using the form, but all other companies and "any insurers other than corporations" shall use the standard form. The names of the directors and officers, and a statement of financial condition and home office address may be printed on the policy and "also in red ink any provisions respecting any limitation of liability of the company, its stockholders or members which it is required or permitted by the law of the state or country of its organization to insert in its policies." Clauses may be added defining the rights, duties and obligations of mortgagees, assignees and other parties who have or may acquire an interest in the insured property, and sections 8, 9 and 10 provide as follows.

SEC. 8. No clause shall be inserted or rider attached affecting the standard form liability of the insurer for loss or damage by fire occasioned either directly or indirectly by earthquake, hurricane, volcanic action or other disturbance of nature, unless the same shall be printed in red ink in type larger than small pica and at the head of the policy there shall be printed in red ink in large bold faced type the words, "This policy contains limitations of liability not permitted in the California standard form."

SEC. 9. Clauses may be added to the standard form (a) covering property and risks not otherwise covered; (b) assuming greater liability than is otherwise imposed on the insurer; (c) granting insured permits and privileges not otherwise provided; (d) waivers of any of the matters avoiding the policy or suspending the insurance; (e) waivers of any of the requirements imposed on the insured after loss.

SEC. 10. Except as herein otherwise provided clauses may be attached to the standard form by separate riders in type larger than pica imposing specified duties and obligations upon the insured and limiting the liability of the insurer.

Any insurer or the agent countersigning or issuing a policy varying from the standard form except as therein provided is guilty of a misdemeanor, but any policy so issued is binding on the company.

WASHINGTON. The insurance code enacted in 1911 provided (section 106) that what is known as the New York standard, should be the standard legal form of policy in the state on and after January 1, 1912.

It should be added that many companies have adopted the New York standard for use wherever there is no other compulsory form, so that, with the exception of the slight changes made by the Michigan form, and the special forms in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Iowa, Oregon, and Wisconsin, a uniform policy is written by the leading companies all over the United States.

PENALTIES FOR USING OTHER THAN THE STANDARD POLICY.

All but one (North Carolina) of the fourteen states using a standard form of fire insurance policy prescribed penalties for using another form of policy, and all but three (New York, New Hampshire, and North Carolina) make the illegal policy binding on the company issuing it, notwithstanding the violation of law.

The New York standard policy law of 1886 contained a binding clause, but in the revision of the insurance laws by the statutory commission of 1892 this condition was omitted, either by negligence or design.

The laws of New Hampshire and North Carolina do not contain the binding clause.

The Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Utah laws, after prescribing penalties for the use of a non-standard policy, add, "but such policy shall nevertheless be binding on the company issuing the same," and the South Dakota law adds, "but any policy so made issued, and delivered, shall be binding upon the company issuing the same."

The binding clause of the Minnesota law is the same as the preceding, but adds thereto "and such company shall thereafter be disqualified from doing business in the state." The North Dakota law also contains this clause, and the South Dakota law also contains this clause but makes it operative in "conviction for second offense."

The New Jersey law has the binding clause of the New York law of 1886, and the laws of Connecticut, Michigan, and Wisconsin have substantially the same.

All the states provide in their laws for substantially the exceptions noted under head of Connecticut.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues all desirable forms of policies, both participating and non-participating. The policies are incontestable after one year, and contain no conditions as to residence, travel or occupation, nor as to military or naval service, except when issued to army and navy officers. Suicide within one year, whether sane or insane, renders the policy null and void. Thirty-one days' grace in the payment of premiums is granted.

Dividends under participating policies are granted annually. Dividends may be received by the insured in cash, or used in reduction of the premium, or applied to the purchase of paid-up additions to the sum insured for which the cash value will subsequently be paid if desired, or may be left with the company to accumulate at a rate of interest not less than three per cent. per annum; the dividends so accumulated will be paid to the insured whenever desired or may be applied to reduce the number of premiums required or hasten the maturity of the policy.

Participating policies after two years are non-forfeitable, and non-participating policies after three years, (except non-participating endowments of not more than twenty years, these latter after two years), and upon surrender of the original policy within two months from the date of default in payment of premium, a paid-up non-participating policy will be issued, or a cash value will be paid of an amount specified in the policy or if not surrendered extended insurance will be given for a time stipulated in the policy.

If the policy has not been surrendered to the company it may be re-instated within five years after default in payment of premium upon evidence of insurability satisfactory to the company.

If policy is not then assigned, loans will be granted after the second year under participating policies, after the third year under non-participating policies, (except non-participating endowments of not more than twenty years, these latter after the second year) subject to an interest charge of six per cent. per annum. If a request for the automatic premium loan privilege has been signed by the insured and assignee, if any, the amount of any premium not paid in cash when due or within the days of grace less any dividend applicable thereon, will, without further action by the owners, be loaned by the company in payment of such premium provided such loan with all other indebtedness does not exceed the cash value of the policy.

These policies are issued on female lives at regular rates except that upon ordinary life policies and endowment policies requiring more than twenty-five full years premiums, also upon term policies, an annual extra premium of \$5.00 per \$1,000. of insurance will be charged under the age of fifty-five, to be discontinued when that age is attained.

The privilege of changing the beneficiary is granted if the policy is not then assigned. The option of having the principal sum paid in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 or 40 annual instalments, or in 25 annual instalments certain and so long thereafter as the payee may live, or a life annuity is granted.

If it is proved that the insured has become wholly, continuously and permanently disabled, at the expiration of twelve months the company will commence to pay the sum insured in twenty equal annual instalments, or at the option of the insured will pay a life annuity.

BANKERS LIFE ASSOCIATION OF DES MOINES, Iowa. The form of certificates now in use by this association reads:

This is to Certify, that in consideration of the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of this association and of his application No. 000000, copies of all of which are endorsed hereon and expressly made a part of this contract, and the payment of dollars, of state of aged years, by occupation has been admitted to membership in this association and that in the event of his death, while this certificate is in force and upon its presentation at the home office, due proof of death having been supplied by the beneficiary, this association will pay to wife of the member, the sum of and the Guarantee deposit made with the association by said member amounting to dollars; *Provided*, that if within two years from the date of this Certificate the member shall, whether sane or insane, die by his own act, the liability of the association shall be limited to the amount paid to it on account of said certificate.

In the event of the death of the beneficiary prior to that of the member, or in case none is named, the benefit is to be payable to the administrator or executor of the deceased member for the benefit of his estate. Unless otherwise expressly provided, each beneficiary surviving the member shall share equally in the entire benefit.

The Amount due under this contract is to be provided by assessments levied upon each member in proportion to his contribution to the Guarantee Fund, unless otherwise supplied.

This Certificate is issued and accepted as a quarterly renewable term contract between the member and this association and shall not take effect until received by him while in good health. Payments shall be due quarterly on the first day of January, April, July and October of each year and the first quarterly payment hereunder will be due on

The member has the option of renewing this contract for each quarter succeeding the dates above named by payment in advance therefor, at the home office or a depository of the association, on said dates. This certificate shall continue in force only during the term for which payment has been made, but a grace of one month is allowed during which each quarterly payment may be made and during which the insurance shall remain in force.

Upon the failure of the member to make any payment due from him to the association by the end of said month of grace, his Guarantee Deposit and all other payments made shall thereby be forfeited and his membership shall thereupon cease without action by the association.

This Certificate shall be incontestable after two years from its date, except for failure of the member to make the payments provided in this contract.

No agent or solicitor has the power to waive any conditions of or modify this contract of membership.

In witness whereof the association has caused this Certificate to be signed by its president or vice-president and attested by its secretary or assistant secretary with the corporate seal of the association on this day of

BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEBRASKA. The home office of this company is at Lincoln. The company writes "Ordinary Life," "Twenty Year Distribution," "Participating and Non-participating," "Ordinary Life Continuous Instalment" policies. Ten, fifteen, and twenty payment life, termed "Investment Bonds," endowments, instalments, and return premium policies, and ten year term policies. Except the term policies, all provide for paid-up insurance, cash values and loans, and surplus is not divided until end of stated period. The limit on one life is \$10,000. The company also writes annual dividend policies.

BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The following is a synopsis of the form of ordinary life policy written by the company.

IN CONSIDERATION of the application for this Policy, which is hereby made a part of this contract, a copy of which application is hereto annexed,

and of the payment of premiums as above described, the Berkshire Life Insurance Company promises to pay the Sum Insured, at its Home Office in Pittsfield, Mass., to the beneficiary herein named, upon receipt at its said Home Office of due proof of the death of the insured occurring during the continuance of this Policy; and on its surrender the balance of the premium, if any, for the then current policy year, and any other indebtedness on account of or secured by this Policy, being first deducted therefrom; subject, however, to the insured's right, if any, to change the beneficial interest hereunder, as herein-after specified, and provided that if no beneficiary shall survive the insured, such payment shall be made to the executors, administrators, or assigns of the said insured.

This Policy will be incontestable after one year from the date of its issue, except for non-payment of premium.

The provisions, requirements, and benefits hereinafter stated are hereby referred to and made a part of this Policy.

NON-FORFEITURE BENEFITS.

If any premium on this policy is not paid at the expiration of the days of grace, the Company will keep the policy in force by applying the dividend accumulations to the payment due on the policy, if such accumulations are sufficient to make said payment in full.

Upon default in the payment of any premium, after two full annual premiums have been paid hereon, this policy will be binding upon the Company as participating paid-up insurance of a reduced amount, payable at the same time and on the same conditions as in the original contract; but at any time within thirty days from the date of such default, the insured may elect in lieu of such paid-up insurance, by a writing filed with the Company at its Home Office, to have the insurance continued in force as participating extended term insurance, from the due date of the premium in default, for its original amount and any outstanding paid-up additions, less any indebtedness hereon or secured hereby, but without the right to loans, or may surrender the policy and, with the written assent of the person to whom it is made payable, receive in cash its value at the time of default, within thirty days of the application therefor.

The values stated in the accompanying table are for even years and apply to this policy, except that if there are outstanding paid-up additions to the policy, the values will be increased in consequence, but if there is any indebtedness to the Company on account of or secured by this policy, the said values will be diminished. If the default occurs after a fractional part of the current year's premium has been paid, the values will be proportionately adjusted.

If this policy becomes paid up for a reduced amount by operation of law, or if extended term insurance is taken hereunder, the insurance will have a cash surrender value which will be its legal net value available within thirty days of the application therefor on legal surrender of the policy.

The policy may be re-instated at any time upon satisfactory proof to the company of insurability and the payment of all overdue premiums or any other indebtedness to the company. The insured is also given the option of having the policy paid in instalments, rather than in one sum; either in limited instalments or continuous instalments, and tables of instalments under each method are printed in the policy. After the policy has been in force one year thirty-one days grace in payment of premium is granted, and the policy participates annually in the distribution of surplus at the option of the holder as follows: (a) be payable in cash, or (b) be applied in reduction of premium, or (c) be used to purchase paid-up additions to this policy, or (d) they may be left with the company to accumulate to the credit of the policy, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable at the

maturity thereof or withdrawal in cash on demand by the holder of the policy. If no election is made by the holder of the policy prior to any anniversary thereof the dividend for that anniversary shall be held by the company as provided in option (d). Provision is made for loans on the sole security of the policy after two full annual premiums have been paid, and the policy is free from any restriction as to travel or residence, but "the insured shall not, within one year after the date of this policy, without the consent of the company in writing, engage as an occupation, in blasting, mining, submarine labor, the manufacture, handling or transportation of inflammable or explosive substances, in service upon any railroad or any steam-boat or other vessel; nor make aeronautic ascensions; or engage in military or naval service of any kind in time of war."

The policy also contains the following: "General provisions to govern and to be incorporated in agreement as may be applicable":

1st. That any contingent Beneficiary or Beneficiaries shall, upon satisfactory proof of the death of the last surviving Beneficiary, succeed to all the rights and privileges possessed by said Beneficiary at the time of such death, except that under Option B the rights of any contingent Beneficiary shall be limited to such of the first twenty instalments, if any, as remain unpaid at the death of the last surviving Beneficiary.

2nd. That if there be more than one Beneficiary, the rights of any deceased Beneficiary shall pass to the surviving Beneficiary or Beneficiaries upon satisfactory proof of such decease, except that under Option B the rights of the surviving Beneficiary or Beneficiaries shall be limited to such of the first twenty (20) instalments, if any, as remain unpaid at the death of such Beneficiary.

3rd. That at the death of the last surviving Beneficiary, if there be no contingent Beneficiary then living, or at the death of the last surviving contingent Beneficiary occurring subsequently thereto, any of the stipulated instalments under Option A, or any of the first twenty instalments under Option B then remaining unpaid, will be commuted upon the basis of three per cent. compound interest and paid to the executors, administrators or assigns of such last surviving Beneficiary or contingent Beneficiary.

CLEVELAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues two general classes of policies, and under the standard form issues ordinary life, limited payment, endowment and term policies. The other class, monthly income policies are issued on the ordinary life, 10, 15 and 20 payment life, and 10, 15 and 20 year endowment forms. The company also issues a guaranteed premium reduction 20 premium life policy. The forms are all non-participating and containing liberal cash, loan, paid-up and extended insurance values. The company also attaches a total disability clause to its policies.

COLUMBIAN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Boston, Mass. This company issues all the leading forms of policies on a non-participating basis; among them, whole life, limited payment life, endowment, twenty installment and continuous installment, non-commutable by the beneficiary, and convertible and renewable term. The policies are free from conditions as to residence, travel, occupation or military or naval service, and are incontestable after one year, except for non-payment of premium. Cash, loan and surrender values are granted after three annual premiums have been paid, and the policy may be reinstated at any time upon satisfactory proof of

insurability and payment of all overdue premiums with interest. The loan and surrender values are printed on the policy.

CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues life and endowment policies on either the participating or non-participating plan. All of these policies are non-forfeitable, and provide for paid-up, loans, cash, or extended insurance after two years. A grace of thirty-one days in the payment of premiums, without interest, is granted and the policy may be re-instated at any time from the date of non-payment of premiums.

In addition to Life and Endowment policies the company also issues non-participating Ten Year Term policies which are exchangeable to more permanent forms of insurance within five years from date of issue. These Term policies contain no guarantees of surrender values and are forfeitable for non-payment of premium.

The participating policies issued by the company contain a stipulation that dividends shall be payable commencing upon payment of the second premium. All the policy contracts are incontestable after one year from date of issue.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues endowment policies payable at the end of ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, or thirty-five years or at the policy anniversary nearest the ages of sixty, sixty-five, seventy or seventy-five, or at death if occurring prior to the end of the term; with premiums payable annually throughout their duration or in five, ten, fifteen or twenty years; life policies with premiums payable annually during life, or in five, ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years. These forms provide for annual dividends, are incontestable after one year, except for non-payment of premium, and grant freedom of residence, travel and occupation only excepting war service during the first policy year. The forms are non-forfeiting, becoming, in case of the non-payment of any premium after two annual premiums are paid, paid-up policies, continuing to the end of the original term for an amount printed on the policy; or extended insurance for the face of the original policies for a shorter term named on the policy; in either case without surrender or care on the part of the insured, and participating in surplus; or they may be surrendered after two or more annual premiums have been paid for a guaranteed cash value, also printed on each policy and made a part of it.

The life and endowment forms are also issued as a single premium policy, and the company also issues annuities and five and ten year term policies. The term policies participate in surplus, but have no surrender value if the premiums are discontinued. Five year term policies may be surrendered and exchanged within four years, and ten year term policies within nine years from the date of their issue while they are in force, and the insured is not more than sixty years old, for a new policy of any form of whole life or endowment insurance then issued by the company, rated

either at the attained age or at the age of the insured when the original policy was issued, not in excess of the amount of the original policy however, but without the requirement of a medical examination.

DES MOINES LIFE. This company issues all the usual forms of life and endowment policies, including "Increasing Insurance and Convertible Term Plans," all policies "non-participating." All forms grant freedom of residence and travel, one month's grace in payment of premiums, reinstatement, automatic non-forfeiture and extended insurance, demand loans, paid-up insurance, and cash value. The policies are incontestable after two years from date of issue.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, New York. The principal forms issued by the company include ordinary life, limited payment life, endowment, and 10 year term policies, and also life income policies on the ordinary life, limited payment and 20 year endowment forms. These latter forms provide for the payment of the proceeds of the policy to the named beneficiary in stated monthly installments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF IOWA, Des Moines. issues all forms of life, limited payment life and endowment policies, both participating and non-participating. All policies embrace provisions for paid up or extended insurance, cash values and loans, also for payments in instalments, either limited or continuous. The reserves on all policies are deposited with the State "for the benefit and security of policy-holders."

FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, issues all approved forms of life and endowment insurance and sells annuities. Expenses limited and surplus distributed annually in accordance with provisions of the New York law. Policies non-forfeitable, with liberal cash, loan, paid-up and extended insurance values.

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The principal forms of policies now issued by the company are ordinary life, limited payment life and endowment policies, and these forms are also issued with a continuous installment feature. In addition ordinary joint life, limited payment joint life and endowment insurance joint life policies are issued, and also convertible and non-convertible term policies. On its ordinary life and endowment policies, annual dividend policies, the company now attaches a "waiver of premium" clause, which follows:

If, after payment of premiums for at least one full year and before default in the payment of any subsequent premium, the insured, before attaining the age of sixty years, shall furnish proof satisfactory to the company that he has become wholly and permanently disabled by bodily injury or by disease so that he is and will be permanently, continuously and wholly prevented thereby from performing any work for compensation or profit, or from following any gainful occupation, the company, by endorsement hereon, will waive payment of the premiums thereafter becoming due during the continuance of such disability, and the premiums so waived shall not be deducted from the sum payable under this policy. Provided, that, notwithstanding proof of disability may have been

accepted by the company as satisfactory, the insured shall at any time, on demand, furnish to the company satisfactory proof of the continuance of such disability; and if the insured shall fail to furnish such proof, or if it shall appear to the company that the insured is able to perform any work or to follow any occupation whatsoever for compensation, gain or profit, all premiums thereafter falling due shall be paid in conformity with this policy. Without prejudice to any other cause of disability, the entire and irrecoverable loss of the sight of both eyes, or the severance of both hands at or above the wrists, or of both feet at or above the ankles, or of one entire hand and one entire foot, will be considered as total and permanent disability within the meaning of this provision.

In the event of disability as above defined any dividends apportioned to this policy from year to year shall be paid in cash, and such dividends and the values provided for in the paragraphs entitled "Loans" and "Options on Surrender or Lapse" and in the "Table of Loans and Surrender Values" shall be the same as if the premiums had continued to be paid to the company regularly when due.

If the period for which premiums are payable extend beyond the year in which the insured attains the age of sixty years, the premiums thereafter required by this policy will be reduced to Dollars and Cents.

Or the premiums may be reduced to said amount on any anniversary of the date of the policy prior to the insured attaining the age of sixty years, upon the written request signed by the insured or the owner that the benefits provided in the above paragraph "Waiver of Premiums in Case of Disability" be discontinued, accompanied by the policy for suitable endorsement thereon.

HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. This company issues all the usual forms of life contracts, including ordinary life, limited payment, and endowments for varying terms, together with several policies which are peculiarly its own. The above are both participating and non-participating.

Increased benefits and guaranteed settlement contracts are particularly recommended as combining protection and saving most advantageously to the average man. Monthly income contracts appeal to the man who wishes to guarantee his wife an absolutely certain income for her entire lifetime. Hartford Life's gold bond options are very attractive.

All the contracts issued by this company have the most liberal conditions as to surrender and loan values, paid-up and extended insurance, together with very advantageous options for withdrawal or reinvestment of earnings.

In every case the application is made a part of the policy and a copy is attached to the policy.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues the regular forms of ordinary life, limited payment life and endowment policies, and term policies, and two special forms, "monthly income limited payment life policy and jubilee twenty payment life policy." All the forms are participating and share in the distribution of dividends annually.

The "Optional Modes of Settlement" section of this company's policies has been modified and commencing with April 1st, 1911, where the proceeds are payable in installments the supplementary contract will be participating during the fixed installment period.

ILLINOIS LIFE. This company issues all the desirable forms of modern policies on the stock plan wherein benefits to policy-

holders are definitely set forth in the policy and guaranteed. Its policies are brief, clear and liberal.

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company in its Ordinary Branch issues Ordinary Life Policies with premiums payable for the whole of life; Limited Payment Life Policies, with premiums payable either in a single payment or in periods of five years and upward; and various forms of Endowment Life Insurance; also Five, Ten and Twenty Year Convertible Term. All these policies participate annually, under the provisions of the Massachusetts law, and provide for settlement at maturity in various forms of instalments or annuities, ranging from five to thirty years, or during life. One of the instalments is with guaranty of face amount of policy; another carries a guaranty of a stipulated number of instalments, and both guarantee thereafter annuities for life. All these policies contain provision for reinstatement within five years, allow thirty-one days of grace in the payment of premiums after the first year, and provide for paid-up, cash surrender and extension term values, under the provisions of the Massachusetts law. All the Life and Endowment forms, in addition, provide for loan values. These policies all contain provision for change of beneficiary. The company also issues policies on the Industrial or Weekly Premium plan.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA. This company issues "Ordinary," "Intermediate" and "Industrial" policies, on the non-participating plan.

The ordinary forms include whole life, limited payment life and endowment policies. Policies provide for one month's grace, reinstatement, automatic extended insurance, liberal loans, paid-up insurance and cash surrender values.

Policies are payable in one sum or may be made payable in annual instalments from two to twenty-five, or in continuous annual instalments for twenty years, and so long thereafter as the beneficiary shall live, or in annual instalments for 10, 15 or 20 years, and then a further payment equal to the sum of the instalments paid.

Intermediate policies are issued in sums of \$500, and contain the same provisions as the ordinary policies, except as to the instalment privilege.

Industrial policies are issued on the endowment plan, payable at death or at age 75, the 20 payment life plan and the 20 year endowment plan, with premiums payable weekly for five cents and multiples thereof at ages between six months and seventy years.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues all the regular form of ordinary life, limited payment life and endowment policies with or without disability benefits. It also issues monthly income policies on the ordinary life, limited payment life and endowment plan, also renewable and convertible term policies. All policies issued by the company are on the annual dividend plan.

MARYLAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE. Founded in July, 1865, the company has had a successful business career of nearly forty-six years. It issues policies with liberal conditions containing guaranteed cash, loan and paid-up values for all plans except term, and in addition guaranteed extended insurance for most plans. It issues both participating and non-participating insurance, the former with surplus distributed annually or at the end of five year periods. When specially desired where it is not in conflict with any law policies with twenty year distribution of surplus are also written. Annuities are also issued.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY issues policies of life insurance which may be briefly described as follows:

Continuous Payment Life Policy. Payable at death only, premium payments to continue during the life of the insured.

Limited Premium Life Policy. Payable at death only, premiums payable for either 1, 5, 10, 15, 19, 20, 25, or 30 years, as desired, the policy becoming fully paid-up after the payment of the stipulated number of premiums.

Continuous Payment Endowment Policy. Maturing and payable at the end of a stated term of years, or upon the death of the insured, should that event occur during the endowment period; premium payments to continue during the term of the policy.

Limited Premium Endowment Policy. Maturing and payable at the end of a stated term of years, or upon the death of the insured, should that event occur during the endowment period; premiums payable for either 1, 10, 15, or 20 years, as desired, the policy becoming fully paid-up after the payment of the required premiums.

Twenty-Year Term Policy, at a low rate of premium, loss payable only in case of death during the stated term, containing a provision for change to any other form of policy at any time within five years after the date of issue, without medical examination.

Ten-Year Term Policy, (same provisions as in Twenty-Year Term.)

Five-Year Term Policy. Provisions similar to those of Twenty-Year Term.

Instalment Options. The above-described policies contain instalment options "A," "B," "C," and "D." Installments under any one of the options will be paid in annual, semi-annual, quarterly, or monthly portions. Option "A" provides that the proceeds of the insurance are to be retained by the company and paid in annual instalments of such amount as may be desired, the yearly balances remaining in the possession of the company to be credited with interest at not less than three per cent. per annum; instalment payments to continue until the fund is exhausted. Option "B" Policy provides for payment in from 2 to 30, annual instalments of a stated amount each. Option "C" provides for payment of annual instalments of a stated amount for each \$1,000 of the proceeds of the insurance, and at least 10, 15, 20, or 25 annual instalments will be paid under this option, but instalments will

continue during the lifetime of the beneficiary entitled to receive the first of such instalments. Option "D" provides that the proceeds of the policy may be left with the company, and that annual interest will be paid upon them; proceeds may be withdrawn on any interest day if insured has so directed. Either of Options "A," "B," "C," or "D" may be selected by the insured at any time during the continuance of the policy, or if no such selection is made, and the insured has not otherwise directed, the beneficiary may, at the death of the insured, elect to have the proceeds paid according to either of said options. Under endowment policies, if the insured shall survive the endowment period, he may select either of said options, and have payment of the proceeds made to himself or other beneficiaries in annual instalments accordingly.

Continuous Instalment Policies. They are intended to provide an annual income continuous during the lifetime of the beneficiary or the insured. Under the Ordinary Life and Limited Payment Life forms this income may be provided for a beneficiary, and at least twenty annual instalments are guaranteed. Under the endowment form an annual income for life is provided, beginning at the end of the endowment period and continuing during the life of the insured, and thereafter during the life of the beneficiary, if he, or she, survives the insured; or if the death of the insured occurs within the endowment period, an annual income is provided, continuing during the life of the beneficiary. It is stipulated that, in any event, not less than twenty annual instalments, or their equivalent, shall be paid.

Joint Life Policies. These are written, insuring two lives, on the Five, Ten and Twenty-Year Term, Ordinary Life, and Twenty Payment Life plans. Their object is to furnish to partnerships financial protection against the withdrawal of capital following the death of a partner. They contain paid-up, cash surrender, and extended insurance value tables, and practically all the valuable features of regular policies excepting the provision for payment of the proceeds in instalments.

Continuous Monthly Income Policy. Continuous Payment and Limited Payment Life, and Continuous Payment Endowment plans. Minimum amount insured, \$2,000, which provides \$186.12 at death of insured or maturity of endowment, and \$10 a month thereafter during life. Endowment form provides for above payments to insured for life, to be followed by continuous monthly payments to beneficiary, during life, beginning at death of insured. \$4,000 of insurance yields payments twice the size named and so on.

Special Provisions. Continuous Payment Life policies, Limited Payment Life policies, and Endowment policies, will contain the following provisions: for automatic paid-up insurance; for optional extended term insurance; for annual distributions of surplus; for automatic premium loan; for thirty-one days of grace in payment of premiums; for reinstatement at any time within five years from date of lapse; for change to some other plan of insurance; for

cash loans; and, if requested in the application, reservation of right to change the benefit without the assent of the beneficiary.

Term policies contain all the foregoing provisions, except the loan provision.

After one year from date of issue all policies become incontestable, and all restrictions upon residence, travel, and occupation are then removed.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues the various forms of ordinary life, limited payment life, and endowment policies, and two special forms, "modified endowment with life option," and "Life, with premium reduced after twenty years." All the forms are non-participating. The policies are free from restrictions as to residence, travel, and military service, are incontestible after two years except for non-payment of premium, and provide cash values, extended insurance and paid-up insurance, and thirty-one days of grace in payment of premium.

MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company has since January, 1907, discontinued the issuance of all participating policies, confining itself entirely to non-participating business. The usual forms of life, limited payment life, endowment, and term are written upon this plan. All forms of policies issued by the company contain the "Standard Provisions," required by the insurance laws of the state of Michigan.

MINNESOTA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, issues Ordinary Life, Limited Payment Life, and Endowment and Term policies as its principal forms. The policies are issued under standard provisions prescribed by the state of Minnesota.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues all the ordinary forms of life and endowment policies. All such contracts are incontestable after the first year, and are non-forfeitable. Dividends are allowed annually beginning with the second policy year. They may be applied either in cash reduction of premium, or to the purchase of additional paid-up insurance, or so as to make the policy payable as an endowment at a gradually decreasing age, or to convert the policy into a fully paid-up policy.

All of these policies have tables of "cash surrender, or loan values," and also of extended insurance and paid-up values in case of lapse, values generally apply the first year.

On January 1, 1908, this company adopted new policy forms. Following is the present form of the ordinary life policy:

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, in consideration of the payment of Premiums as hereinafter provided, hereby insures the Life of.....of.....in the County of.....State of.....(herein called the Insured) in the sum of.....Dollars, for the term of Life, payable at its office in Newark, New Jersey, to the executors, administrators or assigns of the Insured, immediately upon

receipt of due proof of the death of the Insured. Any error made in stating the age of the Insured will be adjusted by paying such amount as the Premiums paid would purchase at the correct age. Any indebtedness to the Company on this Policy and any unpaid instalments of the then current year's Premium will be deducted from the sum insured.

The Annual Premium of.....Dollars and.....Cents, will be payable by the Insured on delivery hereof and on the.....day of.....in each year during the continuance of this Policy, at the Company's office in Newark, New Jersey, or to Agents in exchange for receipts signed by the President or Treasurer. In lieu of the Annual Premium the Company will accept.....Dollars and.....Cents Semi-annually in advance, or.....Dollars and.....Cents Quarter-annually in advance. This policy will not take effect unless the first Premium or agreed instalment thereof shall be actually paid during the lifetime of the Insured.

No Assignment of this Policy shall affect the company until it shall have received written notice thereof.

Agents are not authorized to make, alter or discharge contracts.

If within one year the Insured shall commit suicide, while sane or insane, this Policy will be null and void. This Policy will be incontestable after one year from its date of issue except for non-payment of Premium.

THE PROVISIONS AND AGREEMENTS printed on the second and third pages hereof are a part of this contract.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES. If not assigned, this Policy may be returned to the Company at its office in Newark, New Jersey, with the Insured's written request for the appropriate indorsement of the Policy by the Company:

1. To have the Beneficiary changed. This change may be made at any time and from time to time while the Policy is in force, or within one month from default in Premium payments.

2. To have the whole, or any designated fraction, of the proceeds of this Policy at its maturity retained by the Company until the death of the Beneficiary, the Company in the meantime to pay the Beneficiary interest on the amount so retained, at the rate of three per centum per annum, the first interest payment to be made one year after the maturity of this Policy, and the last interest payment to be a pro rata one for the expired fraction of the year in which the Beneficiary dies. At any interest date the Beneficiary may withdraw the amount retained by the Company, in which case the interest payments will cease.

3. To have the whole, or any designated fraction, of the proceeds of this Policy at its maturity paid in a specified number (not exceeding thirty) of equal Annual Instalments, as shown by the accompanying Table, the first Instalment being payable immediately.

4. To have the whole, or any designated fraction, of the proceeds of this Policy at its maturity paid in equal Annual Instalments continuing during the lifetime of the Beneficiary, as shown by the accompanying Table, the first Instalment being payable immediately.

When either of the Instalments payable under Privilege No. 3, or of the Instalments certainly payable under Privilege No. 4, shall fall due, the Company, if requested, will pay the then Present or Commuted Value of such Instalments computed at three per centum interest compounded annually, as shown by the accompanying Table. The commutation of a part or the whole of the Instalments certainly payable under Privilege No. 4 will not affect the amounts payable thereunder after the term during which the Instalments certain would have been payable.

The right of Withdrawal under Privilege No. 2, or of Commutation under Privileges Nos. 3 and 4, will be withheld from the Beneficiary if the Insured shall so direct.

If the Policy be not assigned, the Insured may revoke the request to have settlement made in accordance with Privilege No. 2, or No. 3, or No. 4.

Unless otherwise directed by the Insured, the Company at the maturity of this Policy will extend to the Beneficiary Privilege No. 2, or No. 3, or No. 4.

DIVIDENDS. Upon payment of the second year's Premium, and at the end of the second and of each subsequent Policy year, this Policy while in force will be credited with such Dividends as may be apportioned by the

Directors, and such annual dividends will include the portion of the divisible surplus accruing hereon. Dividends thus credited will be paid in cash, or at the option of the Insured will be applied either in reduction of Premiums, or upon the Addition or Accelerative Endowment plan, but if Dividends have been applied upon the Addition plan, subsequent Dividends cannot be applied upon the Accelerative Endowment plan, or vice versa. If settlement of this Policy be made in accordance with Privilege No. 2, or No. 3, or No. 4, the stipulated payments under Privilege No. 2 or No. 3, or the Instalments certainly payable under Privilege No. 4, will be increased by such Annual Dividends as may be apportioned by the Directors, but such Dividends will be payable only in cash.

Under the Addition plan dividends are applied to the purchase of additional participating insurance (herein referred to as Dividend Additions) payable with the Policy, such insurance being purchased at the Company's rates therefor published and in force at this date. This Policy may be converted into a fully Paid-up Participating Policy payable at the same time as this Policy, subject to any outstanding indebtedness on this Policy, whenever the Reserve on such Additional Insurance, together with the Reserve on the original Policy, computed on the basis hereinbefore mentioned shall equal the Net Single Premium therefor, computed on the same basis.

Under the Accelerative Endowment plan Dividends are applied to the conversion of the Policy into an Endowment payable at a specified and gradually diminishing age; or, if preferred, into a fully Paid-up Participating Policy payable at the same time that this Policy is payable according to its terms.

NON-FORFEITURE PROVISIONS. At the end of any Policy year during the whole of which this Policy shall have been in force, or within one month from default in Premium payments, the owner shall have the following options:

1. To surrender the Policy to the Company at its office in Newark, New Jersey, for its CASH SURRENDER VALUE.
2. To surrender the Policy to the Company at its office in Newark, New Jersey, for a NON-PARTICIPATING PAID-UP POLICY payable at the time this Policy would be payable if continued in force.
3. If the Policy be not surrendered as above, the insurance will be AUTOMATICALLY EXTENDED from date of default in Premium payments, without any action by the owner of the Policy and without participation in surplus, for a sum equal to the amount of the Policy and existing Dividend Additions, if any, less any indebtedness to the Company hereon.

The Cash Surrender Value will be equal to the entire Net Reserve on this Policy by the American Experience Mortality and interest at Three Per Centum yearly, less any indebtedness to the Company hereon and less a sum equal to one per centum of the amount of this Policy and existing Dividend Additions, if any, up to and including the fifth Policy year, after which the said percentage will be reduced each year one-tenth per centum of the amount insured. If there be no indebtedness the Cash Surrender Value will be as shown in the following Table.

The amount of the Paid-up Policy or the term of the Extended Insurance, will be such as the amount of the Cash Surrender Value will purchase at Net Single Premium rates, according to the attained age of the Insured, by the American Experience Mortality and interest at Three Per Centum yearly, and if there be no indebtedness, will be as shown in the following Table. The Paid-up Policy or the Extended Insurance will be entitled to Cash Surrender Values equal to the reserve thereon at time of surrender, computed upon the basis hereinbefore mentioned, less any indebtedness to the Company thereon.

Except as provided in this Policy any default in Premium payments will immediately render the Policy null and void.

GRACE AND REINSTATEMENT. In event of default in Premium payments, the arrears may be paid within one month, (of not less than thirty days) or, if not so paid and the Insured shall die within the said month, this Policy will be regarded as being then in force, and the arrears will be deducted in the settlement hereof; Or, if requested by the Insured prior to or within the said month, the arrears will be charged as an indebtedness against this Policy, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, provided the entire indebtedness then outstanding shall be within the limit secured by the Cash Surrender

Value; Or this Policy may be reinstated at any time after the said month, upon evidence of insurability satisfactory to the Company and payment of all arrears with interest thereon at not to exceed six per centum per annum: PROVIDED, in any case, the Policy has not been surrendered to the Company.

LOANS. At any time while this Policy is in force the Company will loan on the sole security thereof up to the limit secured by the Cash Surrender Value, upon receipt of the Policy and a Certificate of Loan satisfactory to the Company. The loan will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum and may be paid off at any time while the Policy is in force. If interest be not paid when due, it shall be added to the principal, provided the entire indebtedness then outstanding shall be within the limit secured by the Cash Surrender Value; otherwise non-payment of interest shall render the Policy null and void after one month's notice shall have been mailed to the last known address of the Insured and Assignee, if any.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. The company issues all desirable forms of policies, but the principal forms are the ordinary life, twenty payment life and twenty year endowment. The policies are free from restrictions as to residence or travel, and as to military or naval service, and other occupations after one year, and are incontestible except for non-payment of premiums after two years from date of issue. The policies participate in the distribution of the surplus annually, which may be paid in cash, applied to pay premiums, or purchase paid-up additions, or left to accumulate to the credit of the policy. If settlement is by supplementary contract under one of the optional modes of settlement, the supplementary contract participates in interest earnings in excess of three per cent. Loans and cash surrender values are provided and printed in the policy. The policies may be reinstated at any time within three years from date of default upon evidence of insurability and payment of indebtedness.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt. This company issues all approved forms of participating and non-participating life and endowment insurances; monthly income policies; five and ten year participating renewable term policies and annuities.

All these policies are free from restrictions on residence or travel from date of issue and, after one year, incontestable for any cause except for non-payment of premiums. They are non-forfeitable automatically after three years from date of issue, from which time tables of liberal cash, paid-up, extended insurance and final values are endorsed. A grace of thirty-one days for the payment of premiums, without interest charge, is granted. Cash loans are available at any time after three years' premiums have been paid. Insured may change beneficiary on written application. Dividends on participating policies are apportioned annually. Restoration may be effected at any time after lapse on proof of insurability and payment of arrears. All policy forms provide for the payment of insurance proceeds in any number of instalments as the insured may designate. Surplus interest as apportioned by the directors of the company will be paid in addition to such instalments.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The prevalent forms of policies issued by this company

are the "Ordinary Life" participating and non-participating; "Limited Payment Life" participating and non-participating; "Endowment" participating and non-participating; and "Renewable Term," non-participating. All policies are free from restrictions as to residence and travel, and after two years are incontestable except for non-payment of premium and violation of their conditions in regard to military or naval service in time of war. Under all endowment and life policies liberal values are provided, after three years, in paid-up or extended insurance or cash. Cash loans are also provided available after premiums have been paid for three years. The following are the conditions of the "Ordinary Life Participating Policy," for \$10,000, at age thirty-five, and the options at the end of twenty years:

This Policy participates in the Profits of the Company as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.—If the Insured be living and this Policy is in force on the first day of January, 1930, which is the end of the Accumulation Period, and the premiums shall have been fully paid, the Company will pay the Insured or legal holder hereof, the Accumulated Profits then found apportionable to this Policy under one of the following

OPTIONS:

- (1) Continue this Policy for its face amount by payment of the original premium, and receive the Accumulated Profits in cash; or,
- (2) Continue this Policy for its face amount by payment of the original premium and convert the Accumulated Profits into additional Paid-up Life Insurance, subject to evidence of insurability satisfactory to the Company; or,
- (3) Continue this Policy for its face amount by payment of the original premium, and convert the Accumulated Profits into a Life Annuity; or,
- (4) Surrender this Policy for a Paid-up Life Policy, as provided in the table on the following page, and receive the Accumulated Profits in cash; or,
- (5) Surrender this Policy and receive the entire cash value, as fixed below, in cash; or,
- (6) Surrender this Policy and convert the entire cash value, as fixed below, into a Paid-up Life Policy, subject to evidence of insurability satisfactory to the Company for any paid-up insurance in excess of the face value of this Policy; or,
- (7) Surrender this Policy and convert the entire cash value, as fixed below, into a Life Annuity.

ENTIRE CASH VALUE.—The Company guarantees that the Entire Cash Value of this Policy at the end of the Accumulation Period shall consist of the cash value as stated in the table on the following page for the twentieth year, and in addition thereto, the Accumulated Profits then apportioned.

If this Policy is continued beyond the first Accumulation Period, profits shall be apportioned at the end of every five years thereafter during the continuance of the Policy, if all premiums have been paid.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston. The company issued new forms of policies in 1908, and the principal forms are ordinary life, limited payment life, and endowment policies with annual dividends. The ordinary life form reads as follows:

IN CONSIDERATION of the application upon which this Policy is issued, which is made a part hereof, and of the payment in advance of.....Dollars, by.....of.....

in the State of.....the Insured under this Policy, and of the payment of a like sum on or before the.....day of.....in every year thereafter during the life of the said Insured,

PROMISES AND AGREES TO PAY, at its office in the City of Boston, upon due proof of the death of the Insured, the sum of.....Dollars in lawful money of the United States to (with..... right of revocation by insured), i. e., the right is optionalexecutors, administrators or assigns, (with..... right of revocation by the Insured), less any indebtedness to the Company on account of this Policy, and any unpaid portion of the premium for the then current policy year; but if the age of the Insured has been misstated the amount payable hereunder shall be such as the premium paid would have purchased at the rate for the correct age.

When the right of revocation has been reserved, the Insured, if there be no existing assignment of this Policy, upon written request filed with the Company at its Home Office, may designate a new Beneficiary hereunder, and have the Policy made payable to himself or his estate; such change to take effect only when endorsed hereon by the Company, whereupon all rights of the former Beneficiary or Beneficiaries shall cease.

In case any of said premiums, or any premium note or notes given for said premiums, are not paid when due and payable, this Policy shall cease to be in force except as provided by the Non-Forfeiture Provisions set forth on the second page hereof.

If, within one year from the date hereof, the Insured shall die by his own hand or act, whether sane or insane, this Policy shall be void, but the Company will return the premium paid thereon.

This Policy and the application therefor constitute the entire contract between the parties hereto, and all statements made by the Insured, in the absence of fraud, shall be deemed representations and not warranties, and no such statement shall be used in defence to a claim under this Policy unless it is contained in the application therefor and a copy of such application is endorsed hereon.

After one year from the date of its issue, this Policy shall be incontestable except for non-payment of premiums, or for engaging in military or naval service in time of war without the consent in writing of the President, Vice President, Secretary or an Assistant Secretary, and no waiver of any of the conditions of this Policy shall be valid unless made in writing and signed by one of the aforesaid officers.

The Rights, Options and Non-Forfeiture Provisions set forth on pages two and three are hereby made a part of this contract.

RIGHTS, OPTIONS AND NON-FORFEITURE PROVISIONS.

PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.—All premiums are payable at the Home Office in the City of Boston, or to an agent of the Company upon delivery on or before the premium date, of a receipt signed by the president, vice-president, secretary or an assistant secretary, and countersigned by said agent.

GRACE IN PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.—After this Policy has been in force one year, a grace of thirty-one days, without interest, shall be granted for the payment of premiums, during which time the insurance shall continue in force; but in the event of the death of the Insured during said period of grace, the overdue premium, and any deferred premiums for the current policy year, shall be deducted from the amount payable under the Policy.

PARTICIPATION IN SURPLUS.—This Policy, after it has been in force one year, and subject to the payment of the second annual premium, shall participate in the annual distribution of surplus made by the Company, and the dividend apportioned thereto shall each year, on the premium date and anniversary thereof, at the option of the Holder of the Policy, (a) be payable in cash, or (b) be applied in reduction of premiums, or (c) be used to purchase without medical examination, non-forfeitable, participating, paid-up additions, or (d) be left with the Company to accumulate to the credit of the Policy, with interest at three per cent. per annum, payable at the maturity thereof or withdrawable in cash on demand by the Holder of the Policy; but if no election is made by the Holder prior to any anniversary thereof, the dividend for that anniversary shall be held by the Company as provided in option d, and if at

premium is not paid at the expiration of the days of grace the Company will keep the Policy in force by applying the dividend accumulations to the payment due on the Policy, if such accumulations are sufficient to pay a quarterly instalment of an annual premium.

LOANS.—After three full annual premiums have been paid on this Policy, upon the proper assignment of the Policy to the Company, with the written assent of the person to whom it is made payable, the Holder thereof shall be entitled to borrow of the Company on the sole security of this Policy, at five per cent. interest per annum, the amount specified in the Table of Loan Values set forth below as its loan value at the end of the policy year during which the application for a loan is made, less any indebtedness to the Company on the Policy and any unpaid portion of the premium for the then current policy year. Failure to pay any such loan or to pay interest thereon shall not void the Policy unless the total indebtedness thereon to the Company equals or exceeds such loan value at the time of such failure, nor until thirty-one days after notice has been mailed by the Company to the last known address of the Insured and of the Assignee, if any.

NON-FORFEITURE PROVISIONS.

CASH VALUES, PAID-UP AND EXTENDED INSURANCE.—The Holder of this Policy, in case of default in the payment of any premium after three full annual premiums have been paid hereon, shall be entitled to cash, paid-up or extended insurance for the amounts and terms stated in the table below, plus a proportionate part of the increase in the values at the end of the succeeding year if any instalment not less than a quarterly instalment of the premium for that year has been paid, and any dividend additions thereto; and, during the term of grace or within thirty-one days thereafter, may by a writing filed with the Company at its Home Office elect,—

FIRST. To surrender the Policy and, with the written assent of the person to whom it is made payable, receive its value in cash; or

SECOND. To take paid-up insurance for its then value; such paid-up insurance shall be payable at the same time and on the same conditions as in the original contract, and shall participate annually in the distribution of surplus and have increasing loan and cash values; or

THIRD. To have the Policy continued in force as extended term insurance from the anniversary date last past for its face amount, including any outstanding dividend additions, and less any indebtedness thereon or secured thereby, but without the right to loans; such extended term insurance will have a cash surrender value and will participate in the annual distribution of surplus made by the Company, the share apportioned thereto to be payable in cash.

If, during said term of grace or within thirty-one days thereafter, the Holder shall not elect one of the foregoing options, then this Policy shall be automatically continued as paid-up participating insurance for its then value as provided in the second option.

Any indebtedness to the Company for premiums, premium notes or policy loans shall be deducted from the surrender value if paid in cash, but if paid-up or extended insurance is taken, the amount or duration thereof shall be reduced proportionately.

Tables of loan, cash, paid-up and extended insurance values are printed in the policies, and an optional instalment agreement is also attached which provides for the payment of the policy in limited instalments, or continuous instalments and tables of instalment values are printed in the policy. **Reinstatement:** This policy may be reinstated at any time within three years from date of default in the payment of premium, unless the cash value has been duly paid or the extension period has expired, upon the production of evidence of insurability satisfactory to the company and the payment of all overdue premiums and the payment or reinstatement of

any indebtedness to the company upon said policy, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues the regular forms of ordinary life and endowment policies, but does not issue term policies. It also writes limited payment life policies. The form of limited payment life policy now issued by the company is an annual dividend policy; is incontestable after one year, provides for reinstatement at any time and for a change to other forms of policies issued by the company, and provides cash surrender, and loan values, and grace in payment of premiums. The policy also contains the following "waiver of premium clause":

"The Company, by endorsement hereon, will waive payment of the premiums thereafter becoming due, if the insured, before attaining the age of sixty years and after paying at least one full annual premium and before default in the payment of any subsequent premium, shall furnish proof satisfactory to the Company that he has become wholly and permanently disabled by bodily injury or by disease so that he is and will be permanently, continuously and wholly prevented thereby from performing any work for compensation or profit, or from following any gainful occupation. Any premiums so waived shall not be deducted from the sum payable under the Policy, and the values provided for in Section "12. Cash Loans", and Section "15. Benefits on Surrender or Lapse," shall be the same as if such premiums had been paid in cash. Provided that, notwithstanding proof of disability may have been accepted by the Company as satisfactory, the Insured shall at any time, on demand, furnish the Company satisfactory proof of the continuance of such disability; and if the Insured shall fail to furnish such proof, or if it shall appear to the Company that the Insured is able to perform any work or to follow any occupation whatsoever for compensation, gain or profit, all premiums thereafter falling due must be paid in conformity with this contract.

Without prejudice to any other cause of disability, the entire and irrecoverable loss of the sight of both eyes, or the severance of both hands above the wrists, or of both feet above the ankles, or of one entire hand and one entire foot, will be considered as total and permanent disability within the meaning of this provision."

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Milwaukee. This company issues the usual form of participating Life and Endowment insurance. The first dividend is payable at the end of the first year, and beginning then dividends may be applied towards payment of premiums, or to the purchase of non-forfeitable participating paid-up additions to the policy, or to accumulate at interest. The regular policy contracts now issued provide that the proceeds thereof may be made payable in either one of four ways, namely: in one sum, by an annuity extension, in from 2 to 25 instalments, or in a form of continuous instalments.

Special Corporation and Partnership policies are issued. The company issues annual dividend 10 year term policies, which may be changed to Life or Endowment plan without medical examination during the first seven years. Annuity contracts are issued when desired.

The limit of insurance on a single life is \$100,000. No policies are issued to persons below 16 or over 60 years of age, nearest birthday.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. This company issues policies on the participating plan. Its principal forms are: Whole Life, Limited Pay Life, Endowment, Endowment Annuity, Ten-Year Term Policy, and Graded Endowment. The policies are non-forfeitable and incontestable after one year. Allow thirty days grace in payment of premiums, and loan and surrender values granted after the third annual premium for amounts stipulated in the policy. The policies are without restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation, and as to military or naval service. Annual dividends payable after two years.

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Los Angeles, Cal. This company issues several forms of policies both on the participating and non-participating basis. The participating policies are written in either the annual or deferred dividend plans. These policies cover a wide range of forms—whole life, limited payment life and endowment, and guaranteed investment policies. The policies are incontestable after one year except for non-payment of premiums and violation of the agreement as to military service. The company requires a permit for such service in time of war only. Tables of loan and surrender values are printed in the policies, and the company prints a total and permanent disability clause in practically all policies.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues the ordinary forms of Life, Limited Life, and Endowment policies, which are without restrictions as to travel, residence and occupation from the date of issue, and are incontestable after one year, except for non-payment of premiums. The general provisions of all its policies, of which it issues a great variety, are almost identical, except the changes necessary to carry into effect the differences in the plans. All are entitled to surrender values after three annual payments of premiums; and the extension feature applies to all other than special forms. The company lends upon its policies two-thirds or more of the reserve, the amounts being specifically stated year by year in the policies themselves, and in its present forms the values are the full American 3 per cent. reserve. The loan values and cash values are the same in amount, and tables of such values, as well as installment values, are printed in the policy. The policies are terminated by the acceptance of the cash value, but this sum may be borrowed and the policy continued at the option of the insured. The ordinary life form contains the following provisions:

If this Policy shall lapse through non-payment of premium after three years' premiums have been paid, the Company will secure to the owner thereof a form of insurance, the net value of which shall be equal to the full reserve on the Policy and on any dividend additions thereto at the date of default, according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, with interest at 3 per cent., less any existing indebtedness to the Company on the Policy. At the end of the third and succeeding years the cash value is the full reserve, and the paid-up and extension values are the equivalents thereof. The stipulated values of this Policy shall be correspondingly increased for

any fractional portion of a year's premium which has been paid. This non-forfeiture value shall be secured to the owner of the Policy through one of the following provisions:

First:—The automatic extension of the net amount insured by this Policy for the number of years and days stated below, at the expiration of which time the insurance shall cease; or,

Second:—The issue of paid-up participating insurance payable at death for the sum provided for below upon written application therefor by the owner of the Policy and the legal surrender of all claims hereunder to the Company at its Home Office within one month after lapse; or,

Third:—The payment of the cash surrender value provided for below on surrender of the Policy and all claims hereunder to the Company within one month from the date of lapse.

(Here are printed tables of extension, paid-up and loan or cash values.)

Should any indebtedness exist it shall be deducted from the Cash Value of the Policy, and the other Values shall be correspondingly reduced.

The cash value of any paid-up or extension granted upon the lapse of this Policy will be the full reserve at the time of surrender, less any indebtedness to the Company under the Policy, and will be paid to the owner or owners thereof, upon request and proper release.

Interest Privilege. The proceeds of this Policy or any designated fraction thereof, may at maturity, be allowed to remain with the Company until the death of the beneficiary, during which period the Company will pay to the beneficiary yearly, three per cent. on the amount so held, the first payment being made one year after the maturity of this Policy and the last payment to be pro-rated to the date of the death of the beneficiary. The interest rate will be improved annually by such addition as may be awarded by the Board of Trustees. At the time any such interest becomes payable the beneficiary may withdraw the amount held by the Company, thus terminating this feature.

The policy, in event of the default in payment of premium, may be re-instated at any time on evidence of insurability and the payment of all over-due premiums and other indebtedness. The above is a synopsis of the ordinary life form, and other forms of policies issued by the company are: Limited Payment Life; Endowments; Trust Certificates; Optional Term Insurance; Dual Income Endowment Bonds; Income Policies, and Continuous Instalment Contracts.

Variations in the method of accumulation or use of dividends of surplus give rise to other forms, such as Life Rate Endowment, Reversionary Addition, Accelerative Endowment policies, etc.

PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues all the ordinary forms of Life, Endowment and Term policies.

All Term policies may be exchanged for other Term or other forms of Life or Endowment; the 10 Year Term any time during the first seven years of the term without medical examination. the 20 Year Term during the first 15 years and the 30 Year Term during the first 20 years; the new policy to bear the date and rated age of the insured at the time of the change. Or at any time during these respective first years the policy may be changed into any higher premium contract of original date, provided that in event of change during the first five years the difference of premiums accumulated at three per cent. interest shall be paid. If such change is made after the five years the difference in reserves under the two policies shall be paid. If a change is made to a new policy

of new date the full reserve is guaranteed as a surrender value in the shape of a permanent reduction of the premiums under the new contract.

Such policies can be exchanged for new ones of new date in like manner during the last three, five and ten years of the 10, 20 or 30 Year Terms respectively upon furnishing satisfactory evidence of insurability.

The privilege of change to another policy of original date and higher premium is also granted under its Annual and Limited Premium Life Policy, the difference between premiums accumulated at 3 per cent. being charged if the change is made during the first five years, and if the change is made after five years the difference in the reserves under the two policies shall be paid. Upon request, the Limited Premium Life policies will contain provision for converting them into Endowment policies of the same amount by continuing the payment of the same premium for a stipulated number of years after the original policy would have been fully paid up.

Loans are made up to the amount secured by the cash value at 5 per cent. interest.

PITTSBURGH LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. This company issues Ordinary Life, Limited Payment, and Endowment policies on the annual compound dividend plan. The policies are incontestable after one year, are non-forfeitable, and grant thirty-one days grace in payment of premiums. Cash loans are provided after the second policy year, and surrender and paid up values are endorsed in the policies. Dividends may be applied to the reduction of succeeding premiums, withdrawn in cash, allowed to compound at three and one-half per cent. interest or applied to purchasing paid up additions to the policy. The company also issues renewable and non-renewable term policies.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. This company issues Life, Endowment, and Term policies, which may be made payable to the beneficiary in instalments; it also issues Joint Life, Joint Endowment, and Joint Term Partnership policies (see *Cyclopedia* for 1892-3). All policies participate in annual dividends. In 1907 the company issued a new policy contract incorporating in its guarantees cash values, thirty-one days of grace, incontestability after one year, etc. The practice of the company from organization had always been liberal, and the new guarantees are little else than the incorporation in the contract of what had always been accorded by the company as a matter of equitable practice.

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA. This company issues all approved forms of ordinary policies, such as Whole Life, Limited-Payment Life, and Endowments, as well as policies on the Industrial Plan. Regular ordinary policies are written on the Non-participating plan, and contain the following privileges: Non-forfeitable after first year's premium is paid; Automatic Extended Insurance after one year; Annual Cash Surrender, Loan, Automatic

Loan, and Paid-up Values after three years under life policies, and two years under endowments; Occupation, Residence, and Travel absolutely without restriction; Incontestable after one year; grace in payment of premiums—one month; beneficiary may be changed at any time by insured; liberal revival provisions. When any policy becomes a claim it may be made payable in one sum; or in from two to twenty-five annual instalments; or in continuous instalments during lifetime of beneficiary; or the sum insured may be left with the company as a trust fund at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest. In addition to the above forms of ordinary policies the company issues the following special forms:

The Increasing Insurance and Double Endowment policy is a form of increasing endowment policy under which 5 per cent. of the initial face value is added to the sum insured for each contract year upon which the policy shall have entered. It matures at the end of twenty years, if the insured is then living, when the initial value with all additions becomes payable, the total amount payable being twice the original amount of the policy. If death occur before the twenty years have expired, the original amount plus all additions to date of death is paid. At the end of the endowment period, the insured has the choice of several very attractive forms of settlement.

Monthly Income Policies and Immediate Benefit and Monthly Income Policies. The distinctive features of these contracts is that upon maturity, whether by death, or the expiration of the endowment period in case of endowments, the benefits will be paid by check in monthly installments, to continue for twenty years and, by the payment of a slightly higher premium, so long as the beneficiary survives that period, or, in case of endowments, so long as the survivor of the insured and beneficiary survives twenty years after maturity.

The Immediate Benefit and Monthly Income policies provide for a monthly income as described above and in addition for the payment of \$246 for each \$10 of monthly income payable at maturity of the policy.

Twenty Payment Life with Pure Endowment Addition. This policy, in addition to the features of a regular Twenty Payment Life, provides for a Pure Endowment at the end of twenty years, if the insured be then living. One of several options is available to the insured at that time. The surrender values are greater than under a regular Twenty Payment Life.

Decreasing Premium Endowment at age 80. This is a policy under which the premium is reduced by ten per cent. of the original amount at the end of every five-year period. In other respects it is similar to regular Endowment policies.

Annuities. Annuities, or, as they are sometimes called, income policies, are also issued by the Prudential.

RELIANCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Pittsburgh. The forms of policies issued are ordinary life, limited payment and endowment, both participating and non-participating. These forms are also issued

as continuous installment, five per cent. gold bond, and guaranteed annual dividend policies. The company also issues limited payment life and endowment, advance dividend policies, and ten year renewable term, participating, and convertible term, non-participating policies.

All policies are incontestable after one year from date of issue, and allow, as provided for by the laws of the various states, grace in payment of premiums and loans after the second year. Cash value, automatic extended insurance, and paid-up insurance are granted after full three years' premiums are paid. The term policies provide for exchange of the policy for any other form issued by the company.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Worcester Mass. This company issues life policies, both ordinary and limited payment; endowment policies, both annual and limited payment, five and ten year convertible term policies, instalment policies. All policies are subject to the non-forfeitable law of Massachusetts.

TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, THE. This company issues non-participating policies only, as follows:

Guaranteed Uniform Premium and Premium Reduction policies on the annual, limited payment life, and endowment forms.

Income Bonds, 20 Installments Ordinary Life, Limited Payment and Endowment forms.

Monthly Incomes, 20 years certain or for life. Ordinary Life Limited Payment and Endowment forms.

Twenty Payment Life with Guaranteed Endowment Additions Contracts. Five Year Convertible Term, Ten Year Renewable Term, Joint Life and Life Annuities.

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues life and limited payment life policies, and regular and limited payment endowment policies, on the annual dividend plan only. These policies all have liberal loan, cash, and paid-up values, and extended insurance.

The company also issues Continuous Instalment Policies upon the Ordinary Life and Limited Payment Life Plans, Five, Ten, Fifteen and Twenty Year participating non-renewable term policies, convertible within five years, and annuities.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The policies at present in use by this company are the "Ordinary Life," "Limited Payment Life," "Endowment," "Renewable Term,"—all on forms providing for apportionment of dividends annually, and are incontestable after one year except for non-payment of premium. The policies are free from restrictions as to occupation, travel and residence, and contain up-to-date non-forfeiture provisions.

WEST COAST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, San Francisco, Cal. This company's principal forms of policies are whole life, limited payment and endowment policies, issued on non-participating and

participating basis. The participating policies are issued as annual dividend policies after the third year, and on the deferred dividend plan. The policies are incontestable after one year, non-forfeitable after three annual premiums have been paid, and cash, loan, and surrender values are stipulated in the policies. The company also writes an accident and sickness disability clause in connection with the several forms of life policies.

STANDARD FORMS.

The New York legislature in 1906 enacted legislation prescribing standard forms of life policies. The act amending the insurance law is known as Section 101, and provided that "On and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and seven, all policies of insurance, other than industrial policies, issued or delivered within this State by any domestic life insurance corporation, shall be in the forms hereby prescribed and not otherwise, save as hereinafter provided." The act prescribed four forms: ordinary life, limited payment life, endowment, and term policies.

This act was amended by the legislature of 1907 to permit domestic companies to issue other than the standard forms of policies if approved by the superintendent of insurance and the legislature of 1909 amended the law, practically repealing the law providing for specified standard forms, and instead requiring that all policies issued in the state, whether by domestic or foreign companies, shall contain certain specified standard provisions. The amendments of 1909 further provided that no policy shall be issued or delivered in the state until the form has been filed with and approved by the superintendent of insurance. The specified conditions are practically the same as adopted in other states and outlined below. Legislation prescribing standard forms was enacted by the legislatures of Minnesota and North Dakota in 1907. The forms prescribed were ordinary and limited payment life, endowment, and term policies and annuities.

In Colorado, Illinois, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Michigan and New Jersey, legislation was enacted in 1907 prescribing standard provisions, and Ohio in 1908, enacted legislation prescribing six forms of standard policies, and also prescribing standard provisions. New York amended its law in 1909, and legislation prescribing standard policy provisions was enacted in Oklahoma. Texas and New Mexico and South Dakota enacted legislation prescribing standard provisions and also standard forms. The standard forms provided in South Dakota were: Ordinary and limited payment life; endowment, term and renewable term, and fixed survivorship annuity on the ordinary life, limited payment life and endowment forms. Illinois passed a law in 1909 amending section 6 of the laws of 1907 and providing that the act should not apply to annuities, industrial policies or to assessment or fraternal associations. Idaho and Washington enacted such laws in 1911.

The laws provide that forms of policies must be approved by the insurance commissioner, and the prescribed provisions, while

phrased differently, are practically the same, and include provisions that the premium shall be paid in advance, that the policy shall constitute the entire contract and be incontestable after two years except for non-payment of premiums, or violation of the policy conditions respecting military or naval service, and that if the age of the insured has been understated, the amount payable under the policy shall be such as the premium would have purchased at the correct age.

A provision for grace in payment of premium is required, also against forfeiture, and for loans and extended insurance, and tables of loan, and surrender values, as well as a table of installments on which the policy may provide its proceeds may be payable, are required to be printed in the policy.

A provision providing for re-instatement after three years is also required.

The law prescribing standard provisions for life policies also contains certain prohibitions, and makes it unlawful to issue a policy containing a provision for the forfeiture of the policy for failure to repay loans, or interest thereon, or a provision by which the policy shall purport to take effect more than one year before the original application was made. Provisions limiting the time within which any action at law or in equity may be commenced after the cause of action shall accrue are prohibited. The laws of New Mexico, South Dakota, Ohio, Colorado, New Jersey and Tennessee prohibit clauses limiting the time to less than five years; Texas, two years; Illinois, Oklahoma and Idaho, three years; Michigan, six years; while the laws of Massachusetts and Washington do not contain the prohibition.

Minnesota in 1909 enacted legislation prescribing standard provisions for policies of accident and health insurance, and as well prohibiting the issuance of policies in the state containing certain other provisions. Minnesota took the lead in such legislation applying to accident and health companies, and standard policy provision laws have been enacted in Oregon, Wisconsin, Michigan, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, North Dakota, Idaho and Washington. The laws require that all policies shall have the approval of the superintendent of insurance; his decision being subject to review by any court of competent jurisdiction. The prescribed provisions include a provision that notice of accident or disability shall be given within twenty days; that the policy or certificate contains the entire contract; that if a past due premium is accepted within thirty days from lapse such acceptance shall reinstate the policy in full as to disability beginning after the payment has been made; and a provision that if a premium more than thirty days past due is accepted such action shall reinstate the policy in full as to disability resulting from accident, but not for sickness beginning within fifteen days from the date of payment. A provision is also required that if the occupation of the insured be changed to a more hazardous one, or if the insured is injured while doing any act or thing pertaining thereto, except ordinary duties about resi-

dence, then the payment to be such as the premium would pay for in that occupation, and a provision that all benefits called for by the policy shall be specifically stated in full therein, and all exceptions also. The provisions prohibited are limiting the time in which action may be commenced to less than one year, making the constitution and by-laws a part of the policy; for deducting advance premiums from benefits payable under the policy, and a provision limiting the amount of indemnity to be paid to a sum less than stated in the policy and for which premium has been paid.

POLICIES, NON-CONCURRENT, APPORTIONMENT. It is hardly within the scope of this work to enter into a discussion of a subject which has been, and still is, one of the most perplexing with which adjusters have to deal. The courts have pretty generally laid down the rule that companies may adopt any adjustment satisfactory to themselves, so that it does not deprive the insured of his protection. It has been impossible, so far, in the practice of fire insurance for all underwriters to agree upon any rule. On the Pacific Coast the "Kinne" rule, so called from its author, Mr. C. Mason Kinne, assistant secretary of the Liverpool and London and Globe Company, was adopted by the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific in 1885, and is used exclusively for adjustments. In the eastern states, as Mr. Griswold puts it, the matter is "left to the individual adjuster to adopt such methods as may seem most advantageous for his own company." Mr. Griswold gives nine different rules for adjusting specific and compound insurance. The "Reading," the "Finn," which was the production of Mr. Finn, secretary of the Long Island Insurance Company; the "Albany," which is credited to Mr. Heald, president of the Home Insurance Company; Rule IV, which is attributed to Henry A. Oakley; Rule V, with no author; Rule VI, attributed to Mr. Hope; Rule VII, Rule VIII, which Mr. Griswold names the rule of proportion; and Rule IV, the English rule.

With the exception of the "Kinne Rule," which is entirely general in its scope, wherever we have been able to trace these rules to their application they seem to have been formulated to meet special cases where the company making them was to secure an advantage by their use.

The Kinne rule has been adopted and put into effect by the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific throughout its jurisdiction.

The principle governing all apportionments of non-concurrent policies is, that general and specific insurances must be regarded as co-insurances; and general insurance must float over and contribute to loss on all subjects under its protection, in the proportions of the respective losses thereon, until the insured is indemnified, or the policy exhausted.

The correct method of applying the principle of the Kinne rule has been formulated in the following statement:

FIRST—Ascertain the non-concurrence of the various policies and classify the various items covered into as many groups as the non-concurrence demands, whether of property, location or ownership.

SECOND—Ascertain loss on such groups of items separately.

THIRD—If but a single group is found with a loss upon it, the amount of all policies covering the group contribute pro rata.

FOURTH—If more than one group has sustained a loss, and such loss on one or more groups be equal to or greater than the totals of general and specific insurance thereon, then let the whole amount of such insurances apply to the payment of loss on such groups.

FIFTH—If more than one group has sustained a loss, and such loss be less than the totals of unexhausted general and specific insurances thereon, then apportion the amount of each policy covering on such groups generally, to cover specifically on such groups, in the same proportion that the sum of the losses on such groups bears to the loss on each individual group.

NOTE—When a group is covered by one or more general policies it would be well to see at once if an apportionment as above on that group would equal the loss, as in case it will not, it will show, without further calculation, that the whole amount of loss on such group must be met by such policies pro rata, and the remainder only apportioned. In such cases, carrying out Step 6 simply accomplishes by a longer process what here is indicated.

SIXTH—If the loss on any group or groups is then found to be greater than the sum of the now specific insurances as apportioned, add sufficient to such specific insurances to make up the loss on the group, taking the amount of the deficiency from the now specific insurance of the heretofore general amounts previously covering the now deficient groups, *which cover on groups having an excess of insurance*, in the proportion that their sums bear to their individual amounts.

NOTE—Very rarely are new deficiencies created by the re-apportionment, but if so, simply repeat Step 6.

SEVENTH—Cause the amounts of all the now specific insurances to severally contribute pro rata to pay the partial losses, and it will be found that the whole scheme has resulted in the claimant being fully indemnified in accordance with the various contracts and on a basis which preserves the equities between the companies throughout.

POLICY, VALUED FIRE. [See Valued Policy.]

POND, ROBERT L., general agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company at Boston, Mass., was born in Walpole, Mass., October 31, 1860. He obtained his education in the public schools and high school of Milton, Mass., and entered the insurance business immediately after leaving school, in the office of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. When the Union Central entered Massachusetts in December, 1893, he was appointed general agent.

PORTSMOUTH FIRE ASSOCIATION, Portsmouth, N. H. Organized 1887; capital, \$50,000. Calvin Page, president; Alfred F. Howard, secretary.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, N. Y. Organized in 1904 as the "Life Insurance Club of New York," and reorganized under its present name in 1906; capital, \$100,000. William R. Malone, president; W. S. Russell, vice-president; Wesley Sisson, secretary.

POST, CHARLES HENDERSON, United States manager for the Caledonian of Edinburgh, was born at Derby, Conn., May 16, 1856. At the age of thirteen years he went to New York to seek employment, and found it in a publication house. In 1872, at the age of sixteen years, he entered the insurance agency office of Neafie & Terwilliger at Ellenville, N. Y., and four years later was taken into

the firm and given a third interest therein. Two years later he went into the field as special agent for the Continental. In 1884 a department for New York and adjacent States was created by the Washington Fire and Marine of Boston, and Mr. Post was appointed manager. When this business was reinsured by the Niagara Fire, in 1888, he became that company's agency manager, and later was appointed assistant secretary of the company. The Niagara Fire and Caledonian had been combined for an agency business, and when that combination was dissolved in 1894 Mr. Post received the appointment of United States manager of the Scottish company. He is also president of the Caledonian-American Insurance Company.

POTTER, EDWARD E., fire insurance general agent for the Pacific Coast States. In 1874, being on the Pacific Coast, he formed an agency to represent a number of Eastern companies, two of which he represents at the present time. From 1880 to 1882 Mr. Potter was manager and secretary of the Oakland Home Insurance Company, and was one of the organizers of the Sun Insurance Company of California, and its secretary and treasurer from 1882 to 1891. Beginning with 1892, Mr. Potter has devoted his entire attention to the general agency on the Pacific coast. He is now general agent for the Pacific coast for Williamsburgh City, Glens Falls, Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Security Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn.

POTTER, WILFRID C., secretary of the Preferred Accident insurance company, New York, is a native of Virginia, and was born at Alexandria, February 10, 1861. He received his education at St. Johns Military Academy, Virginia, and began his insurance career in 1882. In 1886 he became a local agent of the Preferred Accident, and has since retained his connection with the company, "graduating" from the local agency field to a state agency, and in turn to the position of agency supervisor and superintendent of agents. He was elected to his present position in 1906. He is a member of the executive committee and other committees of the International Association of Accident Underwriters.

POTTER, FREDERICK W., superintendent of insurance of Illinois, is a native of England and was born at Norwich, October 17, 1862. He received a public school education, and his early vocation was teaching in the public schools. He was for eight years superintendent of the public schools of Edwards county, Ill., later engaged in life insurance work in Illinois, and was for five years superintendent of agents for Southern Illinois of the Mutual Benefit Life insurance company. He was appointed to his present position in 1907.

PRATT, LE GAGE, former vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, was born at Sterling, Mass., December 14, 1853. After the completion of his education he entered

upon an active commercial career in 1869, first in Boston, and a few years later in Chicago, in which city he became connected as contracting agent for a large printing and publishing concern, for which he traveled throughout the States from New York to California. In 1884 he took up journalistic work, which he followed for a period of two years, when he became interested in life insurance as a special agent, working for several years in the Texas field and later in Chicago. In 1895 Mr. Pratt was appointed state agent for the Life Insurance Clearing Company for Georgia, and one year later was called to the home office and appointed to the position of general superintendent of agencies. In August, 1897, he was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of agencies for the Mutual Benefit Life of Newark, N. J., and on January 22, 1903, was elected second vice-president of that company. He was elected vice-president in May, 1905. In November last (1906), he was elected to Congress from the 8th District, New Jersey and resigned the vice-presidency of the Mutual Benefit in 1907, and was later superintendent of agents of the Puritan Life Insurance Company of Providence, R. I. He resigned this position in 1910 to become vice-president and general manager of the "Compania Nacional de Seguros de Cuba," Havana, Cuba. Mr. Pratt died in Newark, N. J., March 9, 1911.

PREFERRED ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized in 1893. Capital, \$350,000. Kimball C. Atwood, president; W. C. Potter, secretary.

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS' FUND for Life Insurance of Philadelphia is the oldest life insurance organization in the United States, and was organized in 1759. Rev. Perry S. Allen, D.D., president and actuary; A. M. Clifford, secretary; J. C. Neff, treasurer, and F. F. Thomson, M.D., medical director.

PRESS INSURANCE. [See Insurance Journalism.]

PRESTON, EDWARD VERRANCE, general manager of agencies of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Willington, Tolland County, Conn., June 1, 1837. He had a common school education, and was engaged in commercial pursuits in Hartford when the war of 1861 broke out. April 22, 1861, he entered the military service of the State as a clerk in the adjutant-general's office, and July 17, 1861, was commissioned to be quartermaster of the Fifth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of first lieutenant, and in a few months was detailed to act as aide-de-camp and brigade quartermaster on General A. S. Williams' staff; and in March, 1862, as aid-de-camp on Gen. O. S. Ferry's staff. In February, 1863, he was appointed by President Lincoln additional paymaster United States Volunteers, with the rank of major, holding this position until he was honorably discharged by the secretary of war, to date July 31, 1865. On leaving the service of the United States he was immediately employed by the Travelers Insurance Company, first

as a solicitor in Hartford, and soon after as special agent, to secure and work with agents in New England. In January, 1867, he was appointed to the position which he now holds. Major Preston represented the city of Hartford in the common council board for two years, and after that for two years in the board of aldermen. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, Boston Commandery, the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, Robert O. Tyler Post No. 50, G. A. R., the Hartford lodge of Masons, and the Hartford Club.

PREUS, J. A. O., commissioner of insurance of Minnesota, was born at Morrisonville, Wis., August 28, 1883. He received a collegiate education, graduating from Luther College, Iowa, in 1903, and studied law. He was executive clerk to the governor of Minnesota in 1909-10, secretary to the republican state central committee, and was appointed insurance commissioner in 1911.

PROOFS OF DEATH IN LIFE INSURANCE. [See Life Insurance, Proof of Death.]

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY of Providence, R. I. Incorporated 1799; capital, \$500,000. J. B. Branch, president; A. G. Beals, secretary.

PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1887. John C. Fetzner, president; P. J. Halla, secretary.

PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1800. Edward L. Watson, president; B. M. MacDougall, secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, THE, was incorporated March 22, 1865. The charter confers, in addition to the authority to insure lives, authority to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, etc.; that is, to transact what is known as a trust business. The union of its trust business with its insurance business demands from the courts of the city of Philadelphia a careful scrutiny of its methods, and an examination from time to time of its securities by skillful experts. The relations of the two departments of the business are fixed by the provisions of the charter. The accounts and investments are kept distinct and separate. The entire surplus of the insurance department accumulates for the benefit of the policy-holders. The only advantage, direct or indirect, which the stockholders can at any time have from the union of the two features of the business results from the fact that the management of the trust business, from which they derive their profits, is done for them without charge.

To be relieved from the expense of management is an advantage to the stockholders, but not more than commensurate with the benefit which the policy-holders derive from the additional security arising from the large capital, the active supervision by the stockholders of the affairs of the company, and the association of the

life insurance and trust business. While the expenses of a trust business, if conducted separately, would be large, the additional cost to this company of conducting the trust business jointly with the life insurance is inconsiderable, viewed in connection with the advantages secured. This, however, has not had the effect of increasing the general rate of expense of the company. The great economy and care with which its affairs have been conducted have caused it to be distinguished for its very low expense rate. This joined with its exceptionally favorable rate of mortality, has resulted in a very low net cost of insurance to its policy-holders.

The officers of the company are: Asa S. Wing, president; T. Wistar Brown, vice-president; Joseph Ashbrook, vice-president and manager of insurance department; David G. Alsop, actuary; Samuel H. Troth, treasurer; C. Walter Borton, secretary; John Way, assistant treasurer; Dr. Charles H. Willits, chief medical examiner. The directors are: T. Wistar Brown, Asa S. Wing, William Longstreth, Robert M. Janney, Marriott C. Morris, Frank H. Taylor, Joseph B. Townsend, Jr., John B. Morgan, Frederic H. Strawbridge, Joseph Ashbrook, John Thompson Emlen, Morris R. Bockius, Henry H. Collins, Levi L. Rue and George Wood.

PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, THE, of New York, was incorporated February 25, 1875, and commenced business August 10, 1875. The company was re-insured in the Postal Life Insurance Company of New York as of December 31, 1910.

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, THE, whose home office is in Newark, N. J., opened an entirely new field in American life insurance.

It was the first company in this country to do business on the industrial plan, the distinguishing features of which are the insuring of every member of the family between the ages of one and seventy, if in good health, the issuing of small policies with correspondingly small premiums, payable weekly, and the collection of premiums by an agent of the company at the homes of the policy-holders.

Through this industrial form of insurance a great many persons who cannot afford to pay the premium required for a policy of \$1,000 are enabled to secure as large an amount of life insurance as their means will warrant, and by providing for weekly payments of a few cents each, it meets the needs of the industrial classes.

The Prudential began business in November, 1875, and confined its operations to the city of Newark for two years, when the remainder of the state of New Jersey was occupied. In 1879 the company entered the states of New York and Pennsylvania, and year after year it extended the scope of its operations until the Prudential now operates in forty-five states and territories, the District of Columbia and the Dominion of Canada.

The great and growing popularity of this company is shown by the fact that during 1910 the Prudential issued and revived 2,165,108

industrial policies, insuring \$324,808,772, while on December 31, 1910, the total number of industrial policies in force was 8,957,170 and the total amount of industrial insurance in force at that time was \$1,143,352,017.

But industrial insurance does not by any means comprise the sole business of the Prudential. Although this company was organized with the intention of transacting an industrial business, it was soon found that the habits of thrift fostered in the people who carried small policies enabled many of them to provide for a greater amount of protection than was afforded them by the industrial policy. Those who at first found it difficult to save enough to pay the premium on a small policy after a time applied for an additional amount of insurance, and even this was added to until some persons carried several policies.

In view of this fact the company was led, in 1886, to open an ordinary "life and endowment" department, in which all the popular forms of life and endowment policies are now issued for sums from \$500 up to \$100,000. This department has continually grown in popularity, until in amount of business written annually, in annual income, and other features, it far surpasses many life insurance companies which issue ordinary business exclusively.

During 1910 the Prudential issued and revived ordinary insurance of \$137,230,956 (paid-for business, closing the year with paid-for ordinary insurance in force to the amount of \$707,906,332, a gain in paid-for insurance during the year of \$72,853,547.

Taking a record of the company as a whole, the Prudential issued and revived during 1910 paid-for insurance amounting to \$462,039,728, and the total amount of paid-for insurance in force on December 31st was \$1,851,258,349. The assets of the Prudential on January 1, 1911, were \$227,001,002.33, an increase during the year of \$26,357,628.34. Its liabilities on the same date were \$208,324,011.61, and its surplus of assets over liabilities \$18,676,990.72, after providing for a dividend fund of over \$23,000,000.00 to holders of participating policies. In the year 1910 the company's income was \$74,257,635.01, an increase over the previous year of \$7,019,370.28.

On August 1, 1907 the company in its ordinary department, discontinued issuing "participating" or "profit-sharing" policies and brought out a new non-participating policy so attractive in its terms and privileges that it proved an instant success.

The policy is a clear-cut insurance contract, containing all the regular provisions, loans and surrender values, together with new and attractive features especially designed to benefit the insured. The premium rates are exceptionally low.

The Prudential was the first company to adopt the practice of paying claims upon the day that satisfactory proofs of death reached the home office. This practice has been strictly adhered to and is of the utmost importance, particularly to the industrial classes, for while the amount of policy in each case is not large (an average of about \$109,) the payment often comes at a time when there is no ready money to be had and the policy is the only available asset.

The latest feature is the payment of claims by the company's field representatives, who are often enabled to make the payment of the amount due under the policy within a few hours after the death of the insured. Promptness in paying claims practically doubles the usefulness of life insurance.

Over 1,373,000 death claims have been paid by the company in the industrial and ordinary departments combined, since its organization, and its total payments to policy-holders during the same period amount to over \$206,000,000. It is estimated that over 6,000,000 people have been directly benefited by this money. In 1910, 117,913 claims were paid, an average of over 2,268 every week, and over 390 for every working day.

The total amount paid to policyholders during 1910 was \$24,301,676.55.

The growth of the Prudential has been steady from the beginning, and in recent years rapid, as shown by the following tabular statement:

Year.	Assets.	Total Income.	Surplus.	Insurance in Force.
1880.....	\$168,154	\$271,922	\$96,984	\$7,347,892
1885.....	1,040,816	1,509,663	404,989	40,266,445
1890.....	5,084,895	5,821,653	1,343,874	139,163,654
1895.....	15,780,154	12,585,538	3,309,837	303,130,155
1900.....	40,599,992	24,306,394	6,410,132	604,230,809
1905.....	107,473,057	49,303,422	16,090,024	1,170,279,661
1910.....	227,001,002	74,257,635	18,676,990	1,851,258,349
Total amount paid policy-holders,.....				\$206,292,207.63

The industrial policy-holders of the Prudential have particularly benefited from time to time by the many concessions made by this company.

In January, 1907, the Prudential started issuing a new industrial policy which gives largely increased benefits at the younger ages for the same premium. Under this policy payment of premiums will cease when the insured reaches age 75. The policy provides for paid-up values after three years, and cash surrender values annually after ten years. Owing to the increased liberality of the contract it is issued on the non-participating plan.

The Prudential's new Monthly Income policy, issued in its ordinary department, has marked a new era in insurance. This policy is designed especially for the protection of the widow as regards investment of the proceeds of an insurance policy. The contract provides for a monthly income payable after the death of the insured, to the beneficiary for 20 years, or for life (for 20 years at least), or, in event of the policy being an endowment, the income would be payable to the insured himself.

The policy is very popular and is being recognized as one of the safest forms of protection in insurance yet devised.

At the time this edition went to press the office of President of The Prudential was vacant, due to the death of Hon. John F. Dryden, November 24, 1911. The other officers of the company are: Forrest F. Dryden, vice-president; Jacob E. Ward, third vice-president; Wilbur S. Johnson, fourth vice-president and comptroller; Richard V. Lindabury, general counsel, Edward D. Duffield, general solicitor; John K. Gore, actuary; Frederick H. Johnston, associate actuary; Edward Gray, secretary; Edward Kanouse, treasurer; Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician; Frederic A. Boyle, cashier; Valentine Riker, Henry Overgne, George P. Williams, Willard I. Hamilton, George W. Munsick, assistant secretaries; George W. Rouzer, secretary to the president; George B. Speer, supervisor Ord. agencies; Holger E. Krause, Geo. H. Kirkpatrick, assistant actuaries; Wm. Perry Watson, associate medical director; J. Allen Patton, Walter A. Jaquith, Paul FitzGerald, assistant medical directors; T. C. E. Blanchard, superintendent of real estate; Frederick C. Blanchard, supervisor loan department; Robert Gemmell, supervisor of claims; George W. Gore, Frederick A. C. Baker, William R. Konow, J. Albert Sandford, Edwin F. Kulp, Harry Vliet, J. H. Huntington, Jr., supervisors; Chas. A. Stonelake, office supervisor; Archibald M. Woodruff, associate supervisor loan department; David A. McIntyre, supervisor printing and allied departments; directors, Theo. C. E. Blanchard, Frederick C. Blanchard, Edward Kanouse, Forrest F. Dryden, Jerome Taylor, William T. Carter, Jacob E. Ward, Anthony R. Kuser, Uzal H. McCarter, Wilbur S. Johnson, Richard V. Lindabury, John K. Gore, William J. Magie; (appointed by the chancellor, from the policyholders, pursuant to chapter 81, laws of 1907 of the state of New Jersey), Edward J. Ill, Edwin A. Stevens, Isaac F. Roe.

PRUSSIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Berlin, Germany. Organized 1865. This company entered the United States in February, 1905, making a deposit with the New York department, to do a reinsurance business. C. F. Sturhahn was appointed general attorney for the United States, and William C. Scheide, resident manager, Hartford, Conn.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Stettin, Germany. Harold W. Letton, Chicago, United States manager.

PURCELL, JOHN J., second assistant general agent of the western department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, is a native of New York city, where he was born February 22, 1855. In 1871 he entered a New York city local agency, removing to Boston in 1876 to accept a position with the Faneuil Hall Insurance Company, from which company he transferred his services to the firm of L. Burge Hayes & Co., Boston agents of the Sun Insurance Office. In 1883 he returned to New York as special agent of the Sun for New York and New Jersey, later being transferred to Atlanta, Ga., as general agent for the

southern field. In 1887 he was recalled to New York and appointed secretary of the company's local department. In 1893 he was made assistant manager for the United States. He was appointed western manager of the Sun Insurance Office March 1, 1899, and resigned March 1, 1904. Subsequently he was appointed Ohio special agent for the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, and resigned in 1906 to become superintendent of agents in the western department of the Hartford Fire. In 1907 he was appointed manager of the Underwriters Salvage Company, but resigned April 1, 1908, to resume his former position as superintendent of agents in the western department of the Hartford Fire at Chicago, Ill.

PUTNAM, HENRY HOWELL, secretary of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, and insurance journalist, was born at DeKalb, Ill., April 15, 1868, of New England parents. After a grammar school education in Boston he became an office boy in a grain house. In 1887 he was employed by the *Standard* of Boston as a reporter. From 1895 to 1898 he acted as news representative for the *Standard* in New York city, and subsequently returned to Boston as editor of that paper. In May, 1899, he began the publication of the *Monthly Journal of Insurance Economics*, a magazine devoted to the discussion of insurance problems from an economic point of view. In June, 1903, he began the publication of the *American Agency Bulletin*, representing the interests of the associated fire insurance agents of the United States. At the St. Louis convention of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents in October, 1904, Mr. Putnam was elected its secretary. In November, 1906, he sold the *Journal of Insurance Economics* to Benjamin F. Hadley and George A. Watson of New York, in order to devote his entire attention to the National Association and the *Bulletin*. At the mid-year conference in New York in February, 1907, the National Association voted to employ Mr. Putnam at a salary to work for the agents' organization and its official *Bulletin*.

PURITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1907; capital, paid in, \$123,000. Darius L. Goff, president; Clinton C. White, secretary.

Q

QUEEN CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Sioux Falls, S. D. Organized 1905; capital, \$200,000. P. F. Sherman, president; Theo. F. Grefe, secretary and manager.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY of America, New York. Organized 1891; capital, \$1,000,000. Edward F. Beddall, president; George W. Burchell, vice-president; Nevett S. Bartow, secretary.

QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Quincy, Mass. Organized 1851. Charles A. Howland, president; J. F. Young, secretary.

R

RALSTON, THOMAS A., sub-manager of the eastern and southern departments at New York office of the Northern Assurance Company of London, was born at Baltimore, Md. He was educated in the public schools of that place, and began business life in 1875 as a clerk in the Baltimore branch of a New York commercial house. In 1879 he removed to New York to accept a higher position in the head office. He entered the insurance business in 1883 as a clerk in the New York office of the London and Provincial Insurance Company of England, and on the retirement of that company from the United States entered the service of the United Fire Reinsurance Company of Manchester, England. He remained with that company until 1889, when he was appointed chief clerk in the New York office of the Northern Assurance Company of London. In 1896 he was appointed to his present position.

RASOR, PAUL E., manager for the United States of the Moscow Fire Insurance Company of Moscow, Russia, is a native of Wadsworth, O., where he was born in 1853. His first experience with fire underwriting was with J. F. Downing, general agent of the western department of the Insurance Company of North America at Erie, Pa. For a short time Mr. Rasor was connected with the Alps Insurance Company of Erie, and in 1873 removed to New York to enter the service of the German-American Insurance Company, with which he remained until February, 1895, having been its assistant secretary for several years. He was also secretary of the Reassurance Company of New York (a tender of the German-American), and managed that company in connection with his duties with the German-American. In February, 1895, he was tendered and accepted the position of assistant United States manager of the Lancashire, with headquarters at New York, and remained with the company until November, 1896, when he accepted the appointment of United States manager of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company; a position he retained until the withdrawal of the company from the United States. He was appointed manager of the Moscow in 1903, and of the First Russian of St. Petersburg and Russian Reinsurance Company of St. Petersburg in 1907.

RATHBONE, ROBERT C., insurance manager and broker. New York city, was born at Ballston, Saratoga county, N. Y., August 23, 1825. He went to New York at the age of fourteen

years, and was a clerk, first in a hardware and afterward in a whole sale dry goods house. In 1853 he began business for himself as an insurance broker in New York, and as an agent for the Mutual Life. In 1857 he was appointed assistant secretary of the Metropolitan Fire of New York, and in 1861 he went to the front for a short service with his regiment, the Seventh. His insurance brokerage business continued, though, throughout, taking in partners from time to time, one being the late Major-General Hamblin, another his brother, A. H. Rathbone, and another his son, R. Bleecker Rathbone, who is still associated with him. In 1885 Mr. Rathbone accepted the post of metropolitan manager for the Sun Insurance Office of London, which he retained until 1887. He was president for ten years of the old board of insurance brokers and also president of the second board, now extinct. At the present time his firm, R. C. Rathbone & Son, are managers of the Assurance Company of America. His brokerage department was incorporated with cash capital of \$100,000, January 1, 1903, being the fiftieth anniversary of its existence.

RAWLINGS, EDWARD, president of the Guarantee Company of North America and of the United States Guarantee Company of New York, is a native of England, and saw his first service in insurance over fifty years ago in the office of the European Life and Guarantee Company of London. In 1863 he was sent to Canada to establish a branch at Montreal. When the company transferred its Canadian guarantee business to the Citizens of Montreal Mr. Rawlings continued for some years in charge of that department for the later company's business. In 1872, not approving of the combination of other branches of insurance with that of guarantee, he organized the Canada Guarantee Company, now the Guarantee Company of North America, becoming manager, and entering the company in the United States in 1881. In 1890 he established the New York company, of which he is the head, and in 1893, upon the death of Sir Alexander T. Galt, he succeeded him as president of the Guarantee Company of North America.

REBATE TO INSURED IN LIFE INSURANCE SOLICIT-
ING. [See Anti-Rebate Laws, and National Association of Life Underwriters.]

RECEIPTS FROM AND REMITTANCES TO HOME
OFFICES OF FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES
IN 1910. The reports of the insurance departments for 1910 make the following statement of the amounts remitted by foreign companies in this country to their home offices and their receipts from the same in 1910:

528 RECEIPTS FROM AND REMITTANCES TO HOME OFFICES, ETC.

Companies.	Amount sent to Home Office.	Amount rec'd from Home Office.	Companies.	Amount sent to Home Office.	Amount rec'd from Home Office.
Aachen & Munich,...	\$1,624	\$3,288	North British,	\$699,194	.....
Atlas, .....	.....	18,738	Norwich Union,	110,244	6,050
British America,	71,488	.....	Palatine,	167,774	193,595
Commercial Union,	867,170	447,224	Phoenix Assurance,	27,653	21,770
Caledonian,	180,103	.....	Prussian National,	50,000	.....
Cologne Reinsurance,	191,110	149,352	Rossia,	200,000	2,284
First Russian,	70,000	.....	Royal,	1,433,156	230,115
Hamburg-Bremen,	113,172	1,752	Royal Exchange,	136,771	* 4,712
General, .....	.....	520,700	Russian Reinsurance,	17,158	.....
Ins. Co. Salamanbra,	150,000	.....	Skandia,	131,382	.....
Jakor, Russia,	90,000	.....	Sun Ins. Office,	390,525	1,825
Law Union & Rock,	58,428	14,133	Scottish Union, .....	.....	67,577
Liv. & Lon. & Globe,	1,722,872	.....	State,	28,604	5,000
Lon. & Lancashire,	613,354	309,233	Svea, .....	.....	.....
London Assurance,	262,390	.....	Swiss,	9,610	.....
Moscow,	300,000	.....	Sovereign,	129,635	24,157
Munich Reinsurance,	495,171	.....	Union, .....	.....	611,000
New Zealand,	105,098	31,752	Union & Phoenix, .....	.....	504,703
Nationale, .....	.....	2,000	Espanol, .....	.....	.....
Northern,	721,609	331,005	Western Assurance,	59,144	.....
Totals, .....	.....	.....	Totals,	\$9,505,832	\$3,290,207
Excess of amount sent to home offices, .....	.....	.....	Excess of amount sent to home offices, .....	.....	\$6,215,535

In 1897 the amount sent to home offices was \$4,556,515; amount received from home offices, \$2,972,972; excess of remittances to home offices, \$1,583,543; excess in six years, \$15,904,833. In 1898 the amount sent to home offices was \$4,081,485; amount received from home offices, \$1,326,003; excess of remittances to home offices, \$2,755,482. In 1899 the amount sent to home offices was \$3,851,272; amount received from home offices, \$3,099,827; excess of remittances to home offices, \$751,445. In 1900 the amount sent to home offices was \$3,180,700; amount received from home offices, \$3,049,310; excess of remittances to home offices, \$131,489. In 1901 the amount sent to home offices was \$3,809,736; amount received from home offices, \$4,296,127; excess of remittances from home offices, \$486,391. In 1902 the amount sent to home offices was \$2,821,361; amount received from home offices, \$5,401,503; excess of remittances from home offices, \$2,580,142. In 1903 the amount sent to home offices was \$4,363,444; amount received from home offices, \$1,190,217; excess of remittances to home offices, \$3,164,227. In 1904 the amount sent to home offices was \$4,997,350; amount received from home offices, \$8,787,539; excess of remittances from home offices, \$3,790,189. In 1905 the amount sent to home offices, \$8,952,788; amount received from home offices, \$1,922,554; excess of remittances to home offices, \$7,030,234. In 1906 the amount sent to home offices was \$7,554,292; amount received from home offices, \$58,222,032; excess of remittances from home offices, \$50,667,740. In 1907, the amount sent to home offices was \$10,998,693; amount received from home offices, \$3,270,539; excess of remittances to

home offices \$7,728,154. In 1908 the amount sent to home offices was \$10,852,382; amount received from home offices \$2,458,514; excess of remittances to home offices \$8,393,868. In 1909 the amount sent to home offices was \$10,326,219; amount received from home offices \$934,786; excess of remittances to home offices \$9,391,433.

REES, HENRY E., secretary of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of Macon, Ga., where he was born April 29, 1857. He went into the local fire insurance business in his native city in 1881, and continued until 1884, when he was appointed special agent of the South Eastern Tariff Association, with headquarters at Atlanta. From 1885 to 1889 he was Southern special agent of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and from 1889 to 1897 he served the Ætna in the same capacity. In the latter year Mr. Rees was called to the home office of that company, where his long experience with Southern fire underwriting was utilized, and he was appointed assistant secretary, and elected secretary of the Ætna on May 6, 1907.

REGER, GEORGE F., formerly vice-president of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city August 20, 1839, and received his education in the public schools. He was in mercantile pursuits until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he went to the front as a lieutenant of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves. Soon after his return to civil life he connected himself with the fire insurance business in his native city, and in 1870 was city inspector for the Franklin Fire, to which company he has ever since been attached. He was successively its special agent in New York, associate general agent for New York and New England, manager of the agency department of the home office and second vice-president, and vice-president of the company. Mr. Reger retired from active business January 1, 1909.

REGISTER, HENRY V., Philadelphia, member of the firm of I. L. Register & Son, the oldest agency of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He was born in 1871, and was graduated from Cornell University in 1892. He is a member of the Markham and the Merion Cricket Clubs.

REGISTER, I. LAYTON, Philadelphia, born in Delaware in 1842, came to Philadelphia in 1860 and engaged in the life insurance business, and has been one of the most successful men in the field. He established the Equitable Life Assurance Society in Pennsylvania in 1866 and has represented it ever since. He is an ex-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, also of the Philadelphia Association, a past master, a past grand high priest, and past grand commander of Masonic bodies, and an ex-president of the Presbyterian Social Union, an important lay organization of that church. He organized one of the prominent trust companies in Philadelphia and is a member of several clubs, among them the Union League, the Historical Society, and the Merion Cricket Club.

REGISTER LIFE AND ANNUITY INSURANCE COMPANY of Iowa, Davenport, Ia. Organized 1889. P. W. McManus, president; William M. Radcliffe, secretary.

REINSURANCE AND SURPLUS LINE LAWS. The following is a statement of the laws regarding reinsurance of risks by fire insurance companies, and the placing of excess lines in unauthorized companies.

ALABAMA. It is required that reinsurance be placed with a company authorized to do business in the state.

ARIZONA. Prohibited in any company not authorized to do business in the territory.

ARKANSAS. No insurance company shall, directly or indirectly, contract for or effect reinsurance of any risk in the state of Arkansas with any company not authorized to do business therein. (Section 89, chapter 10, Acts of 1901.) When any reinsurance is effected in an unauthorized company the entire tax thereon shall be paid by the original insuring company. [See Resident Agents laws.]

CALIFORNIA. Provision is made for placing insurance in unauthorized companies, and the commissioner may issue a license to any citizen of the state permitting the person named therein to place insurance in an unauthorized company, on payment of a fee of \$50, but the person before procuring the insurance must file an affidavit that he is unable to procure for a specified person, firm or corporation in a majority of the companies authorized to do business in the state the amount of insurance necessary. The person so licensed is required to keep a separate account and to make full report of such insurance with the commissioner, and to pay a tax of four per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums, on such insurance.

COLORADO. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State. The resident agents law requires reinsurance contracts to be effected through resident authorized agents, and a return of all such reinsurance shall be made annually to the insurance commissioner in such form and detail as he may require.

CONNECTICUT. The laws of the State make no provision regarding reinsurance of risks.

Provision is made for placing of policies in unauthorized companies. The insurance commissioner, upon the payment of a fee of twenty dollars, may issue a license to any person permitting the person named to procure policies on property in the State in companies approved by the commissioner, which have not complied with the laws of the State. The person is required to file with the commissioner an affidavit that he is unable to procure, in companies authorized in the State, the amount of insurance necessary to protect the property, before acting under such license, and is required

to file a sworn statement of such insurance annually with the commissioner.

DELAWARE. Reinsurance is permitted in unauthorized companies on permission of the commissioner. Section 12, Chapter 99, Vol 22, covers reinsurance and reads as follows:

Section 12, No fire insurance company or association shall reinsure, in any manner whatsoever, the whole or any part of a risk taken by it on property situated or located in this State, in any other company or association not authorized to transact business in this State, except upon the written consent of the Insurance Commissioner. No fire insurance company or association shall transfer or cede, in any manner whatsoever, to any company or association not authorized to do business in this State any risk or liability, or any part thereof, assumed by it under any form or contract of insurance covering property located in this State, including any risk or liability under any general or floating policy, or any agreement, general, floating, or specific, to reinsure excess loss by one or more fires, except upon the written consent of the Insurance Commissioner. No fire insurance company or association shall reinsure or assume, as a reinsuring company or otherwise, in any manner or form whatsoever, the whole or any part of any risk or liability, covering property located in this State, of any insurance company or association not authorized to transact business in this State, except upon the written consent of the Insurance Commissioner.

Companies are required to file with the commissioner annually, a report of all such reinsurance effected in the manner prescribed by the commissioner.

FLORIDA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the state.

IDAHO. Permitted in any solvent company (life, fire and marine or inland insurance company). Names of re-insuring companies must be furnished the insurance commissioner with amount and premium affected in each company.

ILLINOIS. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State. The liability reinsured must have been originally assumed in full accord with the provisions of the statutes. The superintendent may require special statements of all reinsurances.

A law was enacted in 1903 providing that licenses may be issued to agents to place insurance in unauthorized companies. On the yearly payment of \$200 except in counties having less than 100,000 population, in which case the license fee shall not exceed \$25, the superintendent may issue licenses to citizens of the State to act as agent to procure insurance in unauthorized companies. Affidavit must be filed with the insurance department setting forth that such agent is unable to procure insurance sufficient to protect the property in authorized companies. A separate account of such business

must be kept, which must be open to the inspection of the superintendent at any time, showing the amount of such insurance, the name of the corporation in which it is placed, and the location of the property. The agent must file bond in the penal sum of \$2,000, and gross premiums on such business are taxed 2 per cent.

KANSAS. No restrictions regarding re-insurance.

Provision is made for licensing agents to act as brokers, on payment of fee of ten dollars, to place insurance in unauthorized companies. The agent so licensed must file affidavit to the effect that he was unable after diligent effort to secure the required amount of insurance to protect the property described in the affidavit in regularly admitted companies. A separate account of such business must be kept and report filed with the superintendent of insurance. The agent licensed as a broker is required also to pay a tax of two per cent. on gross premiums on policies placed in unauthorized companies.

KENTUCKY. The law makes no restriction as to companies, but provides that no credit shall be allowed or given as a reduction of liabilities for re-insurance made in unauthorized companies.

Provision is made (Section 698), for placing business with unauthorized companies. The commissioner may issue licenses to citizens of the State on payment of fee of twenty-five dollars, but such licensed person must make affidavit that he is unable to procure in admitted companies the amount of insurance necessary, and can only procure such insurance after he has procured insurance in authorized companies to the full amount which such companies are willing to write on the property. Such licensed person shall keep a separate record of the business so placed and file a report annually with the insurance commissioner.

LOUISIANA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State. The law makes special provision for the placing of insurance and reinsurance in unauthorized companies, when it is impossible to procure sufficient insurance in authorized companies. The provisions of the law are practically the same as the Kentucky law, except that the license fee is twenty dollars.

MAINE. Makes no restrictions as to companies.

It is provided that the commissioner may license a citizen of the State, already agent of one or more authorized companies, to place insurance in unauthorized companies, on affidavit that he is unable to procure the necessary insurance in authorized companies, and after the writing capacity of authorized companies is exhausted. Such person must give bond in the sum of \$500, make report of business to the department, and pay a tax equal to 2 per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums.

MARYLAND. Makes no restrictions as to reinsurance.

The legislature of 1908 passed a law, amending Article 23, of the Code of Public General laws, which provides, (Section 157A),

that all persons, firms or corporations obtaining insurance in unauthorized companies must file a statement of such insurance, giving name of company, location of risk, amount of insurance, etc., and shall pay a tax thereon of five per cent. and one dollar as a filing fee must be paid to the commissioner. An additional section, (Section 157B), provides that. "Whenever any person or firm resident in this State or corporation incorporated under the laws of this State, shall file with the Insurance Commissioner an affidavit that said person, firm or corporation is unable to obtain in companies legally authorized to do business in this State, insurance or a sufficient amount thereof on property situated in this State owned by said person, firm or corporation, then the Insurance Commissioner shall issue a license to such person, firm or corporation authorizing the procurement of insurance in *non*-admitted companies or associations to the extent of the insurance desired, and such person, firm or corporation shall not be required to pay the tax imposed by the preceding section, but shall be required to pay to said Insurance Commissioner a fee of one dollar on each policy so obtained."

The commissioner shall keep a record of such insurance, and the company or its agent, is given the right to enter the state to adjust a loss. A violation of the above sections is made a misdemeanor which carries a penalty of a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than six months.

MASSACHUSETTS. The resident agent's law prohibits reinsurance in companies not authorized to do business in the State, except that the law has special provisions for the placing of insurance and reinsurance in unauthorized companies when it is impossible to procure sufficient insurance in authorized companies, and filing affidavit. If reinsurance is effected other than through duly licensed resident agents and in authorized companies the entire tax must be paid by the original insuring company without deduction on account of such reinsurance and no deduction in reserves to be charged against the company is allowed. Insurance in unauthorized companies can only be procured after insurance has been procured in authorized companies to the full amount which they are willing to write on the property. The fee for special licenses is twenty dollars, and a separate account must be kept and report filed with the insurance department.

MICHIGAN. Prohibited in any company not authorized to do business in the State. Sworn statements required annually of all reinsurances, with names of companies.

Provision is made for placing excess lines in unauthorized companies. The law is practically the same as the Kentucky law, [which see.]

MINNESOTA. No prohibition relative to effecting reinsurance on any risks written in the State by an authorized company. Companies must report reinsurances effected with unauthorized com-

panies. No credit for such premiums is allowed in the payment of taxes.

MISSISSIPPI. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State. Provision is made for placing business with unauthorized companies, on affidavits and after writing capacity of authorized companies is exhausted.

MISSOURI. There are no restrictions in respect to companies. Foreign companies are required by the resident agents laws to place business only through licensed resident agents. The superintendent of insurance, however, may issue to an agent who is regularly commissioned to represent one or more fire or fire and marine or storm insurance companies, authorized to do business in this State, a certificate of authority to place excess lines of insurance in companies not admitted to do business in this State: Provided, however, that the party desiring such excess of insurance shall first file an affidavit with the superintendent of insurance that he has exhausted all the insurance obtainable from authorized companies.

MONTANA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State. Law requires reinsurance contracts to be effected through authorized resident agents. Sworn statement required annually of all reinsurances.

NEBRASKA. A company must file with the insurance commissioner a sworn statement that it will not directly or indirectly, by way of reinsurance or otherwise, insure any property in the State, except under a policy regularly issued and duly countersigned by a local agent, licensed by the insurance commissioners. A sworn statement of all reinsurance required annually.

NEVADA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the state.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State. Requires reinsurance contracts to be effected through authorized resident agents under the resident agents law. Any authorized agent may procure insurance in unauthorized companies when the aggregate amount of insurance which companies legally doing business in the State will write upon the property is not sufficient to protect it. Such licensed agent must keep a separate account of such business, and make a statement of it, giving names of insured and the company and amount of insurance, with the insurance department, and shall not place such insurance in a company having less than \$100,000 in assets, or been in an impaired condition within the year.

NEW JERSEY. No restrictions as to companies. Section 82 relates to placing insurance in unauthorized companies, and reads as follows:

Section 82. The commissioner of banking and insurance may issue to any citizen of this State a license, revocable at any time, permitting the person named therein to procure fire insurance as agent on property in New Jersey in insurance companies not authorized to do business in this State; but before the person named in such license shall procure any insurance in such companies on any property in this State, he shall execute and file with said commissioner an affidavit that after diligent effort he is unable to procure, in companies admitted to do business in this State, the amount of insurance necessary to protect said property, and he shall only procure insurance under such license after he has procured insurance in companies authorized to do business in this State to the full amount which said companies are willing to write on said property: Provided, that such licensed person shall not be required to offer any portion of such insurance to any company which is not possessed of cash assets amounting to at least twenty-five thousand dollars, or one which has, within the preceding twelve months, been in an impaired condition; each person so licensed shall keep a separate account of the business done under such license, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of the commissioner of banking and insurance, his deputy, or any person employed by him to inspect the same, a certified copy of which amount the licensee shall forthwith file with the commissioner of banking and insurance, showing the exact amount of such insurance placed for any person, firm, or corporation, the gross premium charged thereon, the companies in which the same is placed, the date of the policies and the terms thereof, and before receiving such license shall execute and deliver to the commissioner of banking and insurance a bond to the State of New Jersey in the penal sum of three thousand dollars, with such sureties as said commissioner shall approve, conditioned that the licensee will comply with all the requirements of this act, and will pay to the commissioner of banking and insurance, or where such policies cover risks in any city, town, borough, township or portion of a township, or fire district in this State, which now has or may hereafter have a duly-incorporated firemen's relief association, to the treasurer of such association, in January and July of each year, the sum of three dollars for each one hundred dollars and at that rate upon the whole amount of gross premiums charged for insurance procured or placed under such license during the preceding six months; the amount of taxes paid to the commissioner of banking and insurance under the provisions of this section shall be distributed by him in the manner now or hereafter provided by law as to taxes collected by him from fire insurance companies of other states and foreign countries.

NEW MEXICO. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in this territory.

NEW YORK. Section 22, Chapter 690, Laws of 1892.

"Every insurance corporation doing business in this State may reinsure the whole or any part of any policy obligation in any other insurance corporation. When the reinsurance is made by any other than a life insurance corporation, it shall be required to hold as an unearned premium fund an amount equal to the unearned portion of the gross premiums charged on such reinsured obligations from the date of their issuance by the corporation reinsured. No credit of any kind shall be allowed or given either as a reduction of taxes or of liabilities, to any corporation transacting business in this State for reinsurance made in corporations not authorized to issue policies in this State. The superintendent of insurance shall require schedules of reinsurance to be filed by each corporation at the time of making its annual report to the department."

Section 137, chapter 611, laws of 1894 provides for placing insurance in unauthorized companies. The superintendent of insurance, in consideration of the yearly payment of \$200, except in counties having less than 100,000 inhabitants, in which case the fee shall not exceed \$25.00, may issue to citizens of this State, not exceeding 200 in number, a license, revocable at any time, permitting the party named in such license to act as agent to procure policies of fire in-

insurance from corporations, persons, partnerships, and associations which are not authorized to do business in the State. Before such insurance shall be procured affidavits in duplicate, setting forth that the party is unable after diligent search to procure sufficient insurance to protect the property in authorized companies, must be filed by the agent and by the party desiring the insurance; one with the superintendent of insurance and one with the clerk of the county where such property is located. Reports of such business must be made to the department by the agent, and gross premiums on such insurance are taxed three per cent.

NORTH CAROLINA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to transact business in the State, and upon admission to the State a company must file a sworn declaration that it will not reinsure in unauthorized companies. Annual returns must be made of all re-insurances effected directly or indirectly on property in the State.

Provision is made for placing business with unauthorized companies, and the law is practically the same as the Connecticut law [which see].

OHIO. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in State. Companies required to file an annual statement under oath, showing the name of each fire insurance company or association reinsured and reinsuring.

A surplus line law was passed in 1904. This provides that the superintendent of insurance may license citizens to procure insurance in unauthorized companies, but "before the person named in such license shall procure any insurance in such companies on any such property, he shall in every case file with the superintendent of insurance his own affidavit and the affidavit of the person, or of the president or secretary of the corporation, owning the property on which the insurance is proposed to be placed, which shall have force and effect one year only from the date thereof, that such owner is unable to procure from companies authorized to do business in this State the amount of insurance necessary to protect said property." The fee is \$10.00, and the person so licensed shall file a bond with the superintendent of insurance for \$2,000.00. A separate account of such business must be kept and a full report of such insurance, with name of owner of property and company in which it is placed, must be filed with the superintendent. Gross premiums on such business are taxed 5 per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State.

Insurance may be procured in unauthorized companies in the event of a larger line of insurance being required than authorized companies are willing to carry by making affidavit to that effect to the insurance commissioner. Reports of insurance so placed shall be made to the commissioner. The legislature of 1907 amended the law somewhat by providing for the licensing of persons, agents, officers or members of any insurance firms, as insurance brokers to

procure insurance in unauthorized companies. The licensed broker as well as the party desiring insurance must file affidavit setting forth that the person desiring insurance is unable to procure it in authorized companies. The broker is required to keep a separate account of such business, and a tax, payable on January and July of three per cent. on gross premiums of the previous six months so placed, is imposed. The license fee of the broker is \$100, and each party receiving a license must file a bond for \$1,000.

TENNESSEE. There are no restrictions as to reinsurance and no special provision for placing purely surplus or excess lines. Insurance may be placed by regularly licensed brokers in companies not authorized in the State under certain conditions, and the broker shall pay the same fee as is required of companies, and also file a statement with the insurance department. The legislature of 1907 amended the law by adding a proviso that whenever a citizen shall file an affidavit that he is unable to procure adequate insurance from licensed companies and shall file an application for permission for a representative of any designated company to come into the state for the purpose of inspecting his risk or adjusting loss, the commissioner shall issue such permit, and it shall be lawful for such representative of an unlicensed company to enter the state for the purpose specified in the application. As a condition of granting the permit the applicant shall pay two and a half per cent. of all premiums paid to any unlicensed company.

TEXAS. The law permits home companies to reinsure in any other authorized companies. No law regarding other companies, but the resident agents law requires that all policies must be issued or signed by regularly licensed agents, and a report of all reinsurance in unauthorized companies is required.

The law provides that the commissioner on payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars may issue to an agent who is regularly commissioned to represent one or more fire, fire and marine insurance companies authorized to do business in this State, a certificate of authority to place excess lines of insurance in companies not authorized to do business in this State; provided, that the party desiring such excess insurance shall file with the Commissioner of Insurance and Banking an affidavit that he has exhausted all the insurance obtainable from companies duly authorized to do business in the State.

UTAH. The laws impose no restrictions as to re-insurance, and in computing its unearned premium fund a company may take credit for the amount paid the re-insuring company.

VERMONT. No restrictions as to companies, but in computing taxes no deduction is allowed on reinsurance premiums except on reinsurance in authorized companies.

The commissioners may license any resident of the State to place insurance in unauthorized companies. The fee is \$10.00, and

there is a tax of three per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums, on business placed in unauthorized companies. The person so licensed must file quarterly with the commissioners a statement of the amount of insurance so placed, amount of the gross premium, and name and location of companies in which the insurance is placed.

VIRGINIA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State if the business is written within the State—otherwise not.

WASHINGTON. Prohibited (except marine risks), in any alien company (a company organized outside the United States) not licensed in the United States and not having a deposit in some state in the United States.

Sections 75 and 76 of the Code of 1911 permit the licensing of persons, not to exceed fifty in any one city, to procure insurance in unauthorized companies upon the yearly payment of \$100, and furnishing of a bond for not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000. Before obtaining such license the person must file an affidavit that he is unable to procure the necessary insurance in authorized companies, and must make annual report of such business to the commissioner. The same tax is imposed on such business as is imposed on the business of admitted companies. Agents must ascertain the financial condition of companies before placing such insurance, and knowingly placing such insurance in a company whose unimpaired capital and surplus assets, after providing a re-insurance reserve on the pro rata basis, are less than \$200,000. subjects the agent to a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, and revocation of license.

WEST VIRGINIA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State (Section 2, Resident Agents law).

WISCONSIN. Reinsurance permitted in any responsible company whose capital and surplus shall equal or exceed \$100,000.

In addition to the above the legislatures of Indiana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, and West Virginia in 1901, and that of Florida in 1903, passed laws prohibiting the reinsurance of risks located within their respective localities, in companies not authorized to do business therein. An effort to repeal the reinsurance law in Ohio failed in 1902. The resident agents law of South Carolina requires reinsurances upon property in the State to be reported annually with names of companies to the department, while the resident agents law of Idaho exempts reinsurances from the requirements of the law in respect to signing by the resident agent, while a ruling by the Texas department makes the resident agents law apply to re-insurances. The law of Washington defines "re-insurance" as meaning "a contract by which an insurer procures a party to insure it against loss or liability by reason of such original insurance."

REINSURED, RETIRED, AND FAILED INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1910. The following is a list of the joint stock fire insurance companies which ceased to do business for various causes in 1910:

NAMES.	Paid-up Capital.	Reinsured By.
Allegheny Fire, Pittsburgh	\$100,000	Retired.
Citizens' Fire, Clarksville, Ark. ....	.....	Commercial Union, London.
Citizens' Fire Association, Mankato, Minn.	Mutual	Security Mutual, Chatfield, Minn.
Citizens' Fire Association, Spokane, Wash.	Mutual	Failed.
Falls City Fire, Spokane, Wash.	\$71,166	Pioneer Fire, Tacoma, Wash.
Florida Home, Marianna, Fla.	50,000	Retired.
Freeholders' Fire, Topeka, Kan.	200,000	Firemen's, Newark.
Homestead Fire, Franklin, Va. ....	.....	Seaboard Fire, Norfolk.
International Fire, St. Louis, Mo.	100,000	Failed.
Maryland Fire, Easton, Md.	100,000	Peoples Fire, Frederick, Md.
Merchants' and Manufacturers', Cincinnati, Ohio	150,000	Home, New York.
Mutual Fire of South Dakota, Pierre, S. Dak.	Mutual	Failed.
Roger Williams Fire, Providence, R. I. ....	.....	Liquidating.
Salisbury and Amesbury, Md.	Mutual	Retired.
Scottish Fire, Charlotte, N. C.	50,000	Monongahela Fire, Pittsburgh.
Seaboard Fire and Marine, Galveston, Tex.	200,000	German-American, New York.
Seattle Fire and Marine, Wash.	200,000	Dubuque Fire and Marine, Iowa.
Shawnee Fire, Topeka, Kan.	200,000	National Fire, Hartford.
Standard Fire, Keokuk, Ia.	100,000	Central National, Chicago.
State Merchants' Association, Leavenworth, Kan.	Mutual	Failed.

The following life, casualty, and miscellaneous companies also retired from business in 1910: American Life, Tampa, Fla., reinsured by Florida Life, Jacksonville, Fla.; American Life and Accident, Vancouver, Wash., reinsured by American Life and Accident, Portland, Ore.; Atlantic Casualty, Philadelphia, Pa., retired; Columbus Casualty, Columbus, Ohio, retired; Continental Life, St. Louis, Mo., receivership; Corn Belt Life, Danville, Ill., reinsured by Western Indemnity Life, Chicago; Eastern Life, Norfolk, Va., reinsured by American National Life, Lynchburg, Va.; Empire Casualty of West Virginia, Philadelphia, retired; German Mutual Life, Chicago, reinsured by German National Life, Chicago; Guardian Life, Seattle, Wash., reinsured by International Life, St. Louis, Mo.; Hamilton National Life, South Bend, Ind., reinsured by Commercial Life, Indianapolis; Liberty Casualty, Pitts-

burgh, Pa., retired; Northwestern Casualty, Wis., reinsured by Wisconsin National Life, Oshkosh, Wis.; Peninsular Industrial, Jacksonville, Fla., reinsured by Peninsular Casualty, Jacksonville, Fla.; Piedmont Mutual Life, Greensboro, N. C., retired; Pioneer Insurance Association, Seattle, Wash., retired; Security Casualty, Mich., retired; Union Mutual Life, Philadelphia, reinsured by Home Life, Philadelphia; Western Accident and Health, North Yakima, Wash., reinsured by American Casualty, Tacoma, Wash.

RELIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia was incorporated 1841. Capital, \$400,000. William Chubb, president; Charles J. Wister, vice-president and secretary.

RELIANCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, Pa. Organized, 1903; capital, \$1,000,000; surplus, \$654,539.12. J. H. Reed, president; H. G. Scott, secretary.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE (Limited), Liverpool, Eng. W. L. H. Simpson, attorney and manager, New York.

RESERVE LOAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1897. Chalmers Brown, president; W. R. Zulich, vice-president; W. K. Bellis, secretary; G. L. Stayman, assistant secretary. Total admitted assets, December 31 1910, \$2,292,562.79; liabilities, \$2,040,387.17, and surplus and capital, \$252,175.62.

RESIDENT AGENTS LAWS. Laws relating to the writing of risks in the State by fire insurance companies through local agents only are in force in all the states except California and New York.

Resident agents laws were adopted in 1897 in the states of Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, New York, North Carolina, Texas, and Washington, in 1898 in the states of Kentucky and Louisiana, in 1899 in the states of Colorado, Florida, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, in 1900 in the states of Maryland, Mississippi, and South Carolina, in 1901 in the states of Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and West Virginia, in the State of Kentucky in 1902, and in the State of Wyoming in 1903. Revised laws were passed in Michigan, Montana, Washington, and Wisconsin in 1899, and in North Dakota in 1901. New York passed a law in 1897, but it failed to receive the governor's approval. Louisiana and New Jersey revised their resident agents laws in 1902, and Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Texas in 1903. Colorado made the resident agents provision apply to life insurance companies in 1903. Hawaii adopted a resident agents section in the insurance law passed in 1903, and Florida revised its law the same year. New Mexico revised its resident agents law in 1905. Virginia revised its law in 1906; Colorado and Wisconsin in 1907; Arizona enacted a law in 1907; and Oklahoma passed a law in 1909. Michigan amended its law in

1911 to apply to all companies and Washington and Wisconsin enacted new laws. The following is a statement of the resident agents laws in force June 1, 1911:

ALABAMA. Section 10 of an Act to Regulate the Business of Insurance in the State of Alabama. Approved February 18, 1897.

Section 10. That insurance companies not incorporated by the laws of Alabama, but legally authorized to do business in this State through regularly commissioned and licensed agents located in this State, shall not make contracts of insurance on life or property herein save through agents of such companies regularly commissioned and licensed to write policies of insurance in Alabama, provided, however, that this act shall not apply to fire insurance companies covering actual property of railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce.

The same legislature passed another law (chapter 665, acts of 1897) having the same purpose as the section of the act above quoted. It further requires that every fire, fire marine, and marine insurance company shall file with the State auditor, before he shall issue to it a license, an affidavit that it has not violated any of the provisions of this act for the past twelve months, and that it accepts the terms and obligations of this act as part of the consideration of its license. On the complaint of any citizen of the State that a company authorized to do business in this State has violated any of the provisions of this act, the State auditor is authorized to examine the officers and books and papers of such company at its expense if found guilty. Any violation of the provisions of this act or refusal to submit to the aforesaid examination subjects the offender to a forfeiture of its license for twelve months.

ARIZONA. Act of 1907:

Sec. 1. No fire insurance company, society, association or partnership not incorporated under the laws of this Territory, but legally authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written or placed, any policy, duplicate policy or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy, upon property situated or located in this Territory, except after the said risk has been approved, in writing, by an agent who is a resident of this Territory, and who shall maintain a bona fide duly operated business office in this Territory, and who shall be regularly commissioned and qualified to transact insurance business herein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that this Territory may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in this Territory.

ARKANSAS. Law passed by the legislature in 1901.

Section 1. Any fire insurance company authorized to do business in the State is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent, firm or corporation who is a non-resident of the State of Arkansas, to issue or cause to be issued any policy or policies of insurance or reinsurance on property located in the State of Arkansas.

Sec. 2. Any person, agent, firm, or corporation licensed by the auditor to act as a fire insurance agent in the State of Arkansas, is hereby prohibited from paying, directly or indirectly, any commission, brokerage, or other valuable consideration on account of any policy or policies, covering on property in the State of Arkansas, to any person, agent, firm, or corporation who is a non-resident of this State, or to any person, agent, firm, or corporation not duly licensed by the auditor as a fire insurance agent.

Section 3 provides for the penalties for violating the act, and Section 4 authorizes the state auditor to examine persons and papers to ascertain if the act is violated.

The law was amended by the legislature in 1905 to apply to accident, employers' liability, steam boiler, and surety companies.

COLORADO. Section 33 of Act of 1907 creating an insurance department.

Section 33. It shall be unlawful for any foreign insurance company to make, write, place or cause to be made, written or placed in this State any insurance policy or contract of any kind to provide against any contingency which may be insured or guaranteed against, unless done through its duly and regularly appointed and authorized agent or agents, residents of this State; any insurance company violating this section, shall have its certificate of authority to do business in this State suspended not less than one year, and it shall only be renewed upon a written pledge from the directors or executive body in authority over the officers, that this Section will be fully and faithfully observed.

CONNECTICUT. Section 2852, Chapter 170, General Statutes. The law was passed in 1893 and is as follows:

Section 1. Foreign fire insurance companies and fire insurance companies of other States of the United States permitted to do business in Connecticut shall make contracts of insurance on property therein only through constitute and licensed resident agents.

DELAWARE. Section 62 of the Act of 1901, to re-enact and revise the insurance laws of Delaware, is a copy of the Pennsylvania Resident Agents Law, which see on the following page.

FLORIDA. The legislature in 1903 adopted the following substitute for Chapter 4674 of the Acts of 1899:

Section 1. That no fire insurance company or association authorized to transact business in this state shall reinsure or enter into any contract to indemnify any fire insurance company or association not authorized to transact business in this state against loss by fire to property located in this state.

Sec. 2. That all policies or contracts of indemnity against loss by fire to property located in this state issued or entered into by any fire insurance company or association authorized to transact business in this state shall be issued and countersigned by a local agent, who is a resident of this state, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact a fire insurance business herein, and such local agent shall receive on each policy the full and usual commission allowed and paid by such company or association to its agents on business written or done by them for it: Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to policies of reinsurance issued to another fire insurance company regularly authorized and transacting a general fire insurance business in this state, nor to policies of insurance on the rolling stock of railroad companies doing a general freight and passenger business.

Sec. 3. That no fire insurance company or association authorized to transact business in this state shall request or permit anyone acting as its agent and residing in this state to divide or offer to divide, directly or indirectly, the commission due to or received by any such agent with any other agent or broker or other person not a resident of this state.

Sec. 4. That no fire insurance company or association authorized to transact business in this state shall be permitted to appoint or employ as its agent or representative any person or persons who have divided or offered to divide, directly or indirectly, his or their commissions or the profits of his or their business with any person or persons not a resident of this state but shall immediately withdraw and cancel any such commission of authority to act as its agent in this state as may be held by any person or per-

sons upon information that such person or agent has divided or offered to divide his or their commission with any person or persons not a resident of this state.

Sec. 5. The renewal of license to transact the business of fire insurance in this state for companies or associations shall only be issued after the secretary or manager of such company or association so desiring to renew license to do business in this state shall first have made oath that no policy or contract of insurance covering property located in the state of Florida has been issued, written, or placed during the twelve months preceding, except by resident local agents of such company or association in Florida duly commissioned, and that said local agent has received the full, entire, and usual commission due and allowed its agents, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief none of its agents or representatives in this state has divided or offered to divide his commission or other profits with any non-resident of this state, and that such company or association has not re-insured or entered into any contract to indemnify any fire insurance company or association not authorized to transact business in this state against loss by fire to property located in this state, and until and after such company or association shall have complied with all other laws of this state in respect to the admission of companies of other states or foreign countries.

Sec. 6. That whenever the board of insurance commissioners shall have received information that any fire insurance company or association has violated any of the provisions of this act they are authorized, at the expense of such company or association, to examine by themselves or their accredited representative, at the principal office or offices of such company or association located in the United States of America, or in any foreign country, and also at such other offices or agencies of such company or association as they may deem proper, all books, records, and papers of such company or association, and may examine, under oath, the officers, managers, and agents of such company or association as to such violation or violations. The refusal of any such company or association to submit to such examination or to exhibit its books and records for inspection shall constitute a forfeiture of its license, as hereinafter provided for.

GEORGIA. Law passed by the Legislature in 1897.

This law is nearly the same in phraseology as the Alabama law preceding, and prescribes the same conditions as to filing affidavit, examinations, and penalty for violations. The following is the first section:

Section 1. . . . Fire insurance companies not incorporated by the laws of the State of Georgia, but legally authorized to do business in this State, through regularly commissioned and licensed agents located in this State, shall not make contracts of fire insurance on property herein save through agents of such companies regularly commissioned and licensed to write policies of insurance in Georgia; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to property of railroad companies and other common carriers. [See Cyclopaedia of 1896-97, page 294, for the text of the entire law.]

The law was amended by the Legislature of 1906 to apply to accident, liability and casualty insurance companies.

HAWAII. Act of April 28, 1903:

No insurance company or corporation licensed to do business in this territory shall accept any application for insurance, nor shall it write, issue, or deliver any policy of insurance covering a risk located within this territory, except through a duly appointed agent of such insurance company or corporation who is a bona fide resident firm or corporation of the territory, resident herein and licensed as agent of such insurance company or corporation by the commissioner to write and solicit insurance for such insurance company, corporation, or association. The license of such insurance company or corporation which shall violate this section shall be revoked by the commissioner, and such organization shall not be again licensed to do business in this territory until it shall have paid into the treasury of the territory the

sum of \$500 as a license fee. This section shall not apply to the acceptance of or effecting of reinsurance.

Idaho. Laws of 1911:

Section 1. No foreign fire or miscellaneous insurance company doing business in this state shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed any policy, bond, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character or any general or floating policy upon persons or property, resident, situated or located in this State, except after the said risk has been approved in writing by an agent who is a resident of this State, legally commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business herein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission when the premium is paid.

ILLINOIS. Section 261, Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 261. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company legally authorized to transact business in the State of Illinois to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, any policy or contract for indemnity for insurance upon property situated or located in the State of Illinois, except through legally authorized agents in the State of Illinois, and the writing, placing, or causing to be placed, of any such policy of insurance is hereby declared to be a violation of the law providing for the payment of taxes by foreign insurance companies doing business in the State of Illinois. Approved and in force March 11, 1869.

INDIANA. Act approved March 9, 1891.

The law is similar to that of Illinois printed above.

IOWA. Code of 1897.

Section 1739. . . . No such company shall write, place, or cause to be written or placed any policy or contract for insurance upon property situated or located in this State except through its resident agent or agents.

KANSAS. Section 47 of Article 1 of the Insurance Laws.

Section 47. Any fire insurance company authorized to do business by the superintendent of insurance is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent, firm, or corporation, who is a nonresident of the State of Kansas, from issuing or causing to be issued any policy or policies of insurance on property located in the State of Kansas.

KENTUCKY. Sections 15 to 18 of the General Revenue Act of 1902.

Section 15. Every insurance company, other than life insurance companies and assessment casualty companies, not organized under the laws of this state, but writing policies or contracts of insurance on property located in this state, or doing business therein, shall, on July first of each year, or within thirty days thereafter, return to the auditor of public accounts, for deposit in the insurance department, a statement under oath of all premiums received for the twelve months preceding on policies or contracts of insurance written by the local resident agents, and shall give the amount of premiums received by each local agency and the losses paid thereon, and shall at the same time pay into the state treasury a tax of two dollars upon each one hundred dollars of premiums received; and shall also make a statement in detail under oath of all premiums received for the twelve months preceding on policies or contracts of insurance covering property located in this state, written either at the home offices, branch offices, by brokers or by nonresident agents or by reinsurance of companies not authorized to do business in Kentucky, and also make statement in detail of the losses paid under such policies, and shall at the same time pay into the state treasury the tax of two dollars upon each one hundred dollars of premiums so received; if not paid within thirty days, a penalty of five dollars additional of each one hundred

dollars of the gross premiums shall attach. Said statements of insurance written by other than authorized local agents duly licensed by the state of Kentucky shall show each policy written, its number, the assured, date, expiration, amount, rate, and premium and the kind and location of the property insured.

Section 16. Any company or association, as contemplated in this section, failing and refusing to make such report and to furnish all the data and information as required in sections 12, 14, 15, and 16 of this article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined one thousand dollars for each offense.

Section 17 and 18 apply the law to "all mutual assessment companies, associations, individual firms, underwriters, or Lloyds not organized under the laws of Kentucky, but having resident members doing business therein."

LOUISIANA. Section 1 of Act of 1902.

An insurance company, corporation, or association authorized to do business in this state, is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent, firm, or corporation who is a nonresident of the state of Louisiana, to issue or cause to be issued any policy or policies, or contracts of insurance, or cover on any risk or property located in the state, or upon the lives or health of any person or persons residing in the state of Louisiana.

MAINE. Sections 72 and 73 of the Revised Statutes Relating to Insurance, as amended by Chapter 95 of the laws of 1895.

Section 72—III. . . . Upon receiving the papers herein enumerated the commissioner may, if he deems it advisable, grant a license authorizing a company to do insurance business in this State by constituted agents resident therein, subject to its laws until the third day of next July, etc.

Section 73. The commissioner may issue a license . . . to any resident of this State to act as an agent of any foreign insurance company which has received a license to do business in this State as provided in Section 72, etc.

MARYLAND. Section 126 B, Article 23, Code of Public General Laws, enacted 1900.

126. B. No corporation or association authorized to transact business in this State, and no copartnership or individual, resident or nonresident, shall write any policy of insurance, or assume any liability in the matter of insurance upon any property, real or personal, situated in this State, unless such policy, certificate, or other evidence of liability assumed by said corporation, association, or individual shall have been, previous to delivery, written and signed or countersigned by an officer or agent, resident in this State, authorized by law to sign such policy or contract; provided, however, that policies issued to railway corporations insuring the rolling stock and other movable property of said road, and those insuring the liability of such railroads as common carriers, shall be subject to the requirements that they shall be signed by the resident agent in cases only where more than one-half the trackage of the road operated by such railway companies is situated in the State of Maryland.

MASSACHUSETTS. Section 77 of Chapter 552 of the Acts of 1894.

Section 77. Foreign insurance companies, upon complying with the conditions herein set forth applicable to such companies, may be admitted to transact in this commonwealth by constituted agents resident therein any class of insurance authorized by the laws of the commonwealth, subject to all general laws now or hereafter in force, relative to the duties, obligations, prohibitions and penalties of insurance companies, and subject to all laws applicable to the transaction of such business by foreign insurance companies and their agents; provided, that no provision of law which by its terms applies

specifically to domestic life insurance companies shall hereby become applicable to foreign life insurance companies.

MICHIGAN. Section 161, Compilation of the Insurance Laws of Michigan.

Section 161. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company, legally authorized to transact business in the State of Michigan, to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, except through a duly licensed agent in this State, any policy or contract for indemnity for insurance in the State of Michigan, in or through any such legally authorized company outside of the State of Michigan.

In an act to prohibit reinsurance in unauthorized companies, passed in 1899, the following clause appears in Section 2: "Provided, also, that nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing any insurance company which has lawfully issued a policy of insurance through its resident agent upon property within the State from reinsuring said risk or any portion thereof in any authorized company without having said policy of reinsurance signed by a local agent in the State.

The legislature of 1911 amended the resident agents law so as to apply to all classes of companies.

MINNESOTA. Section 76 of Chapter 175 of the Laws of 1895.

The section is a copy of Section 77 of Chapter 522 of the acts of 1894 of Massachusetts, *ante*.

MISSISSIPPI. Section 84 of act approved March 5, 1902.

Section 84. Foreign fire insurance companies legally authorized to do business in this State through regularly commissioned and licensed agents located in this State shall not make contracts of fire insurance on property herein save through such resident agents as are regularly commissioned by them and licensed to write policies of fire insurance in this State. No provision of this section is intended to or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession or custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers.

MISSOURI. Section 2912d of the Revised Statutes as amended in 1897.

Section 2912d. Foreign companies admitted to do business in this State shall make contracts of insurance upon property or interest therein only by lawfully constituted and licensed resident agents, who shall countersign all policies so issued. Any such insurance company which shall violate any provision of this section shall suffer a revocation of its authority by the superintendent of insurance to do business in this State, in addition to the penalty prescribed in Section 5917, such revocation to be for the term of one year.

MONTANA. An act approved March 4, 1897.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any fire insurance corporation legally authorized to transact business in the State of Montana, to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, any policy or contract of indemnity of insurance upon property situate in the State of Montana, in or through any such legally authorized corporation outside of the State of Montana, or in or through any other corporation outside of the State of Montana, or to adjust, settle or pay, or cause to be adjusted, settled or paid any loss arising from any contract of indemnity or insurance, except those made through a duly licensed agent of the insurance corporation, resident in the State of Montana.

The penalty for violation of the act is revocation of license for a period of ninety days, and a company cannot be re-admitted until it has paid all taxes and penalties, together with any expenses that may be due under the law. No action shall be maintained in the courts of the state upon any policy issued in violation of the law. Section 5 of the act prohibits the state auditor from issuing a certificate of authority to write policies of fire insurance to any person, firm or corporation unless a legal resident of the state at the time such authority is issued.

NEBRASKA. Act approved April 3, 1909.

SECTION 1. That any fire, fire and marine, tornado, hail, rent, accident, health, casualty, liability, boiler, flywheel, profits, credit, elevator, disability, plate glass, burglary, bonding, title, surety, or fidelity insurance company legally authorized to do business in this State is hereby prohibited from authorizing, allowing, or permitting any person or persons, partnership, association, corporation, or agent that is a non-resident of the State of Nebraska to issue or to cause to be issued, to sign or to countersign, or to deliver or to cause to be delivered any policy or policies of insurance or of reinsurance on any property, person, or persons located in the State of Nebraska, except through regularly commissioned and legally licensed agents of such companies resident within this state; and said companies are also hereby prohibited from assuming liability, by way of re-insurance or in any other way, for all or any part of the liability of any person, persons, partnership, association or corporation not legally authorized to do business in the State of Nebraska for or upon any contract covering in whole or in part upon any property, person, or persons within this State; provided, however, that this Act shall not apply to the property of railroad companies and other common carriers transacting an interstate business, where such property is insured under a schedule covering in more than one state.

The act provided that before a certificate or license shall be issued a sworn statement shall be filed by each company setting forth that it has not and will not violate any of the provisions of the act. The act also prohibits the paying or giving directly or indirectly, any commission, brokerage, rebate or other valuable consideration on account of any policy or policies, and the penalty for violation of the act upon a company is revocation of license for not less than three months nor more than six months for the first offense and for each offense thereafter not less than one year; and upon the agent revocation of license for each and every company for which he shall have been licensed for not less than three months for the first offense and for a second offense for a period of one year.

NEVADA. Act approved March 6, 1901.

The text of the act is the same as that of Oregon, which see on a following page.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Act approved March 11, 1899 as amended by chapter 180, laws of 1911:

Section 1. No insurance company or surety company not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy or contract of insurance or suretyship effective in this State except by an agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact business

herein, and no such company shall, by its officers, agents or managers, not residents of this State, write policies or contracts of insurance or suretyship effective within the State upon policy blanks previously countersigned by an agent in this State. Life insurance companies and mutual fire insurance companies writing all policies at their home office are excepted.

NEW JERSEY. Section 80 of an Act to provide for the Regulation and Incorporation of Insurance Companies. Approved April 5, 1902.

Section 80. No fire insurance company of another state or foreign country may transact business in this state except through duly constituted and appointed agents resident herein, who shall maintain a bona fide duly operated business office in this state and shall issue and countersign all policies and contracts so issued. This section shall not apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations operating between different states or property received for shipment from one state to another while in the possession or custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers.

NEW MEXICO. Law of 1905. A Resident Agents Act was passed in 1901. An Act creating an insurance department was passed in 1905, and Section 22 of that act regards resident agents, and reads as follows:

No fire insurance company, society, association, or partnership not incorporated under the laws of this territory, but legally authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy, upon property situated or located in this territory except after the said risk has been approved, in writing, by an agent who is a resident of this territory, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business herein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that the territory may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in this territory.

NORTH CAROLINA. The North Carolina legislature, in 1897, adopted the Georgia resident agents' law with additional sections [See Cyclopaedia for 1897-1898], but in 1903 it passed an act amended in 1905 of which the first two sections are as follows:

Section 1. Every fire insurance company authorized to do business in the State is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent, firm, or corporation who is a non-resident of this State to issue or cause to be issued, except through a licensed agent, any policy of insurance on property located in this State.

Section 2. Any person, agent, firm, or corporation licensed by the Insurance Commissioner to act as a fire insurance agent in this State is hereby prohibited from paying directly or indirectly, any commission, brokerage, or other valuable consideration on account of any policy covering on property in this State, to any person, agent, firm, or corporation who is a non-resident of this State or to any person, agent, firm, or corporation not duly licensed by the Insurance Commissioner as a fire insurance agent. Provided, that any fire insurance agent licensed in the State may pay a commission not exceeding five per centum of any premiums collected by him to a licensed non-resident broker. The insurance commissioner is authorized to license a non-resident as a broker when he shall make application therefor on a proper blank of the department and make affidavit that he will not during the fiscal year place directly or indirectly any fire insurance on any property located in North Carolina except through licensed resident agents of the State. The fee for said license and seal shall be three dollars.

Section 3 provides for the punishment of violations of the act, and Section 4 empowers the insurance commissioner to examine persons and send for papers in reference thereto.

The act of 1897 provided that "no provision of this section is intended to do or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession and custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers." The law also applies to all classes of insurance, and requires all policies to be counter-signed by licensed resident agents.

NORTH DAKOTA. Act passed by the Legislature of 1901.

Section 1. No insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character or any general or floating policy upon property situated or located in this State, except after the said risk has been approved, in writing, by an agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business therein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and make a record of the same on books provided for that purpose and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in the State, and the agents to be paid the commission thereon.

Section 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any such insurance company or association, authorized to transact business in this State, from issuing policies at its principal department offices covering property in this State, provided that such policies are issued upon application procured and submitted to such company by agents who are residents of this State, and licensed to transact the business of insurance herein, and who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when paid; provided, no provision of this section is intended to or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit, while in the possession and custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers used or employed by them in their business as common carriers of freight, merchandise, or passengers.

OHIO Section 2745a of the Revised Statutes.

Section 2745a. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company or agent legally authorized to transact business in Ohio to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, any policy or renewal of policy contract for insurance upon property situated or located in the State of Ohio in or through any such legally authorized company, outside of the State of Ohio, and the writing, renewal, placing, or causing to be written or placed any such policy of insurance is hereby declared to be a violation of the law providing for the payment of taxes by foreign insurance companies doing business in the State of Ohio.

OKLAHOMA. Section 31 of the general insurance laws of 1909:

Foreign companies admitted to do business in this state shall make contracts of insurance upon lives, property, or interests herein, only through lawfully constituted and licensed resident agents.

The act does not apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations, or property received for shipment from one state to another while in the possession of railroads or other common carriers.

OREGON. Act approved February 18, 1899.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company or association doing business in the state of Oregon, to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, any policy or contract for indemnity for insurance on property situated or located in the state of Oregon, except through or by the duly authorized agent or agents of such insurance company or association residing and doing business in this state; provided, that this act shall not apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession and custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers. At the time of the filing of the annual statement of every such company with the insurance commissioner, there shall be attached thereto the affidavit of the president, manager, or chief executive officer of the United States that this section has not been violated.

PENNSYLVANIA. Act approved May 8, 1899.

Section 1. No fire insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write or place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy or duplicate policy or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy, upon property situated or located in this State except after the said risk has been approved in writing by an agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business herein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in this State; and that no person shall pay or forward premiums, application for insurance, or in any manner help or aid in the placing of any fire insurance or effect any contract of insurance upon real or personal property within this commonwealth directly or indirectly with any insurance company or association not of this State or which has not been authorized to do business in this State, unless such person or persons shall first secure a license from the insurance commissioner of this State as now provided by law. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any such insurance company or association, authorized to transact business in this State from issuing policies at its principal or department offices, covering property in this State, provided that such policies are issued upon application presented and submitted to such companies by agents who are residents of this State, and licensed to transact the business of insurance herein, and who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when paid. Provided, however, that no part in this section is intended to or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession and custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers, nor to the property of such common carriers used or employed by them in their business as common carriers of freight, merchandise or passengers.

RHODE ISLAND. Section 6, Chapter 182.

Section 1. Foreign companies admitted to do business in Rhode Island shall make contracts of insurance only through lawfully constituted and licensed resident agents.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Act approved February 9, 1900.

Section 1. No fire insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy upon property situated or located in this State, except after the said risk has been approved, in writing, by an agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned by any company doing business in this State, who shall countersign all policies so issued, and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on property located in this State. Nothing in this act shall be construed to pre-

vent any insurance company or association, authorized to transact business in this State, from issuing policies at its principal or department offices, covering property in this State; provided, that such policies are issued upon applications procured and submitted to such company by agents who are residents of this State, regularly commissioned to transact the business of insurance herein, and who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when paid. No provision of this section is intended to or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession or custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Section 1 of Chapter 102 of the Laws of 1895.

Section 1. No corporation transacting the business of fire insurance in this State, nor incorporated by the laws of this State, shall write or cause to be written any policy of insurance on property located in this State, except through a duly authorized agent of such corporation, who shall reside within this State, and who shall be licensed by the auditor of State according to law.

It is provided by subdivision 1 of said section that any company violating the provisions of this act shall have its authority to do business revoked for not less than ninety days and cannot be re-admitted until it shall have paid all taxes and penalties due on said conviction.

Subdivision 2 is as follows:

When notice of the violation of the first section of this act is received by the auditor of State of South Dakota, it shall forthwith be his duty, in person or by deputy, to visit the office of such company or companies where such contract of insurance may have been written or made and demand an inspection of the books or records of such company or companies. Any company or companies refusing to exhibit it or their books and records for his inspection shall be deemed guilty of violating the provisions of the first section of this act, and the penalties provided in this act shall immediately be enforced against such company or companies by the auditor of State.

TENNESSEE. An Act passed in 1899 is nearly similar in phraseology to the Florida law, printed on preceding page.

TEXAS. Act passed in 1903.

Section 1 of the act is as follows:

Section 1. Any fire, fire and marine, marine, tornado, rent, accident, casualty, liability, health, elevator, disability, plate glass, burglary, bonding, title, surety, or fidelity insurance company, legally authorized to do business in this State, is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent, firm, or corporation that is a nonresident of the State of Texas to issue or cause to be issued, to sign or countersign, or to deliver or cause to be delivered any policy or policies of insurance on property, person, or persons located in the State of Texas, except through regularly commissioned and licensed agents of such companies in Texas; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to property owned by railroad companies or other common carriers; provided, further, that upon oath made in writing by any person that he cannot procure insurance on property through such agents in Texas, it shall be lawful for any insurance company not having an agent in Texas to insure property of any person upon application of said person upon his filing said oath with the county clerk of the county in which such person resides.

Section 2 provides that the insurance commissioner shall require each company before a license is issued to it to file an affidavit that it has not violated any provisions of the act. The following

sections authorize the insurance commissioner to examine companies which he has reason to believe have violated the act and prescribed revocation of license and of the right to do business in the State for twelve months thereafter, as the penalty.

UTAH. Laws of 1901.

Section 1. No insurance company or association (other than life) not incorporated under the laws of this State shall make, write, or place any policy or contract of insurance of any kind or character binding in law upon any person or property situated or located in this State, except after the said risk has been approved by an agent resident in this State regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business in Utah for said company, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the regular commission thereon, and also to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance written hereon. This section shall not apply to reinsurance policies nor insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations, when such railroad lies partially within and partially without the State of Utah, or to property in transit while in the possession and custody of common carriers.

VERMONT. Section 4182, General Laws. Title, License to Foreign Companies.

Section 4182. If the [insurance] commissioners are satisfied with such copies and statements, and that the company has complied with the provisions of this title, they shall grant a license authorizing it to do insurance business, by lawfully constituted and licensed resident agents only, until the first day of April thereafter. Such license may be renewed annually on the first day of April, so long as the company complies with the requirements aforesaid, and the commissioners regard the company as safe and entitled to public confidence. This shall not be construed to prohibit residents of this State from procuring insurance at the home office of any foreign company.

VIRGINIA. The law is contained in Section 34, Chapter 112 Acts of 1906, creating a bureau of insurance and reads as follows:

That fire, accident, health, employers' liability, steam boiler, plate glass, surety, burglary or other insurance companies not incorporated by the laws of the State of Virginia, but legally authorized to do business in this State, shall not make contracts of insurance on persons or property herein save through regularly constituted agents of such companies residing in the State of Virginia: provided, however, that this act shall not apply to railroad companies and other common carriers engaged in interstate commerce; and the writing, placing, or causing to be written or placed, any policy of fire, accident, health, employers' liability, steam boiler, plate glass, surety, burglary, or other insurance in contravention of this section, is hereby declared to be a violation of the laws of this State providing for the payment of taxes by foreign and alien insurance companies permitted to do business in Virginia.

The penalty for violation of the act is a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$500.

WASHINGTON. Act approved March 10, 1911.

Section 36. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company admitted to do business in this State to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, any policy of insurance covering risks located in this State, except through or by a duly authorized licensed agent of such company residing and doing business in this State. *Provided*, That where the insured calls at the principal office of the company and requests a policy, the risk may be covered and the policy procured through the duly authorized agent in the territory wherein risk is located.

WEST VIRGINIA. Laws of 1901.

Section 1. No fire insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy, upon property situated or located in this State, except after said risk has been approved in writing by an agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business herein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on all property located in this State. . . .

Section 6. No parts of sections 1 or 2 of this law shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad companies or property while in transit and in the custody of railroad corporations, nor to the property of such corporations while used or employed by them in their business as common carriers.

WISCONSIN. Act of 1911.

No policy of insurance shall be issued or delivered in this State by any company, except through an agent, who shall be a resident of this State and hold a certificate of authority under Section 1976 for the kind of insurance effected by such policy.

WYOMING. Act of 1903.

Section 1. No fire insurance company or association not an incorporated corporation of another state or foreign country shall transact business in this State except through duly constituted and appointed agents, resident herein, who shall maintain a bona fide duly operated business office in this State and shall issue and countersign all policies and contracts so issued.

Section 2. This statute shall not apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations operating between different states, or property received from shipment from one state to another, while in the possession or custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers.

RESULTS OF FIRE UNDERWRITING IN THE UNITED STATES. The following general statement of the fire insurance business by joint stock companies in the six years from 1905 to 1910, inclusive, is compiled from the New York fire insurance reports. The statistics cover, practically, all the principal joint stock companies doing business in the United States, and are for December 31 of each year named:

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Number of companies,	158	156	169
Assets (not including assets held abroad),	\$421,619,369	\$416,462,394	\$430,363,427
Liabilities (excepting scrip and capital),	214,821,075	243,848,931	254,182,312
Premiums written,	223,019,881	245,387,087	260,643,573
Total income,	243,375,212	353,548,504	285,411,217
Losses paid,	108,171,784	235,290,029	121,801,010
Dividends paid (American companies only),	7,761,201	7,134,785	7,986,245
Total disbursement,	208,395,229	347,302,061	245,918,379
Amount of risks in force,	30,313,594,784	32,506,507,864	35,568,613,074

RETALIATORY OR RECIPROCAL LAWS

	1908.	1909.	1910
Number of companies,	162	163	175
Assets (not including assets held abroad),	\$463,465,599	\$512,008,413	\$548,749,228
Liabilities (excepting scrip and capital),	260,343,895	278,864,480	295,977,744
Premiums written,	254,675,170	262,196,532	284,520,645
Total income,	279,647,557	301,344,804	313,304,718
Losses paid,	140,464,352	131,184,351	142,063,242
Dividends paid (American companies only),	8,845,310	9,850,069	12,821,433
Total disbursements,	263,956,832	259,880,261	277,012,044
Amount of risks in force,	37,324,706,889	40,260,882,373	43,531,957,235

RETALIATORY OR RECIPROCAL LAWS. Thirty-two states inflict retaliatory penalties on the companies of other states or of other states and countries. New York appears to have originated this kind of legislation as far back as 1865, and in 1896 extended its scope so as to include the companies of other nations.

The following is a record of the retaliatory or reciprocal laws in force:

ALABAMA. Section 20, Chapter 614, Acts of 1897

The section is a copy of the Tennessee law of 1895, for full text of which see below.

CALIFORNIA. Section 622, Part 3, Article of the Political Code.

Section 622. When (by the laws of any other State or country, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money or securities or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed on insurance companies of this State, doing business in such other State or country, or upon their agents therein, in excess of such taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions imposed upon insurance companies of such other State or country, so long as such laws continue in force the same obligations and prohibitions of whatsoever kind must be imposed upon the insurance companies of such other State or country doing business in this State. And whenever under this section any deposit of securities shall be made in this State, such deposits must be made in stocks or bonds of the United States Government, or in those of the State of California, which said securities must be estimated at not exceeding their par value nor their market value.

CONNECTICUT. Section 2913, Chapter 173, of the General Statutes as amended in 1907:

Section 2913. When any other State shall impose any obligation, prohibition, or restriction upon insurance companies, corporations, or associations of this State, or their agents transacting business in such other State, the like obligations, prohibitions, and restrictions are hereby imposed on similar companies, corporations, and associations of such other State, and their agents transacting business in this State; and such companies, corporations, and associations of other States and their agents shall pay all penalties to the insurance commissioner of this State and make deposits with the State treasurer. Whenever it shall appear to the insurance commissioner that permission to transact business within any state of the United States or within any foreign country is refused to a company organized under the laws of this State after a certificate of the solvency and good management of such company has been issued to it by the said commissioner and after such company has complied with any reasonable laws of such State or foreign country requiring deposits of money or securities with the government of such State or country, then, and in every such case, the commissioner may forthwith cancel the authority of every company organized under the laws of such State or foreign government and licensed to do business in this State, and

may refuse a certificate of authority to every such company thereafter applying to him for authority to do business in this State, until his certificate shall have been duly recognized by the government of such State or country.

Section 2901 of the same chapter makes the same provision regarding the payment of fees and taxes.

Section 3801 of Chapter 241 applies the retaliatory provision specifically to surety companies.

DELAWARE. Section 25 of the Act of 1901 to Re-enact and Re-vise the Insurance Laws of Delaware.

Section 1. That whenever the existing or future laws of any other State of the United States shall require of insurance companies incorporated by this State and having agencies in such other States, or of the agents thereof, any deposits of securities in such State for the protection of policy-holders or otherwise, or any payment for taxes, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, or otherwise greater than the amounts required for such purposes from similar corporations of other States by the then existing laws of this State, then, and in every such case, all companies of such States establishing or having heretofore established an agency or agencies in this State shall be and are hereby required to make the same deposit for a like purpose with the treasurer of the State of Delaware, and pay said treasurer for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, and otherwise an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the laws of such State upon companies of this State and agents thereof.

GEORGIA. Section 13 of the General Insurance Act.

The section is nearly an exact copy of the Delaware retaliatory section, *ante*.

ILLINOIS. Section 29 and 55 of Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes.

The two sections are similar to the Delaware retaliatory section, *ante*, except that the first which applies to fire insurance companies, is made to apply to "any other kingdom or country" as well as "any other State of the United States," and reciprocal fees are made payable to the insurance superintendent, and the second applies solely to life insurance companies "of any other State of the United States."

INDIANA. Section 3 of act approved March 3, 1877, "Regulating Foreign Insurance Companies."

Section 3. When by the laws of any other State any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money or securities, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed upon insurance companies of this or other States, or their agents, greater than are required by the laws of this State, then the same obligations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall in like manner, for like purposes, be imposed upon all insurance companies of such States and their agents. All insurance companies of other nations under this section shall be held as of the State where they have elected to make their deposit and establish their principal agency in the United States.

Section 14 of the assessment companies act of March 9, 1883, as amended in 1889, applies the retaliatory provision to assessment companies, as follows:

Section 14. When any other State or government shall impose any obligation upon such corporation, association, or society of this State or their

agents transacting business in such other State or government, the like obligations are hereby imposed on similar corporations, associations, or societies of such other State or government and their agents or representatives transacting business in this State.

IOWA. Code of 1897.

Section 1736. When by the laws of any other State any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money, securities, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed or would be imposed on insurance companies of this State, doing or that might seek to do business in such other State, or upon their agents therein so long as such laws continue in force, the same obligations and prohibitions of whatever kind shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such other State doing business in this State or upon their agents here.

KANSAS. Part of Section 20 of Article 1 of the Insurance Laws.

Section 20. . . . Whenever the existing or future laws of any other State or Government shall require insurance companies organized under the laws of this State applying to do business by agencies in such other State or government, or of the agents thereof, any deposit of security in such State for the protection of policy-holders therein or otherwise, or any payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, licenses, fees, or otherwise, greater than the amount required for such purposes from insurance companies of other States by the then existing law of this State, then and in every case all companies of such States or governments establishing agencies in this State shall make the same deposit for a like purpose with the superintendent of insurance of this State, and pay to said superintendent for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, licenses, fees, or otherwise, an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the laws of such other States or governments upon the companies of this State and the agents thereof.

KENTUCKY. Section 637 of Article 4 of the Kentucky Statutes.

Section 637. When by the laws of any other State any taxes, fines, penalties, deposits of money, or of securities or other obligations, prohibitions, or requirements are imposed upon insurance companies organized or incorporated under any general or special law of this State, and transacting business in such other State, or upon the agents of such insurance company, greater than those imposed upon similar companies by the laws of this State, or when such laws of other States shall require insurance companies of this commonwealth to deposit money or security for the benefit or protection of citizens of such other States, or when the laws of any other State, or the officers thereof, shall prohibit companies of this commonwealth from transacting business in said State, without special examination of said companies, or a computation of their liabilities by the officers of said State, the same taxes, fines, penalties, deposits, examinations, obligations, and requirements shall be imposed upon all insurance companies doing business in this State which are incorporated or organized under the laws of such State and upon their agents.

LOUISIANA. Section 12 of Article 3 of Act 105 of 1898.

When, by the laws of any other state, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions additional to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this state upon companies organized under the laws of other states, and their agents, are imposed on insurance companies of this state and their agents, doing business in such state, the same taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such states and their agents, doing business in this state, as long as such laws remain in force. Every company organized under the laws of any other state and admitted to transact business in this state, and each agent of every company shall pay the same fees to the secretary of state as such other state may require of similar companies incorporated by or organized under the laws of this state, or upon the agents of such companies transacting business in such other state.

MAINE. Chapter 155, Laws of 1901.

Section 1. When by the laws of any other state or country, any fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions additional to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this State upon foreign insurance companies and their agents are imposed on insurance companies of this State and their agents, the same fines, licenses, fees, deposits, obligations, or prohibitions shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such State or country and their agents doing business in or applying for admission to this State.

MARYLAND. Section 138, Insurance Laws.

Section 138. . . . When by the laws of any other State any deposit of money or securities is required, or taxes, fines, or penalties or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed upon insurance companies incorporated or organized under the laws of this State, and transacting business in such other State, or upon the agents of such insurance companies, greater than those required or imposed by the laws of this State, so long as such laws continue in force, the same taxes, fines, penalties, and deposits, obligations, and prohibitions shall be imposed upon all agents or insurance companies of such States doing business in this State instead of those prescribed by the laws of this State.

MASSACHUSETTS. Section 85 of Chapter 522 of the Acts of 1894.

Section 85. When by the laws of any other State any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions, additional to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this commonwealth upon foreign insurance companies and their agents are imposed on insurance companies of this commonwealth and their agents doing business in such State, the same taxes, fines, etc., shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such State and their agents doing business in this commonwealth, so long as such laws remain in force.

MICHIGAN. Act approved May 17, 1899.

Section 1. Whenever by the existing or future laws of any State an insurance corporation of this State, or agent thereof, shall be required to make any deposit of securities in such other State for the protection of the policyholders or otherwise, or to make payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, valuation of policies, license fees or otherwise, greater than the amount required by the laws of this State from similar corporations of such State establishing or heretofore having established an agency or agencies in this State, the insurance companies of such State shall be and they are hereby required to make a like deposit for the like purposes in the insurance department of this State, and to pay the commissioner of insurance for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, valuation of policies, license fees and otherwise, a rate equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the laws of such other State upon similar corporations of this State and the agents thereof.

MINNESOTA. Section 84 of Chapter 175 of the Laws of 1895, amended in 1907.

The section is a copy of the Massachusetts law, *ante*, except that the words "or country" are interpolated after those of "any other State," and the words "or whenever any conditions precedent to the right to do business in such state are imposed by the laws thereof beyond those imposed upon such foreign companies by the laws of this state" are interpolated after "state" in the fifth line of the Massachusetts law.

MISSOURI. Section 5932, Laws of Missouri.

Section 5932. Whenever the laws of any other State of the United States or of any foreign country shall require of or impose upon companies not

organized under the laws of such State or country any further or greater licenses, fees, taxes, deposits, or securities, statements or certificates of authority, or require any other duties or acts or inflict any greater fines or penalties than are by the laws of Missouri imposed on or inflicted upon or required of companies not organized under the laws of this State, then it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the insurance department of this State to require from every company of such other State or country transacting or seeking to transact the business of insurance in this State the payment of all licenses, fees, taxes, fines, or penalties, and the making of all deposits of securities and statements, and the doing of all acts which by the laws of the State or country in which the company was organized are in excess of the licenses, fees, taxes, deposits, statements, fines, penalties, acts, or duties required by the laws of this State of companies of other States.

MONTANA. Section 596 of the Laws.

The section is nearly the same as the Kansas retaliatory section, *ante*, but omitting the words "or government" after "any other State."

NEBRASKA. Laws of 1905 supplemental to Chapter 25, Revised Statutes of 1866.

Whenever the existing or future laws of any other state of the United States, or the rules and regulations of the insurance department of any such state shall require of life insurance companies organized under the laws of this State any deposit of securities in such State for the security of the policy-holders, or any payment of taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, licenses, fees, or require any other duties, examinations or acts than are by the laws of this State required of such companies organized under the laws of such other state, then the auditor of public accounts shall immediately require from every insurance company of any and every character whatever of such other state transacting or seeking to transact business in this State, the like payment of all licenses, fees, taxes, fines or penalties, and the like making of all deposits of securities and statements, and the like doing of all acts which by the laws or rules of the insurance department of such other state, are in excess of the licenses, fees, taxes, deposits, statements, fines, penalties, acts, examinations, or duties required by the laws of this State of the companies of such other states.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Section 1 of Chapter 54 of the Laws of 1891.

Section 1. If any State shall by its laws deny any insurance company or citizen of this State any rights or privileges which are granted to insurance companies and the citizens of that State, then this State shall in like manner deny to insurance companies and citizens of that State all such rights and privileges, and they shall be subject to all the restrictions and penalties as prescribed by that State to insurance companies and citizens of this State; and if by the laws of any State the insurance commissioner or other official shall have power to revoke the license of any company of this State or foreign States for writing insurance upon any person or property of that State, other than through or by a citizen of that State, then the insurance commissioner of this State is empowered to revoke the license of any insurance company of that State or any foreign insurance company licensed to do business in this State that shall write for or through any agent of that State, directly or indirectly, upon any person or property of this State; except the same be written through a duly authorized agent, who shall be a citizen of this State.

In addition to the above, Section 1 of Chapter 100 of the Laws of 1895 is as follows:

Section 1. . . . When, by the laws of any other State or country, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions, additional to or in excess of those imposed by this State upon companies not organized under the laws of this State and their agents doing business in this State are imposed upon insurance companies of this State

and their agents doing business in such State or country, the same taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions, shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such State or country and their agents doing business in this State, so long as such laws remain in force.

NEW JERSEY. Section 66. General Insurance Act of 1902. This act was amended by the legislature of 1904 to read as follows:

When by the laws of any other state or foreign country, or the rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions thereof, or of any department or officer thereof, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits or moneys or of securities or other obligations, prohibitions or restrictions additional to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this state upon insurance companies of such other state or foreign country or their agents, are imposed on insurance companies of this state doing business in such other state or foreign country, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws, rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions continue in force, the same excess taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, obligations, prohibitions, and restrictions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such other state or foreign country doing business within this state, and upon their agents here; and whenever pursuant to or under authority of the laws of any other state or foreign country, or the rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions thereof, or of any department or officer thereof, or otherwise, the government of any such other state or foreign country, or any department or officer thereof, shall refuse to accept as conclusive the certificate of the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state as to the results of any examination he shall cause to be made of the assets and liabilities, method of conducting business and other affairs of any insurance company of this state, the said commissioner of banking and insurance of this state shall refuse to accept as conclusive any and all similar certificates made in or by, or by any department or officer of, such state or foreign country where the acceptance of the certificate of the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state is refused as aforesaid, concerning any and every insurance company thereof; and if any insurance company of this state shall be refused or denied license, permission, privilege, or authority to transact or to continue to transact its business in any other state or foreign country by reason of such refusal of conclusive acceptance of any such certificate of the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state, or if any insurance company of this state authorized to transact its business in this state, after complying with all the laws, rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions of any other state or foreign country, or of any department or officer thereof, over and above such as would be met and fulfilled by the conclusions acceptance of such certificate of the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state, shall be refused or denied license, permission, privilege, or authority to transact or to continue to transact its business in any such other state or foreign country, then and in every such case every insurance company of every such other state or foreign country where any such insurance company of this state is refused or denied license, permission, privilege, and authority to transact or to continue to transact its business as aforesaid, shall be refused and denied license, permission, privilege, and authority to transact or to continue to transact any business in this state, and any license or authority to it or them theretofore given shall be, by the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state, revoked and annulled; and whenever pursuant to or under authority of the laws of any other state or foreign country, or the rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions thereof, or of any department or officer thereof, or otherwise, the government of any such other state or foreign country, or any department or officer thereof, shall refuse or deny license, permission, privilege, and authority to any insurance company of this state to transact or to continue to transact its business in such other state or foreign country, if it shall be determined by the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state, whose determination thereupon shall be final and conclusive, that such refusal or denial of license, permission, privilege, or authority as last aforesaid, is unreasonable or unfair, then the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state shall refuse or deny license, permission, privilege, or authority to transact or to continue to transact any business in this state to each and every such company of every such other state or foreign country where any such insurance company of this state is so refused or denied as last

aforesaid, and any license or authority to it or them is theretofore given shall be by the commissioner of banking and insurance of this date revoked and annulled.

NEW MEXICO. Section 33, Chapter 46, of the Laws of 1882.

The section is nearly a copy of the Delaware retaliatory section, *ante*.

NEW YORK. A retaliatory law was adopted as early as 1865, appearing as Chapter 694 of the acts of that year. It is embodied in Section 33 of the insurance law of 1892, and is as follows:

Section 33. Reciprocal Requirements.—If by the existing or future laws of any State an insurance corporation of this State having agencies in such other State, or the agents thereof, shall be required to make any deposit of securities in such other State for the protection of the policy-holders or otherwise, or to make payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, or otherwise, greater than the amount required by this chapter from similar corporations of such other State by the then existing laws of this State, then and in every such case all insurance corporations of such State, establishing or heretofore having established an agency or agencies in this State, shall be and they are hereby required to make the like deposit for the like purposes in the insurance department of this State, and to pay the superintendent of insurance for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, and otherwise, an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the laws of such other State upon the insurance corporations of this State and the agents thereof.

The provisions of this section applied only to companies of other states. The Legislature of 1896, in consequence of the restrictions placed by the Prussian government upon American life insurance companies which had done business therein, causing their withdrawal from that country, adopted the following additional retaliatory provisions, which were made an amendment and addition to the above Section 33 of the insurance law:

Whenever it shall appear to the superintendent of insurance that permission to transact business within any foreign country is refused to a company organized under the laws of this State, after a certificate of the solvency and good management of such company has been issued to it by the said superintendent, and after such company has complied with any reasonable laws of such foreign country requiring deposits of money or securities with the government of such country, then and in every such case the superintendent shall forthwith cancel the authority of every company organized under the laws of such foreign government and licensed to do business in this State, and shall refuse a certificate of authority to every such company thereafter applying to him for authority to do business in this State until his certificate shall have been duly recognized by the government of such company.

Efforts to repeal the last section, relating to foreign countries, made in the sessions of 1897, 1899, and 1900 failed.

NORTH CAROLINA. Section 11 of the insurance law approved March 6, 1903:

Section 11. When, by the laws of any other state or nation, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of moneys or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed upon insurance companies of this state doing business in such other state or nation, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force, the same taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, obligations, and prohibitions, of whatsoever kind,

shall be imposed upon all such insurance companies of such other state or nation doing business within this State and upon their agents here: Provided, that nothing herein shall be held to repeal or reduce the license fees, taxes, and other obligations now imposed by the laws of this state or to go into effect with the companies of any other state or nation unless some company of this state is actually doing or seeking to do business in said state or nation.

NORTH DAKOTA. Section 49 [Section 3133 R. S.] of the Insurance Laws.

Section 49. Whenever the laws of any other State of the United States or foreign country shall require of insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State, or of the agent thereof, any deposits of securities in such State for the protection of policy-holders or otherwise, or any payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license or fees greater than the amount required for such purposes from similar companies of other States by the then existing laws of this State, then and in every such case all insurance companies of such States establishing or having heretofore established an agency in this State, shall be and are hereby required to make the same deposits for a like purpose with the State treasurer of this State, and to pay to the commissioner of insurance an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payment imposed by the laws of such other States upon the companies of this State and the agents thereof.

OHIO. Section 282 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 282. . . . When by the laws of any other State or nation any taxes, fines, penalties, license fees, deposits of money, or of securities or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed on insurance companies of this State doing business in such State or nation, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force the same obligations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such other State or nation doing business within this State and upon their agents here.

OKLAHOMA. Section 29 of Article 1, and Section 20 of Article 3 of Chapter 44 of the Laws.

Section 29 is substantially the same as the Delaware retaliatory section, except that this section is made applicable in addition to "any other kingdom or country." Section 20 is nearly similar to the Delaware section, but is made applicable solely to life insurance companies.

PENNSYLVANIA. Part of Section 53 of the Insurance Laws creating an insurance department as amended.

Section 53. * * * * When by the laws of any other state greater fees are charged the insurance companies of this State for authority to do business in said state than are required by the law of this State to be paid by the companies of other states authorized to do business herein, the Insurance Commissioner shall exact from the companies of said state the same amount of fees for similar service which are exacted from the insurance companies of Pennsylvania by the laws of the state aforesaid.

RHODE ISLAND. Section 23, Chapter 181 of the General Laws

Section 23. Whenever by the laws of any other state of the United States any fees, charges, taxes, deposits of money or of securities or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed on insurance companies incorporated or organized under the laws of this State or on the agents of such insurance companies, so long as such laws continue in force, the like fees, charges, taxes, deposits, and obligations shall be imposed on all insurance companies doing business in this State which are incorporated or organized under the laws of such other state and on their agents.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Section 43 of the Insurance Law.

Section 43. When by the laws of any State or Territory any taxes, fines penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money or securities, or capital requirements, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed, or would be imposed, on insurance companies of the State, doing or that might seek to do business in such State or Territory, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force the same obligations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such State or Territory doing business within this State, or upon their agents here.

TENNESSEE. Section 20 of the Insurance Act of 1895.

Section 20. Whenever the existing or future laws of any other State of the United States shall require of the insurance companies incorporated by or organized under the laws of this State, or the agents thereof, any deposit of securities in such State, for the protection of policy-holders or otherwise, greater than the amount required for similar purposes from similar companies of other States by the then existing laws of this State, then and in every such case all companies of such States establishing or having heretofore established an agency or agencies in this State shall be and are hereby required to make the same deposits for a like purpose with the treasurer of this State, and to pay into the treasury of this State for taxes, fines, penalties, license fees, or otherwise, an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the law of such State upon companies of this State and the agents thereof.

TEXAS. Article 2948 of the Revised Civil Statutes.

Article 2948. Whenever the existing or future laws of any other State of the United States shall require of life or health insurance companies incorporated by this State any deposit of securities in such other State before transacting insurance business therein, then and in every such case all insurance companies of such State shall, before doing any insurance business in this State, be required to make the same deposit of securities with the treasurer of this State.

VERMONT. Sections 4215 and 4217 of the General Laws.

Section 4215. When by the laws of another State or nation a deposit of money or securities is required to be made with the treasurer or other officer of such other State or nation by life insurance companies of this State doing business therein, the same deposit of money or securities shall be made with the treasurer of this State by the life insurance companies of such other State or nation doing business in this State.

Sec. 4217. If another State or country imposes or requires of a domestic insurance company or its agents doing business therein taxes, fees, fines, penalties, deposits, obligations, or prohibitions exceeding those imposed by this State upon or required of foreign insurance companies doing business herein, an insurance company organized under the laws of such other State or country and its agent doing business in this State shall be subject to taxes, fees, fines, penalties, deposits, obligations, or prohibitions similar to those so imposed in such other State or country, and the same shall be imposed, required, and enforced, as like taxes, fees, fines, penalties, deposits, obligations, and prohibitions are under the laws of this State.

WASHINGTON. Section 47 of the code of 1911

Section 47. If by the laws of any other State, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions, in the aggregate, additional to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this State, upon foreign insurance companies and their agents and solicitors, are imposed on insurance companies of this State and their agents doing business in such State, like obligations and prohibitions shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such State and their agents doing business in this State, so long as such laws remain in force.

WEST VIRGINIA. Part of Section 2, Chapter 34, of the Code, as amended.

When, by the laws of any other State, any deposit of money or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions, are imposed or would be imposed on insurance companies of this State doing, or that might seek to do business in such other State, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force, the same obligations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such other State doing business within this State, or upon their agents here.

WISCONSIN. Section 272, Compilation of Insurance Laws of Wisconsin.

Section 272. Whenever the laws of any other State of the United States shall require of life, fire, accident, or inland navigation insurance companies, organized under the laws of this State, and doing business in such other State, any deposit of securities for the protection of their policy-holders or otherwise, or any payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, or otherwise, greater than the amount required by the laws of this State for the same purpose from similar companies organized under the laws of such other State, and doing business in this State, then all such companies of such other States doing business within this State shall make the same deposit with the State treasurer, and shall pay him the same sum for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, or otherwise, as a condition to the issue of a license to them, as is required to be paid by the laws of such other State.

WYOMING. Section 33 of the Insurance Laws.

This section is nearly a copy of the Delaware retaliatory section.

RHODE ISLAND LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, was organized in April, 1911, and the following officers elected: President, W. H. Griswold, Mutual Benefit; vice-president, T. J. Goodman, Metropolitan; second vice-president, Courtenay Baylor, Phoenix Mutual; secretary, W. S. Redfield, New England Mutual; treasurer, C. C. Blanchard, Northwestern Mutual.

RHODE ISLAND ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in July, 1900, with the following officers: President, C. H. Beach; vice-presidents, H. Bull, Jr., C. A. Morgan, and G. H. Smith; secretary and treasurer, C. F. Newcomb. Officers were elected in July, 1910, as follows: President, Joseph G. Henshaw, Providence; vice-presidents, James Gallivan, Jr., George R. Smith, and Arthur O'Leary; secretary and treasurer, Clinton T. Gamwell, Providence. The above are the present officers.

RHODE ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY of Providence, R. I. Organized 1907; capital, \$300,000. George L. Shepley, president; Emil G. Pieper, secretary; Tunis Johnson, Jr., assistant secretary. Assets, December 31, 1910, \$1,090,962.25; liabilities, \$399,139.43; net surplus, \$391,822.82. The company writes a general fire insurance as well as sprinkler leakage business.

RHODE ISLAND, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1856-1911. The insurance department was established in 1856, and was composed originally of a board of three commissioners. In 1863

the law was amended making the State auditor *ex officio* insurance commissioner. The auditor is elected by the legislature annually. The board of three commissioners from 1856 to 1863 were John R. Bartlett, William R. Watson, and Samuel A. Parker. The commissioners who have served since 1863 are as follows:

James C. Collins, .	1863-1868	William C. Townsend, .	1889-1890
James M. Spencer, .	1868-1882	Elisha W. Bucklin, .	1890-1891
Samuel H. Cross, .	1882-1887	Albert C. Landers, .	1891-1899
Elisha W. Bucklin, .	1887-1888	Charles C. Gray, .	1899-
Almon K. Goodwin, .	1888-1889		

RHODE ISLAND MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1848. John R. Freeman, president; Theodore P. Bogert, secretary.

RHODES, EDWARD E., vice-president and mathematician of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born of American parentage in Newark, N. J., February 21, 1868. He began his business career with the Mutual Benefit, and entered the mathematical department in 1886. He was made assistant mathematician in 1902, and was appointed mathematician in May, 1905, to succeed Bloomfield J. Miller. In January, 1908, he was elected vice-president. He is a member of the Actuarial Society of America.

RICE, JOHN F., was born at Milwaukee, Wis., February 9, 1864. He was educated at the Milwaukee Academy, and entered the fire insurance business at an early age. He was three years in the Chicago local agency of E. M. Teall & Co., and afterward special agent of the Fire Insurance Association of London. For two years he was assistant manager for the Union of California; in 1891 he was appointed assistant United States manager of the Prussian National, and in 1897 was placed in charge of the eastern department of the company, with headquarters at New York. In 1903 he resigned that position and became associated with John M. Whiton & Co., having charge of the general business of the Eastern of New Jersey throughout the United States, and the New England department of the Concordia of Wisconsin. On May 1, 1908, he was appointed manager of the Maryland department of the General Adjustment Bureau covering the States of Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia with headquarters at Baltimore.

RICHARDS, ELLIS G., United States manager for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh, was born at Worcester, Mass., December 16, 1848. After a public school education he was a bookkeeper eight years in a manufacturing establishment. He entered the fire insurance business in 1874 in the office of the New England general agency of the Commercial Union of Boston. He was in the service of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, with headquarters at Worcester, Mass., from November, 1874, to April, 1877, then special agent of the Royal and Pennsylvania Fire, under Foster & Scull of Boston, until May, 1881, when he became special agent of the Queen for New England.

He remained in charge of the New England business of that company until his appointment to the secretaryship of the National Fire of Hartford, April 6, 1887. He was elected a member of the board of directors of the National in 1895, and in December, 1896, he was elected to the vice-presidency, in addition to the secretaryship. In November, 1899, he accepted the position of manager for the United States of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh, with headquarters in New York, beginning his duties in that position on January 1, 1900.

RICHARDS, FRED E., president of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Me., is a native of Camden, Me. He entered public life in 1873 as a member of the legislature of Maine, representing his native town, and was re-elected a second term. In 1875 and 1876 he was a member of the executive council, and in 1871 was appointed by Governor Connor State land agent. In 1878 and 1879 he was trustee of the insane hospital. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor Davis State bank examiner, to which office he was twice reappointed by Governor Robie. He resigned in 1888, having served nearly three full terms. In 1886 he opened a banking house in Portland, and has since been the local fiscal agent of the Maine Central and other railroad companies, and of several large business corporations. When the Portland National Bank was organized, in 1889, he was elected president, retiring from that position, after eighteen years service, in 1907, but continuing as a director. Mr. Richards became connected with the Union Mutual Life in 1881 as a member of the board of directors. He served as a member of the finance committee, and always took an active interest in the management of the company. On the death of President DeWitt he was unanimously elected to be his successor, and began his administration November 1, 1893.

RICHMOND INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized in 1836 as the Richmond County Mutual; reorganized as a stock company in 1907. Capital, \$200,000. J. F. Smith, president; David Cortelyou, secretary; John E. King, general agent.

RIDGELY PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, THE. Worcester, Mass. Organized 1894; capital \$100,000. F. A. Harrington, president; Austin A. Heath, secretary.

RITTENHOUSE, E. E., former president of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, was born in New York city, of American parentage, June 9, 1861. He was educated in the public schools, and his early vocation was that of a telegraph operator. He was engaged in railroading for a number of years, reaching the position of division superintendent, and later entered newspaper work in Colorado. Later he became deputy in the state auditor's department of Colorado, and in 1907, on the establishment of the insurance department in the state, he was appointed superintendent of insurance. He was elected president of the

Provident Savings Life in 1909, and continued in that position until the re-insurance of the company, and in 1911 was appointed director of the health conservation department of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.

ROBERTS, HARVEY E., insurance journalist, was born at Elbridge, N. Y., May 25, 1861. After a high school education he entered the house of Marshall Field & Co., at Chicago, where he was engaged seven years. He came to New York to represent the Chicago *Investigator*, and had charge of its New York office four years. After one year's experience as business manager for the Philadelphia *Insurance Advocate* he became half owner of the *Surveyor* of New York and a member of the firm of Hall & Roberts, its editors and publishers. He retired from insurance journalism in 1903, to accept a position with the Interstate Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis, and was elected second vice-president of the company. In 1906 he resigned this position, returned to New York and established the H. E. Roberts Co., to do a general insurance business. He returned to insurance journalism the same year as editor and manager of the *Insurance Advocate*. In 1908, he purchased the paper and became its editor and publisher.

ROBERTS, JAMES SAUL, secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in Liverpool, England, May 6, 1859. He was educated in a private academy, and began his insurance career at an early age in one of the branch offices of the Prudential Assurance Company of London. He became cashier of the Manchester branch office in 1879, and in June, 1880, resigned to accept a position with the Metropolitan Life in New York. Mr. Roberts has filled various positions at the home office of the Metropolitan, and in 1898 was appointed assistant secretary. He was advanced to his present position in October, 1901.

ROBINSON, HENRY SEYMOUR, vice-president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Hartford, Conn., April 16, 1868. He was educated in the public and high schools of Hartford, and graduated from Yale College in the class of 1889. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, and practiced law as a member of the law firm of Robinson & Robinson until 1895, when he was elected secretary and general manager of the trust department of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Hartford. He was elected to his present position in October, 1905.

ROBINSON, JOHN H., former manager of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company for New York and New Jersey, was born in Ontario, Canada, Feb. 18, 1861. His insurance experience began when he was eighteen years old, with the Canada Life Insurance Company. A few years later he was in Wisconsin as the State agent of the Manhattan Life, and in 1885, being then but twenty-four years old, he joined the field force of the Michigan Mutual Life as its State agent for Michigan. In the autumn of 1891 he was invited to Vermont to

take the management of the Vermont Life Insurance Company, which had just been resigned by Mr. Hart. He was elected vice-president and manager, his services beginning December 1, and later became president. On the reinsurance of the Vermont Life by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in March, 1900, Mr. Robinson was appointed manager for the States of New York and New Jersey for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, and continues with the company.

ROBERTSON, JOHN WALTER, former manager of the western department of the Fire Association of Philadelphia at Chicago, is a native of Virginia, and was born at Alexandria, September 9, 1856. He was educated in private schools and at the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar, and practiced law as an early vocation. He was special agent of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford in Illinois and Wisconsin from 1882 to 1888, and in the latter year was appointed special agent for the London and Lancashire in Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan. In 1902, he became Wisconsin state agent for the Fire Association, was promoted to be assistant manager in 1908, and was appointed manager in July, 1909. He resigned in December, 1910, and was appointed western general agent of the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company in 1911.

ROCHESTER-GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y. Organized 1872; capital, \$500,000. The company was merged in the German-American Fire Insurance Company of New York in 1911.

ROSSIA INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, St. Petersburg, Russia. Carl F. Sturhahn, United States manager, New York.

ROSS, ROBERT F., insurance journalist, was born in Pocomoke City, Maryland, October 9, 1851. He received a public school education, and at the age of fifteen was an apprentice in a printing office in his native city. In 1868 he removed to Baltimore and became connected with the business department of the *Gazette* of that city, and entered insurance journalism in 1873, becoming connected with *The Avalanche* of Philadelphia. Again later he purchased the *Expositor*, which was discontinued in 1875, and from 1878 to 1883 he was associated with Mathew Griffin in the publication of the *Insurance Age*, and *Daily Stockholder*, a financial paper. Later he associated in the publication of a journal in Boston devoted to electrical matters, and known as *Modern Light and Heat*, and in 1905 established the *Expositor*, at Newark, N. J.

ROTH, HENRY, secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Baltimore, was born of German parentage at Baltimore, January 16, 1858. He received his education at parochial schools and Bryant, Stratton & Sadler's business college at Baltimore, graduating from the latter in 1871. He entered the service of the

Mutual Life as a collector and solicitor in 1875, and was afterward promoted to bookkeeper in the office of the company, and in 1886 at the early age of twenty-eight, was elected to the responsible post of secretary.

ROWE, JOHN SCOFIELD, vice-president of the liability department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, November 6, 1868. He was educated in the public schools and Little Rock University. After graduation from the Grand Rapids Business College he entered the insurance business. He obtained his experience in liability insurance under the late George Munroe Endicott, and was auditor and superintendent of agencies of the United States branch of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation from 1891 to 1902, when he was appointed assistant secretary of the liability department of the Aetna Life being promoted to the position of secretary, February 14, 1905. In addition to the above position Mr. Rowe was elected secretary of the Aetna Accident and Liability Company, March 16, 1908.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE of London. Uberto C. Crosby, New York city, resident manager for the United States; Richard D. Harvey, assistant manager.

ROYAL INDEMNITY COMPANY, New York. Organized 1911; capital, \$500,000. Edward F. Beddall, president; George W. Birchell, Charles H. Holland, J. Harold Pearch and Dr. L. H. Simpson, vice-presidents; J. Harold Pearch, secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Liverpool. Edward F. Beddall, general attorney for the United States; J. H. Pearch, secretary; Cecil F. Shallcross, manager for the New York department; Frederick W. Day, assistant manager; Albert R. Hosford, assistant manager; Morton S. Lewis, second assistant manager; Charles R. Pitcher, local secretary. New York office, 84 William street.

ROYAL UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Des Moines, Ia. Chartered 1886. Frank D. Jackson, president. Sidney A. Foster, secretary.

RUBBER MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1885. Arthur H. Lowe, president; Benjamin Taft, secretary.

RUSSELL, JOHN NEWTON, JR., former secretary of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Boonville, Mo., June 5, 1864. He received a high school and business college education, and began his business career in life insurance. He engaged in both office and field work, and was secretary of the Guardian Life Insurance Company of Denver for six years, and on the reinsurance of that company he became assistant superintendent of agents of the Conservative Life Insurance Company of

Los Angeles. He was appointed superintendent of agencies of the company in 1905, and was elected secretary in 1906 following the amalgamation of the Conservative Life with the Pacific Mutual. He was elected a director of the company in 1907, and resigned the secretaryship to become manager of the Southern California general agency, with headquarters at the home office. He is a member of various Masonic bodies, and a Knight Templar and Shriner, and is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

RUSSIAN REINSURANCE COMPANY, St. Petersburg, Russia. Paul E. Rasor, United States manager, New York.

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SACKETT, ROBERT EMORY, vice-president of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, was born at Pittsford, N. Y., of American parentage, November 11, 1852. He was educated in a country school and the preparatory department of Olivet College. For a time he was a farmer, then went to Cedar Rapids, Ia., and engaged in the retail grocery business. Later he took a position in the office of the Blair land and railroad interests at Cedar Rapids, Ia., where he remained until 1880, when he became assistant cashier of the W. A. McHenry Bank at Denison, Ia. After two years he resigned this position to take charge of the land grants of the different railroads represented by the Blair interests, with headquarters at Sioux City, Ia. He next engaged in the real estate and insurance business, after which he was elected clerk of the courts at Sioux City, Ia., which position he held until he became connected with the Iowa Life Insurance Company as secretary in 1894. He was connected with that company until its reinsurance in the National Life Insurance Company in May, 1900, when he became secretary of the National Life, and on January 31, 1906, was elected to the office of vice-president.

SAFETY FUND LAW OF NEW YORK. This law, which permits the accumulation by a fire insurance company of New York, from its net profits, of a fund, one-half of which may be deposited with the insurance department to be held for the protection of the unearned premiums of the company and to serve as a second capital in said case its capital and assets are swept away by a great conflagration, the other half to be retained by the company for the payment of losses, was enacted by the State Legislature in its session of 1874 (passed April 16th) on the suggestion of Insurance Superintendent Chapman. It is now embodied in Sections 130, 131, and 132 of Chapter 690 of the laws of 1892 (the revision). The following companies have funds accumulated under the provisions of this law:

Companies.	Deposited with the Insurance Dept.	Guaranty Surplus Fund.
Buffalo German,	\$300,000	\$300,000
Continental,	600,000	600,000
German-American,	750,000	750,000
Germania Fire,	500,000	500,000
Glens Falls,	200,000	200,000
Home,	1,500,000	1,500,000
Niagara Fire,	500,000	500,000
United States Fire,	21,304	21,304
Westchester,	300,000	300,000
Williamsburg City Fire,	280,000	280,000

Surplus fund laws are in force in four other states, the provisions thereof being similar to those of the law of New York, which was the first to enact legislation of this character. The states and their laws are:

Minnesota, Chapter 18, laws of 1876, re-enacted by Section 98 of the general law of 1895, and Chapter 437, laws of 1900 and Chapter 263, laws of 1911.

Rhode Island, Sections 26 to 32, inclusive, of Chapter 156 of the Public Laws.

Wisconsin, Sections 1909 to 1913, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes.

New Jersey in 1908 enacted a somewhat similar law.

New Hampshire, Chapter 28, laws of 1911.

SAGE, FRANK L., assistant secretary of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J., was born in Lewiston, New York, July 13, 1867. He received a public school and college education, and graduated from Mt. Union College in 1890, and from the law school of the University of Michigan in 1901. After graduating from college he was principal of a high school in Saginaw, Mich., for several years, and subsequently practiced law at Buffalo, N. Y. He was professor of law at the University of Michigan from 1902 to 1907, when he resigned to resume the practice of law, but gave up that purpose to accept his present position with the Mutual Benefit Life.

SAGE, JOHN DAVIS, secretary of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, is a native of Connecticut, and was born in Hartford, September 14, 1877. He received a public school and college education, and was graduated at Brown University in 1899. He entered the home office of the Union Central Life as clerk after graduation, and was elected to the position of assistant secretary in 1906 and secretary in 1907. He was formerly editor of the Union Central *Advocate* and other company publications.

SALAMANDRA INSURANCE COMPANY of St. Petersburg, Russia. Organized 1846. Albert Willcox & Co., United States managers, New York City.

SALVAGE CORPS. [See Fire Patrols and Salvage Corps in the United States.]

SAMSON, FREDERICK, secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born in Glastonbury, Conn., in 1847, and received a common school education. He has been in the service of the Hartford Fire for forty-four years, entering its services as clerk in 1866. In 1880 he was appointed special agent in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and eight years later was appointed adjuster with headquarters at the home office. He was appointed assistant secretary in 1908, and appointed to his present position in 1910.

SANBORN, MOORE, was born at Tamworth, N. H., April 15, 1860. He received a common and high school education, and studied for the ministry, which he entered at the age of twenty, holding pastorates in the south and west until 1889, when ill health forced him to retire from the ministry. He then took up life insurance, being a solicitor for the New York Life in Georgia and Florida, and later agency director in Nova Scotia. He was appointed manager at Detroit for the Massachusetts Benefit Life in 1893, being later called to the home office as assistant superintendent of agents. In 1895 he was appointed superintendent of agents and third vice-president of the American Union Life, and in 1900 was elected third vice-president and superintendent of agents of the Security Life of Binghamton. This connection he resigned in 1903 to become one of the vice-presidents and agency manager of the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and was the editor of this company's agency paper, *The Security Socius*. Mr. Sanborn is a life member of the American Unitarian Association of Boston. He severed his connection with the Security Trust and Life on May 1, 1905, and re-entered the ministry, but returned to life insurance work in 1906, becoming supreme vice-counselor of the Home Guards of America, a fraternal beneficial order with headquarters at Van Wert, Ohio. He is one of the editors of its official publication, the *Home Guard Monitor*. In 1909 Mr. Sanborn was elected as executive head of the Home Watchmen of the World, a fraternal order located in Erie, Pennsylvania.

SANDERS, GEORGE WHITE, actuary of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company of Detroit, was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, December 7, 1845. He was graduated from the Indiana University in 1869, with the degree of A.B., and three years later received A.M., from the same institution. After graduation, until March, 1875, Mr. Sanders was engaged in civil engineering in the south and west. The latter year he entered the office of the Michigan Mutual at Detroit, and in January, 1891, was appointed its actuary. He is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America.

SAN FRANCISCO LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in March, 1895, "to promote the general interests of life insurance throughout the State of California." The officers and executive committee elected at the first meeting were: Henry K. Field, general agent of the New England Mutual Life, president; John Landers, manager of the Manhattan Life, vice-president; Clarence M. Smith, general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life, secretary; Dr. F. A. Archibald, general agent of the Union Central Life, treasurer. The association withdrew from the National Association and was inactive for a number of years. The association was reorganized at a meeting in April, 1907, and at the annual meeting in January, 1911, officers were elected as follows: President, William J. Bell, Fidelity Mutual; vice-president, A. S. Holman, Travelers; secretary, W. H. Matson, Mutual Life;

treasurer, E. W. Armstrong, Pacific Mutual Life; executive committee: John Landers, Manhattan Life; A. M. Shields, Equitable Life; S. B. Thompson, Union Central Life, and the officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, MANAGERS OF PACIFIC COAST DEPARTMENTS AT. The Pacific coast department managers of other State and foreign companies at San Francisco at the time this volume was ready for the press were:

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Companies.	Managers.	Companies.	Managers.
Ætna,	E. C. Morrison.	International Fire,	J. H. Ankele.
Agricultural, N. Y.,	Edw. Brown & Sons.	Jefferson,	J. F. Magee.
Alliance, Pa.,	James C. Johnston.	Mechanics & Traders,	McNear & Wayman.
American, N. J.,	Gordon & Hoadley.	Mercantile, Mass.,	Christensen
American Central,	Christensen	& Goodwin.	
American Druggists,	& Goodwin.	Merchants Fire,, N.Y.	J. F. Magee.
Austin Fire Ins. Co.,	B. C. Ansley.	Merchants, Denver,	Clarence De Veuve.
Citizens,	J. E. Anderson.	Michigan F. & M.,	C. A. Henry & Co.
Caledonian American,	Palache & Hewitt.	Michigan Commercial,	T. J. A. Tiedeman.
Camden Fire,	Conroy & Olds.	Nassau,	J. F. Magee.
Com. Union, N. Y.,	Macdonald & Miles.	National, Conn.,	McNear & Wayman
Commonwealth,	E. T. Niebling.	National Union,	W. A. Drennan.
Concordia,	J. E. Anderson.	New Brunswick,	I. F. Magee.
Connecticut Fire,	Frank W. Dickson.	N.Y. Underwriters Ag.	H. R. Mann.
Delaware, Pa.,	Benj. J. Smith.	North River,	J. F. Magee.
Dixie Fire,	Macdonald & Miles.	Niagara, N. Y.,	Parrish & Thornton.
Dubuque F. & M.,	James E. Cobb.	Northwestern Nat.,	Daniel W. Clark.
Eastern Fire,	Clarence De Verve.	Orient,	James Wyper.
Empire City,	Chas. H. Ward.	Pennsylvania Fire,	Russell W. Osborn.
Equitable F. & M.,	J. F. Magee.	People's National,	Bertheau Watson & Co.
Firemens, Newark,	I. F. D. Curtis.	Phcenix, Conn.,	G. H. Tyson.
Fire Associ'n, Phila.,	C. H. Ward.	Providence-Wash.,	J. T. D. Curtis.
Franklin,	Frank M. Avery.	Pelican,	W. Irving.
German-Alliance,	C. C. Kinney.	Queen, N. Y.,	Rolla V. Watt.
German-American,	Geo. H. Tyson.	Reliance,	C. C. Kinney.
German, Peoria,	Geo. H. Tyson.	Rhode Island,	V. B. Humphrey.
German, Pittsburg,	D. Duncan.	Security,	Ed. E. Potter.
Girard Fire & Marine,	Frank W. Dickson.	Spring Garden,	David Duncan.
Glens Falls,	Ed. E. Potter.	Sun, New Orleans,	Carl A. Henry & Co.
Globe & Rutgers,	Edw. Brown & Sons.	Springfield F. & M.,	Geo. W. Dornin.
Hamilton Fire,	Edw. Brown & Sons.	St. Paul F. & M.,	Christensen
Hanover, N. Y.,	Bertheau, Watson Co.	& Goodwin.	
Hartford Fire,	Palache & Hewitt.	Teutonia, N. O.,	H. R. Mann.
Horne, N. Y.,	H. L. Roff.	Union, Phila.,	Bertheau Watson Co.
Home, Salt Lake,	H. R. Mann.	Westchester Fire,	Macdonald & Miles.
Ins. Co. of N. Am.,	James C. Johnston.	Western, Pa.,	C. H. Ward.
Ins. Co. State of Pa.,	Bertheau Watson Co.	Williamsburg City,	Edward E. Potter.

FOREIGN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Aachen and Munich,	Conroy & Olds.	Fonciere Transports,	H. R. Mann.
Alliance Assn.,	E. T. Niebling.	New Zealand,	Folger & Speyer.
Am. & For'n Marine,	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Northern,	F. S. Hunter.
Atlas, London,	Frank J. Devlin.	Norwich Union,	W. H. Lowden.
Australian Alliance,		Ocean Marine,	G. A. Newhall & Co.
Baloise,	Louis Rosenthal.	Palatine,	E. T. Niebling.
British America,	J. J. Kenny.	Phcenix, London,	W. Irving.
Brit. & For'n Marine,	Balfour Guthrie & Co.	Reliance Marine,	Henry Lund & Co.
Caledonian,	Conroy & Olds.	Royal,	Rolla V. Watt.
Canton, Hong Kong,	R. B. Hine.	Scottish Union & Nat.,	H. W. Fores.
Commercial Union,	E. T. Niebling.	Standard Marine,	J. D. Spreckles Bro. Co.

Companies.	Managers.	Companies.	Managers.
General Marine,	Macondray & Co.	Sovereign Fire,	C. J. Stovel.
Helvetia General,	Louis Rosenthal.	State,	H. W. Fores.
Indem. Mut. Marine,	E. C. Evans.	Sun, London,	C. A. Henry & Co.
Law Union & Rock,	H. H. Smith.	Sves,	Edw. Brown & Sons.
Liv. & Lon. & Globe,	Chas. D. Haven.	Switzerland General,	Louis Rosenthal.
Lon. Assur.,	E. Parrish & A. W. Thornton.	Thames & Mursey,	Louis Rosenthal.
London & Lancashire,	James Wyper.	Union Assurance,	Cotton, Bell & Co.
Mannheim,	J. B. Levison.	Union Marine,	J. E. Levinson,
Marine, Ltd.,	Geo. MacNear.	Western, Toronto,	J. J. Kenny.
Maritime,	J. Livingston.	Yangtse,	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Ætna Life,	E. H. L. Gregory.	New England,	Field & Cramer.
Columbian National,	Bert Goldsmith.	New York Life,	Arthur Hutchinson.
Connecticut Mutual,	A. K. P. Harmon.	Northwestern Mutual,	Clarence M. Smith.
Equitable, N. Y.,	A. M. Shields.	Northwestern Nat'l,	W. C. Trantnow.
Fidelity Mutual,	James S. Osborne.	Penn. Mutual,	E. H. Hart.
Germania,	F. A. Jacobs.	Phoenix Mutual Life,	Jean C. De Kolty.
Home Life,	Frank Sperling.	Pittsburg L. & T.,	F. E. Coddington.
Manhattan,	John Landers.	Prudential,	Oscar O. Orr.
Mass. Mutual,	C. M. T. Parker.	Prov. Life & Trust,	Vail & Eldridge.
Metropolitan,	George B. Scott.	Reliance Life,	Angus Allmond.
Missouri State,	J. R. Patton.	Seranton Life,	H. O. Winters.
Mutual Benefit,	F. E. DeGroat.	Security Life,	Parsons & Atwood.
Mutual Life,	W. L. Hathaway.	State,	Pac. Co'st Under's C.
National, Vt.,	G. M. Stolp.	Travelers,	A. P. Bridge.
National, U. S. of A.,	John R. Norris.	Union Central,	R. L. Stephenson.
		Union Mutual,	W. C. Leavitt.

CASUALTY, SURETY AND LIABILITY COMPANIES.

Ætna Life,	E. H. L. Gregory.	Maryland,	H. W. Wheatley.
Ætna Acc. & Liab.,	J. R. Malony.	Metropolitan Casualty,	H. R. Mann & Co.
American Surety,	Rolland.	Mass. Bonding,	E. J. Tobin & Co.
American Bonding,	Joy Lichtenstein.	National Casualty,	S. E. Hoge.
American Credit Ind.,		National Surety,	F. S. Gilbert.
Casualty Co. of Am.,	P. M. Nippert.	N. Jersey Plate Glass,	Chas. J. Stood.
Cont'l Casualty Co.,	J. E. Betts.	New York Plate Glass,	C. B. Sloan.
Emp. State Surety Co.,	J. C. Hayburn.	New Amsterdam,	Ashley R. Faull.
Employers' Liability,	Chas. J. Okell.	North American,	J. I. Dunscomb.
Federal Casualty,	James S. Moyles.	Penn'slv'nia Casualty,	A. G. Nason.
Fidelity Accident,	Chas. A. Bartlett.	Philadelphia Casualty,	P. M. Nippert.
Fidelity and Casualty,	Chas. J. Bosworth.	Preferred Accident,	J. C. Farrell.
Fidelity and Deposit,	James S. Moyles.	Standard,	Clarence F. Briggs.
Frankfort Ac. & P. G.,	David Duncan.	Title Guar. & Surety,	Alfred C. Shaife.
Hartf'd Steam Boiler,	H. R. Mann & Co.	Travelers,	A. P. Bridge.
Ind. & Ohio Live Stock,	W. J. Cleverdon.	U. S. Casualty,	F. W. Birlem.
Lloyds Plate Glass,	Christensen.	U. S. Fidelity & Gu.,	Borland & Johns.
	& Goodwin.	U. S. Health & Acc.,	James C. Hayburn.
London Guarantee,	E. C. Landis.	Union Health & Acc.,	J. C. Hayburn.

SAN FRANCISCO UNDERWRITERS' FIRE INSURANCE PATROL. [See Underwriters' Fire Patrol of San Francisco.]

SARGEANT, FRANK W., president of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, was born at Candia, N. H., March 7, 1860. He obtained his education in the schools of that village and at Phillips Exeter Academy. In 1882 he entered the mercantile business in Boston, where he remained a short time. He then spent a brief time in the office of the master mechanic of the New York and New England Railroad. On October 25, 1882, he en-

tered the employ of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, beginning as office boy and working his way through all the departments to his present position to which he was elected in 1905.

SARGEANT, WILLIAM HENRY, vice-president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Springfield, Mass., October 5, 1868. He received a public school education, and began his business career in the office of the Massachusetts Mutual Life, serving in various capacities in the different departments. He was appointed inspector of agencies in 1900, was elected assistant secretary in 1903, secretary in January, 1905, second vice-president in October, 1908, and vice-president in January, 1909.

SCHEDULE RATING. [See Universal Mercantile Schedule.]

SCHERMERHORN, WINFIELD SCOTT, insurance journalist, was born at Burlington, N. J., March 11, 1863. He was graduated from the Boys' High School, Burlington, N. J., Farnum State School, Beverly, N. J., and from Pierce Business College, Philadelphia. After graduating he was an accountant for ten years. In January, 1893, he purchased the *Daily Telegram*, of Camden, N. J., conducting it with success, and subsequently he became the advertising manager of the *Insurance News*, leaving the *News* to accept a position with a shoe and leather magazine in its advertising department, where he remained until December, 1898, when he again returned to the *Insurance News* to become its editor and manager. On October 31, 1901, he purchased the *Insurance News*, thereby becoming its publisher as well as its editor.

SCHUMANN, HUGO, president of the Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1842. After three years' business experience in Germany, from 1857 to 1860, he came to the United States. On the breaking out of the war in 1861 he enlisted in the army, and served until he was wounded, when he received an honorable discharge. His connection with the Germania Fire Insurance Company dates from 1863. Four years after he entered the service he was elected secretary of the company. In 1886 he was made vice-president, and on the death of Mr. Garrigue, in 1891, he succeeded to the presidency.

SCOTT, GEORGE BENJAMIN, assistant secretary and Pacific coast manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at San Francisco, was born in Ireland, October 19, 1864, and was educated in the national schools of Ireland and under private tutors. He entered the service of the Metropolitan Life in May, 1883, as junior clerk, and was advanced from one position to another in the home office, and was appointed superintendent of agencies in 1900. He was appointed to his present position in January, 1910.

SCOTT, HERMAN G., vice-president and secretary of the Reliance Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., is of Scotch-Irish descent and was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 28, 1873.

He was educated in the public schools of his native city and at St. Paul's School, Garden City, L. I. His early business career was spent in mercantile pursuits and he became connected with the Reliance Life on its organization in 1903.

SCOTT, SAMUEL W., secretary, Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, 520 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, entered the insurance business in 1893 as a clerk with the County Fire Insurance Company. He became special hazard and sprinkler inspector of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department in 1896, and was appointed assistant manager of the Philadelphia Suburban Underwriters' Association in January, 1901. He was elected assistant secretary of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, in November, 1905, and resigned in February, 1907, to become special agent for the Jefferson, being appointed superintendent of Agencies, in July, 1909, and was elected secretary of the company, in January, 1911.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Edinburgh, Scotland, was chartered in 1824. J. A. Cook is its manager at the Edinburgh office, and J. K. Macdonald secretary. It commenced business in 1880 in the United States, with headquarters in Hartford, and does here a fire and tornado insurance business exclusively. In Great Britain it also insures lives and grants annuities. The United States trustees are Messrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Meigs H. Whaples, and Morgan B. Brainard, Hartford. The American representatives of the company are: James H. Brewster, manager, Henry J. Houge, and B. M. Culver agency superintendents.

SCOVEL, CHARLES WOODRUFF, former president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, was born at Springfield, O., August 16, 1862, and has been a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., since 1865. He is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh (A. B., 1883; A. M., 1886), studied law at Columbia University and the University of Berlin, Germany, and practiced law from 1886 to 1897. He entered the life insurance field in the latter year, as manager for western Pennsylvania of the Provident Savings Life, which post he retained until after the company had withdrawn from the state, in December, 1907. After a year each of special work for the Pittsburgh Life & Trust and the Penn Mutual Life, he became in June, 1910, a partner in the old-established Pittsburgh agency of the Connecticut Mutual Life, the firm being Hemingway & Scovel. Mr. Scovel was president of the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters' Association from 1901 to 1903, and was president of the National Association for 1905-6, during which the association received recognition from President Roosevelt and other public authorities, founded the official organ, *Life Association News*, and extended the movement into Canada. He has served as secretary of the Allegheny County Bar Association, president of the General Alumni Association, and secretary of the board of trustees of the University of Pittsburgh, and secretary of the Art Society and of the Pittsburgh Orchestra.

He is a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade and the University Club.

SCRANTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Scranton, Pa. Organized, 1907; capital, \$300,000. James S. McAnulty, president; William E. Napier, secretary and actuary.

SEABOARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Galveston, Texas. Organized 1905; capital, \$250,000. The Company re-insured in the German-American, of New York, in 1910, and retired.

SEA INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, Liverpool, England. Chubb & Son, New York, general agents for the United States.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, O. Organized 1881; capital, \$150,000. F. A. Rothier, president; A. Benus, secretary; Rudolph Heintz, assistant secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Davenport, Ia. Organized 1883; capital, \$100,000. S. F. Gilman, president; M. C. Hinrich, secretary.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, New Haven, Conn. Organized 1841; capital, \$700,000. John W. Alling, president; Victor Roth, secretary.

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1902; cash capital, \$500,000. W. O. Johnson, president; O. W. Johnson, secretary.

SECURITY LIFE AND ANNUITY COMPANY of Greensboro, N. C. Organized 1901. J. Van Lindley, president; Geo. A. Grimsley, secretary.

SECURITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Binghamton, N. Y. Organized 1886. Fredric W. Jenkins, president; W. G. Phelps, G. W. Dunn and Albert B. Howe, vice-presidents; C. H. Jackson, superintendent of agencies. Assets, \$5,822,292.36; surplus, \$503,742.93; insurance in force December 31, 1910, \$49,229,416.

SECURITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lincoln, Neb. Organized 1895. W. A. Lindly, president; M. Weil, secretary.

SEWARD, GEORGE F., former president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York. [See Death Roll.]

SEXTON, WILLIAM, Pacific coast fire underwriter, is a native of Nova Scotia, and was born October 24, 1832. He had a common school education, went to sea as a sailor, and arriving in California many years ago became a miner. In 1868 he was in possession of a local insurance agency in San José, Cal., and was representing

the Aetna and Phoenix of Hartford. He was eight years a special agent on the coast for the Fireman's Fund, ten years assistant manager in the Pacific department of the Lion Fire, and in 1891 succeeded to the general management of that company, as well as of the Imperial for the Pacific States. In June, 1894, Mr. Sexton resigned and entered the service of the Fireman's Fund of San Francisco as general adjuster. Mr. Sexton has found time before his insurance career to serve the people as a public functionary, and has been justice of the peace, sheriff, and chief of police, as well as a representative in the California legislature.

SHALLCROSS, CECIL F., manager at New York of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, was born in the county of Cheshire, England, November 28, 1872. He received an English school education. After spending six months in a merchant's office in Liverpool, he became connected with the Liverpool branch of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, in February, 1891, in which office he remained until he entered the service of the Royal at the head office of the company in March, 1893. In October, 1896, he went out to the Royal's office in Calcutta, India, and in January, 1900, came to New York, where he was appointed manager on May 1, 1900.

SHAWNEE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Topeka, Kan. Organized 1882; capital, \$200,000. The company was re-insured by the National of Hartford in 1910.

SHELDON, CHARLES E., vice-president and manager of the western department of the American Insurance Company of Newark, Rockford, Ill., has spent his entire business life in fire insurance. He was born in Rockford, Ill., of American parentage, July 29, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He began his insurance career as a local agent in 1872, and in 1880 became special agent for the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. He was secretary of the Rockford Insurance Company from 1882 to 1899, and in the latter year was appointed to his present position. He is a director of the Third National Bank of Rockford and a trustee of the Rockford Hospital Association.

SHEPLEY, GEORGE L., fire insurance agent, president of Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., of Rhode Island; president of Starkweather & Shepley, of New York, and surviving member of Starkweather & Shepley, was born at Dover, N. H., October 11, 1854. He was educated in the common schools of Providence, and entered the insurance business at the age of seventeen as a broker and member of the firm of Shepley & Eddy, which became in 1879 Starkweather & Shepley; in 1887 Mr. Starkweather died. In 1900 an office was opened in New York city, and in December, 1904, one in Boston, Mass., and in 1908 in Chicago, Ill. In 1905, the Rhode Island business was incorporated under a special charter under the name of Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., and the business of the New

York office was incorporated under the New York law under the name of Starkweather & Shepley. They represent in Providence, R. I., the Liverpool & London & Globe, Ætna, Hartford, Scottish Union & National, and many other offices. Mr. Shepley is president, and Starkweather & Shepley are general agents of the Rhode Island Insurance Company, which was organized in January, 1907. In 1910 they were appointed United States Managers for the Union Fire Insurance Company of Paris, and also for the Nationale of the same city. They have extensive connections in London and Paris, and represent directly as sole attorneys for the United States and Canada, many foreign offices for surplus lines. Mr. Shepley was a member of the military staff of Governor Dyer from which position he acquired the rank of colonel. He is a prominent Mason, has received the 33d degree, is much interested in outdoor sports, being a member of numerous yacht, sporting, political, and social clubs in America and Europe. In 1902 Colonel Shepley served as lieutenant-governor of the State of Rhode Island, and is now president of the Insurance Association of Providence.

• SILLS, NEIL D., secretary of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and manager for the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada for Virginia and North Carolina, is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born at Lydenham, Ontario, Canada, September 18, 1873. He received a public, high and normal school education, and engaged in teaching for three years. He then entered the life insurance business and was agent and district manager in Michigan for the Sun Life from 1896 to 1902, and in the latter year he was appointed manager for Virginia, with headquarters at Richmond. He is a director and chairman of the finance committee of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, and president of the Business Men's Club of Richmond.

SINGLETON, JOUETT P., assistant manager western department of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, Chicago, is a native of Kentucky and was born in Flemingsburg, March 14, 1860. He received a private school education, and his early vocation was as a circuit court clerk, and later he became a practising attorney. He entered the fire insurance business in 1883 in the service of the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and three years later entered the service of the Niagara Fire. He was appointed to his present position in 1908.

SKANDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Stockholm, Sweden, was organized in 1855, and entered the United States for reinsurance business in May, 1900, making a deposit with the New York and Ohio departments. Cecil F. Shallcross, manager and attorney in the United States. New York office, 84 William street.

SKILTON, DEWITT C., president of The Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, was born at Plymouth, Conn., January 11,

1839. In 1855 he removed to Hartford and became a bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment. In October, 1861, he entered the insurance business as a clerk of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. In 1862 he went to the war as a lieutenant in the Twenty-second Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. He returned the following year and resumed his desk in the office of the Hartford. In December, 1867, he was elected secretary of The Phoenix Insurance Company; in August, 1888, vice-president, and on the death of Mr Kellogg, in February, 1891, succeeded him as president. Mr. Skilton was secretary of the National Board from 1881 to 1883, vice-president from 1884 to 1890, and was elected president in May, 1891, and was re-elected in 1892 and 1893, declining a re-election in 1894. He was a member of the committee which prepared the New York standard policy.

SLOAN, EDGAR J., assistant secretary Aetna Insurance Company, Hartford, was born in Hartford, November 4, 1870, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. After leaving school he started to learn the machinist's trade, subsequently he entered the fire insurance business in the local agency of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, and four years later became examiner for the company. He was state agent for the Home of New York, having charge of Connecticut and Rhode Island, later becoming special agent for the Aetna in charge of the western New England field. He was later called to the home office of the Aetna as general agent, and was elected to his present position in May, 1907.

SLOCUM, CHARLES M., former assistant manager of the United States branch of the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company, was born in Philadelphia in 1858, and in 1877 entered the office of Louis Wagner, a local agent of that city. In 1882 he was bookkeeper in the United Firemen's Insurance Company, and in 1883 a special agent of that company. In 1888 he was the New England special agent of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company. In 1890 the New England special agent of the Phoenix of London. In 1897 assistant manager of the eastern department of the Aachen and Munich, and in 1902 the assistant manager of the United States branch of that company. He resigned the assistant managership of the Aachen and Munich in 1903, and is at present an adjuster and special agent, with headquarters in New York.

SMITH, ARTHUR L. J., insurance journalist and publisher, is a native of Charleston, S. C., where he was born May 31, 1860. He is the grandson of William Loughton Smith, representative from South Carolina in the first five Congresses of the United States, and son of William Wragg Smith, a distinguished botanist and entomologist. He received his high school education at Astoria, N. Y., and after service as court reporter on the New York daily papers, entered the office of the *Spectator* in September, 1877, when seventeen years old. For nine years following he had charge of the statistical work of that journal, being sub-editor the latter part of

that period. In 1888 Mr. Smith became one of the proprietors of the *Spectator* and its business manager and associate editor; in 1910 president of The Spectator Company. He is a member of the Riding and Driving Club, Montauk Club, and Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, and the Underwriters' Club of New York City, and the Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing Club of Pennsylvania.

SMITH, BENJAMIN J., manager of the Pacific coast department of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal., entered the fire insurance business when a young man, and started as a clerk in the office of the Connecticut Fire in San Francisco. Was appointed manager of the Connecticut in 1897. He is descended from Puritan stock and was born in New Marlborough, Mass., March 17, 1860, and was educated in the South Berkshire Institute.

SMITH, CHARLES J., insurance journalist, was born at Brighton, England, in 1841, and came to the United States in 1865. He was educated at a private school at Brompton, and began his business life as a shorthand reporter upon the *Brighton Pulpit*. After coming to this country he was first employed as a proofreader on the *New York Sun*, and subsequently for three years was city editor of that paper. In 1869 he started the *New York daily Star*, and was its managing editor until 1876. After a year upon the *New York Express* as city editor, he established in 1877 the *Insurance Record*, and was for several years also the editor of *The Vigilant*. Mr. Smith entered the service of the Mutual Life of New York as one of the official staff at the home office in 1885, and resigned in 1905. Mr. Smith died July 13, 1911.

SMITH, HARRY ALEXANDER, vice-president and a director of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Massachusetts May 24, 1869. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and Cayuga Lake Military Academy, Aurora, N. Y., and was graduated from Amherst College with the class of 1890. For a short time he was local agent in Rochester, N. Y., then special agent in New York State for the National Fire of Hartford, later State agent, and in January, 1900, was elected assistant secretary of the company. Mr. Smith at the time of his election to an official position with the National was first vice-president of the Underwriters' Association of New York State, an organization in which he had held important official position for several years. In January, 1907, Mr. Smith was elected vice-president. He is also vice-president and a director of the Mechanics & Traders Insurance Company of New Orleans, La., of the Franklin Insurance Company of Wheeling, W. Va., and secretary of the Colonial Securities Company of Hartford, Conn.

SMITH, THOMAS H., fire insurance adjuster, Chicago, Ill., is a native of the State of Maine, and was born December 12, 1847. After an academic and high school education he entered business

in a private banking office in Bangor, Me., with which was associated a large local insurance agency. In 1873 he went west from North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and was with that company for more than twenty years, first at Kansas City, Mo., later at Cincinnati, Ohio, and from 1875 till December 31, 1882, at Chicago, during the last five years of the time giving his attention to its losses. Mr. Smith was president of the Illinois State Bar and has been closely identified for many years with the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, serving a term as vice-president and for many years on the executive committee. He has also been vice-president and is still a director of the Society of the Sons of Maine in Illinois. Since leaving the service of the North British and Mercantile he has been engaged in independent adjusting at Chicago and the west.

SNOW, ELBRIDGE G., president of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born at Barkhamsted, Conn., January 2, 1841. He was educated at Fort Edward Institute, New York, and studied law in Waterbury, Conn., but gave up a prospective career at the bar to enter the insurance business as a clerk in an agency office in that place. In 1862 he joined the office force of the Home in the city of New York, and was some years afterward made special agent of the company for Massachusetts, with headquarters in Boston. Here he also organized the firm of Hollis & Snow, local agents. In 1885 Mr. Snow was recalled to New York as assistant secretary, and in 1888 he was elected to the vice-presidency of the company, and in 1904, president. He is a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company and a director of the North River Savings Bank, of the Fourth National Bank, and of the American Exchange National Bank. He is a member of the Lotus Club, the City Club, the Union League Club, the Underwriters' Club, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the New England Society, the Chamber of Commerce, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the National Geographical Society, and the Order of Odd Fellows.

SOMMERS, HENRY CANTINE, formerly editor of the *Insurance Record*, was born in New York City November 22, 1856. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1881 and from Columbia Law School in 1883. He was admitted to the bar in 1885 and practiced law in New York five years. He entered the field of daily journalism in 1889, and in 1894 was one of the founders of *Insurance Opinion*, but in 1898 sold his interest in that paper, and in December, 1899, assumed the editorship of the *Insurance Record*, but resigned the position early in 1908, to engage in other business. He was elected secretary of the Burglary Insurance Underwriters' Association in 1909, but resigned in 1910, and later accepted a position with the Phoenix Preferred Accident Insurance Company.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Richmond, Va. Organized in February, 1900. Capital, \$200,000.

Edmund Strudwick, president; Chas. G. Taylor, Jr., secretary and actuary.

SOUTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Columbia, June 21, 1899. The following officers were elected: John B. Reeves, Charleston, president; Allen Jones, Columbia, vice-president; A. H. Walker, Columbia, secretary. At the annual meeting at Columbia in June, 1911, the following officers were elected: President, Q. Frank Johnson, Anderson; vice-president, C. L. Schofield; secretary and treasurer, Sam M. Grist, of Yorkville; executive committee, D. A. Spivey, C. C. Edwards, Perry Moses, Jr., J. H. Fraser, C. B. Simmons, John B. Reeves, James Cofield and the officers.

SOUTH CAROLINA, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1876-1911. In South Carolina the comptroller-general was charged with limited duties of insurance supervision up to 1908. Since the insurance law was passed in 1876 the comptrollers-general have been Johnson Hagood, John Bratton, W. E. Stoney, John S. Verner, W. H. Ellerbe, James Norton, L. P. Epton, D. P. Derham, and A. W. Jones. The legislature of 1908 established a separate insurance department, with the official in charge designated as insurance commissioner. The term of office is two years. F. H. McMaster was appointed commissioner under the act.

SOUTH DAKOTA, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1889-1911. After the State was organized the State auditor was charged with the duties of insurance supervision, his term being two years, and his election by the people. L. C. Taylor was the first official, from November 2, 1889, and was succeeded in 1893 by J. E. Hipple, and he in 1897 by H. E. Mayhew. The State Legislature of 1897 established a department of insurance with an official in charge styled commissioner of insurance. His term is for two years. J. H. Kipp was appointed to the office in 1897, but in March, 1898, was removed by the governor on a charge of malfeasance, and Thomas H. Ayers, the governor's private secretary, was appointed to fill the vacancy temporarily. In a few days he turned over the commissionership to L. C. Campbell. F. G. King succeeded him, and he was succeeded by Howard C. Shober. John C. Perkins was appointed in 1903, and was succeeded by Len U. Doty. The present commissioner is Orville S. Basford, appointed in 1907.

SOUTH-EASTERN UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION, (formerly the South-Eastern Tariff Association). The first meeting of this association was held at New Holland Springs, near Gainesville, Ga., on August 16, 1882. At that meeting about thirty companies were represented, and promise of co-operation was received from about seventeen others. Captain Edward S. Gay, the present manager for the Insurance Company of North America, was the temporary chairman, and the following permanent officers were chosen at that time: President, Charles Knowles (then special

agent of the New York Underwriters' Agency); vice-president, Peter F. Pescud (then a special agent of the Commercial Union); secretary, Thomas Peters (then a general adjuster in Atlanta, Ga.). The operations of the association first covered the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and its object was stated to be "to organize and maintain local boards; to establish and enforce adequate rates and uniform commissions, and inculcate sound principles of underwriting." Subsequently it extended its jurisdiction over Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Mr. Knowles remained president of the association until June, 1888, at which time Major Livingston Mims was elected. He was in office until 1894, when he was succeeded by Thomas Egleston. His successor in 1896 was Samuel Y. Tupper, who retired in 1898, and was succeeded by Captain Edward S. Gay. Harry C. Stockdell was elected in 1900 and 1901; W. E. Chapin 1902 and 1903; Geo. J. Dexter, 1904 and 1905. Thomas Peters continued in office as secretary until May, 1886, when he was succeeded by Charles C. Fleming, who was continued as secretary until he resigned to accept service with the German-American in March, 1891. Mr. Fleming was succeeded by Samuel Y. Tupper, who served until 1894, when he resigned to take the management of the Queen for the South, and Mr. Fleming returned to the secretaryship which he retained until his death in 1907.

The most important work of the association has been the enforcement of an adequate tariff and uniform commissions, which latter legislation has been vigorously prosecuted throughout the southern territory under the authority of the association for the past eight years. The association has jurisdiction now over the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, the first-named having repealed its anti-compact law in 1902. There being anti-compact laws in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the companies act independently of each other in making rates.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the association was held at Washington, D. C., May 17, 1911. President Prescott presided and in his report briefly reviewed matters of interest to the members, especially legislative matters, and spoke of the difficulties encountered in adjusting commissions in the field, and of improved building conditions in the territory of the association. Officers and executive committee were elected as follows: President, W. R. Prescott; vice-president, E. H. A. Correa; manager, A. B. Andrews; secretary, J. S. Raine, Jr.; executive committee: Henry E. Rees, Frank Lock, E. G. Richards, Harry A. Smith, C. H. Coffin, Milton Dargan, E. G. Seibels, C. J. Holman, S. Y. Tupper, Harry R. Bush, W. E. Chapin, Edward S. Gay, Dana Blackmar, Clarence F. Low, Edgar S. Wilson.

Manager Andrews presented a report summarizing the work of his office and the force operating under the direction of the

association. The following is a statement of the work accomplished for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911.

	April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911.	Total to March 31, 1911.
Cities and Towns—Tariffs published,	301	5,127
Rate Card Systems installed,	3	5
Rate Slips (other than those given below) published,	11,049	†32,611
Cotton Warehouses, Compresses, Sheds and Platforms— Rate Slips published,	649	7,992
Cotton and Woolen Mills—Rate Slips published,	284	3,763
Phosphate and Fertilizer Risks—Rate Slips published,	230	1,339
Cotton Seed Oil Mills—Rate Slips published,	412	3,579
Saw Mills and other Special Hazards—Rate Slips pub- lished,	3,204	28,232
Tobacco Risks—Rate Slips published,	288	1,840
Copies of Association Maps made,	870	*3,039

†Only includes Slips published since April 1, 1907.

*Only includes Maps copied since May 1, 1907.

The following is a summary of the report by A. M. Schoen, chief engineer, of the work done by the electrical and inspection departments for the year ending March 31, 1911.

Original Surveys, number made, 448; Re-inspections, number made, 1,253; Plans or Plans and Views of Risks Inspected, number issued, 416; Water Works and Fire Departments Inspected, 21; Special Reports, number made, 70; Fire Reports, number made, 8; Bulletins Relating to Defects Corrected, number published, 755; Plans of Town Protection Furnished, 21; Hydrant layouts made, showing protection for plant of property of assured, 118; Original Town Reports published, 3; Reinspection Town Reports published, 4; Reports on Tobacco Drying Machines and Rooms, 6; Re-inspection Reports on Tobacco Drying Machines and Rooms, 45; Electrical Installation Inspections published—(a) Special Risks, 844; (b) Town Reports 192; (c) Correction Slips, 334; Gasoline Inspections made, 25; Correction Slips, 1.

The following force operates under direction of the association:

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT.—E. W. Spencer, Acting Secretary.
SPECIAL AGENTS.—J. P. Orme, E. W. Spencer, J. R. Parker, John A. Stevenson, H. W. Kirkpatrick, T. B. Jacobs.
ELECTRICAL AND INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.—A. M. Schoen, Chief Engineer, F. G. Tupper, Assistant Engineer; W. D. Cates, Chief Inspector.
INSPECTORS: W. L. Law, T. C. Taliferro, W. H. Barnwell, A. H. Apperson, R. H. Sclater, R. H. Breese, H. S. Jenkins, L. D. Wardroper, A. W. Obenshain, E. B. Proctor.
SPRINKLER RISK DEPARTMENT.—H. E. Burdette, Secretary. INSPECTORS: I. G. Hoagland, G. R. Glenn, H. F. Whitner, Edwin Lawrence, E. H. Jones, L. L. Hunnicutt.

The association maintains the following stamping offices: Atlanta, Ga.; Augusta, Ga.; Columbus, Ga.; Macon, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Charlotte, N. C.; Wilson, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.;

Columbia, S. C.; Birmingham, Ala.; Huntsville, Ala.; Mobile, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; Pensacola, Fla.; Tampa, Fla.; Jacksonville, Fla. Norfolk, Va., and Richmond, Va., conducted in conjunction with the Virginia Department.

SOUTHERN CASUALTY AND SURETY CONFERENCE, an association of southern casualty companies similar to the Detroit conference, was organized at Atlanta, Ga., in December, 1910. Officers were elected as follows: President, M. D. Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.; vice-president, H. F. Huffaker, Chattanooga, Tenn.; secretary, C. J. Goodman, Jackson, Tenn.; treasurer, C. A. Langford, Savannah, Ga.

SOUTHERN LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, Greensboro, N. C. Organized 1903; capital, \$300,000. A. W. McAlister, president; David White, secretary.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Athens, Ga. Organized 1847. Billups Phinizy, president; A. E. Griffith, secretary.

SOUTHERN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Austin, Texas. Organized, 1905, capital, \$120,000. J. G. Hornberger, president; A. G. Beckmann, secretary.

SOUTHERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Alabama, Atlanta, Ga. Organized 1906; capital, \$100,000. Wilmer L. Moore, president; Frank Orme, secretary and treasurer.

SOUTHERN STATES MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized, 1907; F. A. Downes, president and treasurer; H. C. Cornwall, secretary.

SOUTHERN STATES MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Charleston, W. Va. Organized 1906; capital, \$250,000. Harrison B. Smith, president; A. S. Alexander, secretary.

SOUTHERN STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Greensboro, N. C. Organized 1895; capital, \$120,000. B. D. Heath, president; A. W. McAllister, secretary.

SOUTHERN SURETY COMPANY, Muskogee, Oklahoma. Organized 1907; capital, \$400,000. C. S. Cobb, president; E. G. Davis, secretary.

SOUTHWESTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Dallas, Tex. Organized 1903; capital, \$250,000. T. W. Vardell, president; Lawrence M. Cathles, secretary.

SOVEREIGN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, Toronto, Canada. Organized 1906. H. S. Wilson, United States manager, New York.

SPALDING, LYMAN A., general counsel and chairman of the board of directors of the Casualty Company of America, and its former president, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., February 11, 1868. He was educated in the Lockport Union school, studied law and was admitted to the bar October 5, 1894. He was clerk of the Supreme court and sheriff's clerk at Lockport, and from 1903 to 1907 served as trial counsel for the New York City Railway Company and the Florida East Coast Railway Company. He was acting United States vice-counsel at Brunswick, Germany from 1888 to 1891. He was elected president of the Casualty Company of America in 1907, but resigned in April, 1909, and appointed to his present official position with the company.

SPECIAL AGENTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST was organized at Portland, Oregon, in October, 1903, with the election of F. J. Alex Mayer, president; Frank L. Hunter, secretary and treasurer. The headquarters of the association are in Portland, and the purposes of the association as set forth in the constitution are the "fostering of good and correct practices, upholding the honor of the profession, promotion of good fellowship, and the extension of knowledge of advanced methods in underwriting." Three meetings are held yearly; one in Seattle in June, one in Spokane in September, and in Portland in December, which is the annual meeting. The eighth annual meeting was held in November, 1910, and officers were elected as follows: President, D. R. Atkinson; vice-presidents, James S. Reed, R. P. Fabj; secretary and treasurer, C. F. Knowles.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated April 24, 1849, and organized April 9, 1851. The charter authorized fire, marine, and tornado insurance. The original capital was \$150,000. The amount was increased at different times, making the company's present capital stock, \$2,000,000. Business was commenced in June, 1851, and at first embraced fire and marine lines. The latter was discontinued in 1861. The Chicago disaster involved the company in the loss of \$550,000, and the Boston loss was \$260,000. In the San Francisco disaster of April, 1906, the company's loss was \$1,639,063.39. The company's premium receipts during its first year of business were \$38,695.28. The net cash premiums for 1910 were \$5,243,344.

Edmund Freeman was chosen its first president, and William Connor, Jr., its first secretary. Mr. Freeman held his office until April, 1874, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Dwight R. Smith, who remained until his death, April 15, 1880. Jarvis N. Dunham succeeded Dwight R. Smith in 1880, and died December, 1891. He was succeeded by Andrew J. Wright. Mr. Wright died March 14, 1895, and was succeeded by the assistant secretary, A. W. Damon.

The company's present officers are: A. W. Damon, president; Charles E. Galacar, vice-president; W. J. Mackay, secretary; F. J. Beates, assistant secretary; F. H. Williams, treasurer. Western de-

partment, Chicago, Ill., A. J. Harding, manager; A. F. Dean, assistant manager; William A. Blodgett, second assistant manager. Pacific coast department, San Francisco, Cal., George W. Dornin, manager; John C. Dornin, assistant manager. It has agencies in all prominent localities throughout the United States and Canada.

The present board of directors consists of F. H. Harris, J. L. Pease, M. S. Southworth, Homer L. Bosworth, W. D. Kinsman, W. A. Harris, A. W. Damon, Charles E. Galacar, Joseph Shattuck, Jr., A. J. Harding of Chicago. The company's financial strength, as exhibited year by year since 1880, will appear from the subjoined comparative exhibit:

Date.	Capital.	Assets.	Net Surplus.
Dec. 31, 1880,	\$1,000,000	\$2,082,585.00	\$361,948.00
" 1881,	1,000,000	2,255,808.00	431,117.00
" 1882,	1,000,000	2,395,288.00	378,866.00
" 1883,	1,000,000	2,585,633.00	400,945.00
" 1884,	1,000,000	2,562,510.00	236,374.00
" 1885,	1,000,000	2,803,437.00	410,542.00
" 1886,	1,000,000	3,044,915.00	679,821.00
" 1887,	1,250,000	3,099,904.00	*473,986.00
" 1888,	1,250,000	3,200,142.00	617,992.00
" 1889,	1,500,000	3,410,983.00	*520,509.00
" 1890,	1,500,000	3,604,148.00	655,350.00
" 1891,	1,500,000	3,631,969.00	601,100.00
" 1892,	1,500,000	3,751,504.00	584,710.00
" 1893,	1,500,000	3,505,495.00	362,421.00
" 1894,	1,500,000	3,581,152.00	512,710.00
" 1895,	1,500,000	3,845,145.00	614,609.00
" 1896,	1,500,000	4,105,375.00	885,430.00
" 1897,	1,500,000	4,507,277.00	1,350,000.00
" 1898,	1,500,000	4,774,658.10	1,596,569.40
" 1899,	1,500,000	4,906,939.00	1,685,092.34
" 1900,	1,500,000	5,156,673.47	1,818,143.41
" 1901,	2,000,000	5,898,887.43	*1,287,195.28
" 1902,	2,000,000	6,027,413.06	1,512,070.50
" 1903,	2,000,000	6,282,402.00	1,620,490.00
" 1904,	2,000,000	6,446,898.00	1,574,986.00
" 1905,	2,000,000	7,156,531.72	2,024,000.40
" 1906,	2,000,000	6,936,261.00	1,171,125.00
" 1907,	2,000,000	7,204,958.80	910,758.32
" 1908,	2,000,000	8,519,933.96	1,903,900.63
" 1909,	2,000,000	9,761,460.23	2,718,061.53
" 1910,	2,000,000	9,968,142.86	2,642,281.16

*\$500,000 net surplus capitalized.

SPRINKLER INSURANCE IN 1910. Sprinkler insurance covers loss or damage caused by the accidental discharge or leakage of water from automatic sprinklers installed in factories and other buildings. The business is specifically written by three casualty companies, which reported as follows for 1910:

	Net Premiums Received.	Net Losses Paid.
Empire State Surety,	\$2,368*	\$120
Maryland Casualty Co.,	173,354	57,368
United States Casualty,	28,816	13,999
Total,	\$246,829	\$51,022
Total 1908,	183,510	48,200
Total 1907,	157,003	28,516
Total 1906,	119,751	30,826
Total 1905,	99,362	36,510

*Excess return or re-insurance premiums paid out.

SPRING GARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1835; capital, \$400,000. Clarence E. Porter, president; Edward L. Goff, secretary.

STAMFORD, HENRY P., assistant secretary of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, July 18, 1847. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and after service in the United States navy, entered the services of the New York Life in the accounting department in 1870. He was appointed accountant in 1888, supervisory accountant in 1893, and in that year, while reorganizing the system of accounts in the Paris office he devised the tab record card. He was appointed resident secretary at Chicago in 1905 and was appointed to his present position in 1909.

STANDARD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY of Detroit, Mich. Organized 1884; capital, \$500,000. Lem W. Bowen, president; E. A. Leonard, secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Organized 1910; capital \$500,000. M. L. Hewes, president; H. B. Anthony, secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New Jersey, Trenton, N. J. Organized, 1868; capital, \$200,000. W. C. Lawrence, president; I. W. Rogers, secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF IOWA, Keokuk, Ia. Organized, 1904; capital, \$200,000. The company re-insured in 1910 and retired.

STANDARD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of Liverpool, England. W. J. Roberts, New York, United States manager.

STANDARD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1892. James Henry, president; Edwin I. Atlee, secretary.

STANDARD POLICY. [See Policy Forms, Fire.]

STATE DWELLING HOUSE INSURANCE COMPANY, Concord, N. H. Organized 1885; capital, \$25,000. Solon A. Carter, president; O. Morrill, secretary.

STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of Liverpool. Was established in 1891 and does a fire insurance business exclusively. Its manager and secretary is Mr. Albert H. Heal. In 1897 the State began an agency business in the United States and is now under the management of J. H. Brewster at Hartford. The company has \$200,000 on deposit with the Connecticut insurance department for the benefit of all policy-holders in the United States.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEBRASKA, THE, Omaha. Organized 1903; capital, \$200,000. E. A. Cudahy, president; A. J. Love, secretary.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized, 1865; capital, \$100,000. H. A. Elliott, president; M. M. Pratt, vice-president; Webb M. Elliott, secretary; Fred Grefe, assistant secretary.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1894, and reorganized as a legal reserve company in 1899. Henry W. Bennett, president; Wilbur S. Wynn, vice-president and secretary.

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1855. John R. Freeman, president and treasurer; Theo. P. Bogert, secretary and assistant treasurer.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of Worcester, Mass. Chartered 1844. Burton H. Wright, president; D. W. Carter, secretary; Edgar C. Fowler, superintendent of agencies.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Rome, Ga. Organized 1898. C. R. Porter, president; A. C. Wadsworth, secretary.

STATEMENTS, ANNUAL, LATEST DATES FOR FILING. The following table exhibits the latest dates for filing annual statements in the several states and territories, as reported to the Cyclo-pedia by the insurance department officials thereof to June 1, 1911, (changes were possible after that date):

States and Territories.	Fire Insurance Companies.	Life Insurance Companies.	(a) Foreign Insurance Companies.	Assessment Companies.	(a) Domestic Insurance Companies.	All other Insurance Companies.
Ala.,	March 1 (2)	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Ala.,	March 31	March 31	.....	March 31	.....	March 31
Ala.,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Ala.,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	March 1	March 1
Ala.,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Ala.,	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	Jan. 31
Ala.,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Ala.,	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	Jan. 31
Ala. (c)	March 2	March 2	.....	March 2	.....	March 2
Ala. ii	April 15	April 15	.....	April 15	.....	April 15
Ala. ii	April 1	April 1 (f)	.....	April 1	.....	April 1
Ala. is,	Feb. 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	Feb. 1
Ala. na (d)	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31
Ala. na,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	Jan. 31
Ala. na,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Ala. na,	Feb. 10	March 10	.....	March 1	.....	Feb. 10
Ala. na,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Ala. na,	Jan. 31 (1)	Jan. 31 (1)	.....	March 1	.....	Jan. 31 (1)
Ala. na,	March 1	March 31	.....	March 31	.....	March 31
Ala. na,	Jan. 15	Jan. 15	.....	March 1	.....	Jan. 15
Ala. na,	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	Jan. 31
Ala. na,	Feb. 1	Feb. 15	.....	Feb. 15	.....	Feb. 15
Ala. na,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Ala. na,	Feb. 1	March 1	.....	Feb. 1	.....	Feb. 1
Ala. na,	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	.....	Feb. 15	.....	Feb. 15
Ala. na,	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31
Ala. na,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Ala. na,	Feb. 1 (6)	Feb. 1 (6)	Feb. 1	Feb. 1 (f)	.....	Feb. 1
Ala. na,	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31
Ala. na,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Ala. na,	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Ala. na,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Ala. na,	Feb. (8)	Feb. (8)	.....	Feb. (8)	.....	Feb. (8)
Ala. na,	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	Jan. 31
Ala. na,	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Ala. na,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Ala. na,	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31
Ala. na,	March 31	March 31	.....	March 31	.....	March 31
Ala. na,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Ala. na,	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	May 1	March 1	.....	March 1
Ala. na,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Ala. na,	Feb. 28	Feb. 28	.....	Feb. 28	.....	Feb. 28
Ala. na,	Jan. 31	Feb. 28	.....	Feb. 28	Aug. 14 (k)	Feb. 28
Ala. na,	Feb. 15	March 31	March 31	March 1	.....	March 31
Ala. na,	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	.....	Feb. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15
Ala. na,	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	.....	March 1	.....	Jan. 31
Ala. na,	Jan. 31	March 1	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	Jan. 31
Ala. na,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1

1 Commissioner may, on application, give till February 15. 2 Commissioner may, for good cause, extend the time. 3 First Monday in February. 4 Commissioner may extend time 60 days. 5 Surety companies in Tennessee file statements in January, April, July, and October, showing assets and liabilities. 6 Commissioner may extend term, but not later than March 1, and life companies may have to May 1 to file gain and loss exhibit.

(a) When time for filing is specially designated for this class of companies. (b) Home office statement only; statement of the United States busi-

ness must be filed the same as that of United States companies. (c) Besides filing an annual statement with the comptroller-general March 2, semi-annual statements of condition must be filed with the governor not later than March 1 and August 30. Annual statements of the amounts of premiums received in the state for the year ending April 30 must be filed on or before July 1. (d) Semi-annual statements from fire and life companies were abolished by act of the legislature in 1903. (e) For surety companies. (f) Fraternal orders have until March 1. (h) No time for filing by this class of companies designated by law. (i) Domestic life companies have until March 1 to file. (j) Foreign fire companies. (k) Mutual fire companies of Vermont have until August 15.

STATISTICS OF INSURANCE. [See tabular matter under the respective captions of Fire, Life, Industrial, Marine, Plate Glass Surety, etc., Insurance.]

STEELE, WM. LOWE, manager of the western department of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill., is a native of New Hampshire, and was born at Peterboro, N. H., October 26, 1858. He received his education in the public and business schools and Hinkley Military Academy, and his early vocation was that of school teacher and accountant. He was state agent of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company from 1890 to 1894, and general agent for the Caledonian Insurance Company for three years, and in 1897 was appointed assistant manager of the Niagara Fire. He was appointed to his present position in 1908. He is a member of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, and a member of the Union League Club, Chicago.

STEVENS, WILLIAM H., president of the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., was born at La Fargeville, N. Y., May 3, 1859. He was educated at Syracuse University, from which he was graduated in 1880. He studied law, and has been in the service of the Agricultural Insurance Company continuously since leaving college, holding meanwhile various positions of trust on municipal boards and in church and charitable organizations.

STEVENSON, E. A. H., business manager of the *Insurance World*, Pittsburgh, Pa., was born at Watervliet, N. Y., September 24, 1881. He was educated at Lemsingburg Academy and graduated from Colgate University in 1904. He was corresponding secretary of the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters' Association and has been connected with the *Insurance World* since 1909.

STEWART, ALEXANDER N., president of the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, 520 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, began his fire insurance career in Reading, Pa., in 1871, and after fifteen years in local agency work, he entered the special agency field as assistant to Frank Williams of the Phenix of Brooklyn, in May, 1886, covering middle department territory, succeeding Mr. Williams as special agent in 1889. Mr. Stewart was an active member of the Underwriters' Association of the middle department, chairman of the executive committee for four years and president in 1894. He was called to the home office of the Phenix of Brooklyn in 1903 as assistant general agent and succeeded Capt. J. W. Barley

as general agent when the latter retired in 1908. When the Phenix merged with the Fidelity, Mr. Stewart was appointed general agent of the Fidelity-Phenix, but retired to accept the position of general manager of the Jefferson Fire in November, 1910, and was elected president of that company in January, 1911.

STILLMAN, BENJAMIN R., secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, was born at Adams, N. Y., March 31, 1852. He graduated from the high school at Oswego, N. Y., in 1868, and entered an insurance office in that city as clerk, receiving his appointment as the result of a competitive examination. In 1872 he became a member of the firm of Shepard & Stillman, but soon after was appointed special agent and adjuster of the Watertown Fire Insurance Company, remaining with it in that capacity until the business of that company was purchased by the Sun Fire Office of London, when he was retained by it in a similar capacity and served also as assistant general agent. In 1884 he was appointed general agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company at the home office, with jurisdiction throughout the eastern, middle, and southern states, and in 1891 he accepted the assistant secretaryship of the National Fire, serving in that capacity until January, 1900, when he was promoted to his present position. Mr. Stillman was president of the New England Insurance Exchange in 1889, was prominently identified with the organization and earlier work of the New England Bureau of United Inspection, and was one of the original trustees of the Boston Insurance Library Association.

ST. JOHN, HOWELL W., actuary of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, was born at Newport, R. I., in April, 1834. He was graduated from Yale College as a civil engineer, and pursued his profession in the south and west until October, 1867, when he was appointed actuary of the Aetna Life. He is one of the charter members of the Actuarial Society, and was elected its president in 1893 and 1894. Mr. St. John is also a corresponding member of the French Institute of Actuaries, a member of the American Statistical Society, and a member of the "Permanent Committee" of the First National Congress of Actuaries held in Brussels (Belgium) in September, 1895.

ST. LOUIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized, 1905; capital, \$200,000. Edgar M. Davis, president; W. R. Berry, treasurer and assistant secretary.

ST. LOUIS LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. [See Life Underwriters' Association of St. Louis.]

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized, 1907; capital, \$150,000. R. B. Buff, president; T. A. Roberts, secretary.

ST. PAUL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. St. Paul, Minn. Organized 1865; capital, \$500,000. C. H. Bigelow president; F. R. Bigelow, vice-president; A. W. Perry, secretary; J. T. Williams, treasurer.

ST. PAUL FIRE UNDERWRITERS' INSPECTION BUREAU AND ASSOCIATION, now known as the Insurance Exchange of St. Paul. At the annual meeting, held in January, 1911, the following officers were elected: President, F. G. Warner; vice-president, F. L. Powers; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Hart.

STOCKDELL, HARRY C., was born May 1, 1854, in Woodford county, Kentucky. As early as 1869 he was clerk in the insurance office of J. W. Cochran & Son, who were then general agents of the Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia for the entire south. In 1875 he moved to Atlanta, Ga., and held a position with Low, Putnam & Low, who were then general agents for the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, which was composed of several local New Orleans companies which issued joint policies. His first service in the field was as special agent of the Georgia Home, and following in similar service with the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company of Virginia, the Insurance Company of North America, under Capt. Edward S. Gay, manager, and the Queen Insurance Company of England, until, in 1882, he was appointed special agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn. On January 1, 1885, he was made general agent of the southeastern department of the Phenix, which position he held 25 years. At the annual meeting of the Southeastern Tariff Association in April, 1900, he was unanimously elected president of the association, and he was re-elected in 1901. He served as an alderman in the general council in the city of Atlanta during the years 1884, 1885, and 1886. During that time he was chairman of the Board of Fire Masters. In this position he aided very largely in the establishment of a paid fire department, and it was through his influence that the present efficient chief, Capt. W. R. Joyner, was put in charge. In December, 1892, Mr. Stockdell was again elected to the city council to serve as councilman from the Second Ward, and for the years 1893 and 1894 was chairman of the finance committee of the city government. In 1902 he was elected a member of the board of water commissioners, and served as chairman of the finance committee of the board. He is president of several business institutions and social clubs, having been the organizer and first president of the Capital City Club. He has devoted very much of his spare time to Masonry, and has the honor of having received every degree in both the York and Scottish rites,—being at this time a thirty-third degree Mason. He is now a member of the \$3,000,000 bond commission of Atlanta, Ga., and is chairman of the sub-committee on water works. He was elected secretary of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company of Athens, Ga., in 1910.

STOKES, HENRY B., president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company since June, 1890, is a son of Henry Stokes, who was president of the company from 1861 to 1886. Mr. Stokes has been connected with the company's clerical department from his boyhood, and the five years preceding his father's retirement in 1886 he had been second vice-president of the company, having in charge its financial interests. He continued in the office until 1898, when he was elected to succeed the late Mr. McLean as president.

STONE, JOHN THEODORE, president of the Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore, Md., was born in that city November 21, 1859, and educated in its public schools and the Baltimore City College. In 1874 he began business life as a clerk. He was assistant cashier of the American National Bank of Baltimore from 1891 to 1895, and secretary and treasurer of the American Bonding and Trust Company of Baltimore from 1895 to 1898, which company he organized, and as secretary and treasurer actively managed. In 1898 the Maryland Casualty Company was organized by him and on its incorporation in February, 1898, Mr. Stone became its president. Upon his initiation the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters of the United States was established. He was its first president, serving two terms, from 1904 to 1906.

STONEWALL INSURANCE COMPANY, Mobile, Ala. Organized, 1866; capital, \$150,000. Jno. E. Michael, president; John Gaillard, secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, New York City. Organized, 1850; capital, \$400,000. A. R. Pierson, president; C. A. Garthwaite, secretary.

SUBURBAN FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE. (New York) was organized in December, 1907, and its objects as stated in its constitution are: "to promote harmony among its members, to determine adequate and just rates of premium of Fire, Tornado and Cyclone insurance, to encourage the economical conduct of the business, the prevention and extinction of fires, the prompt and equitable adjustment of losses, the ascertainment of proper and safe methods in the construction and occupation of buildings, and the collection, preservation and dissemination of information valuable to the underwriter and to the property owner, within the territory of its jurisdiction." The territory under the jurisdiction of the Exchange includes Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Suffolk and Nassau counties, except such portions included in the city of Greater New York which may be under the jurisdiction of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange. All companies, managers and agents having jurisdiction over the entire territory are eligible to membership. The officers are: President, Frederick W. Day, Royal Insurance Company; vice-president and treasurer, Joseph McCord, Hanover Fire. S. A. Reed is secretary and manager of the Exchange.

SUBURBAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION of fire insurance agents in places contiguous to Boston, Mass., adopted a permanent organization in May, 1895. The organization was prompted by the attempt made in 1894 by the fire Underwriters' Union to cut down commissions and brokerage in its territory. All agents of stock fire insurance companies doing business in the district covered by the association, and who are not members of the New England Insurance Exchange or the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, are eligible to membership. The officers were: President, Herman Bird, Cambridge; vice-president, A. L. Whittemore, Dorchester; secretary and treasurer, Arthur S. Pevear, Cambridge; executive committee, Charles Liffier, Roxbury; C. Willis Gould, Chelsea, and C. G. W. Capen of Dorchester. A permanent organization was perfected at a meeting December 18, 1907, when a constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected: Herman Bird, Cambridge, president; Ralph F. Goddard, Woburn, vice-president; T. H. Raymond, Cambridge, secretary and treasurer. No meeting has been held since 1908 and the above officers hold over, except that the office of vice-president is vacant.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE of London was established as the Sun Fire Office April 7, 1710, in London, and is the oldest insurance company in the world, having had an experience of 201 years. In the olden time it kept, like the other fire insurance offices, an engine of the crude hand form, with thirty men, called "watermen," to take it to fires in property insured by the company. The watermen were clothed in blue livery, and were assisted in the saving of goods by twenty abled-bodied porters, the entire force wearing silver badges with the mark of the Sun. This device of the Sun, wrought in lead, was nailed on houses insured by the company, and continues to be the trademark of the company to this day. In the course of many years the Sun Fire Office grew to be a great and prosperous corporation, but its affairs were kept profoundly secret, until the requirements of its American connection impelled the directors to publish its accounts.

The Sun was admitted to New York, August 1, 1882, depositing \$700,000 with the insurance department at Albany, and in a few months it had spread its business into all the important states of the Union. The arrangements were made by Mr. F. B. Relton, then secretary of the company, who had been with it nearly half a century. He had purchased for the company the plant and business of an American company, the Watertown Fire Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., and taken its manager, Mr. Uri S. Gilbert, to be manager of the United States branch of the Sun, with headquarters at Watertown. A few years afterward Mr. J. J. Guile was sent over from the home office to assist Mr. Gilbert. The latter died suddenly in 1886, and Mr. Guile was appointed to succeed him. He removed the United States branch to New York. The first report made by the company to the New York insurance department, which was in 1883, of the business of the preceding

year, showed United States assets of \$1,095,229 with a premium income of \$390,373.

In 1891, by special act of Parliament, the charter of the Sun Fire Office was amended so as to add to its privileges the power to do all kinds of insurance, and the name it had borne for 180 years was changed to the Sun Insurance Office.

At the annual general meeting of the company in London, in June, 1911, the directors submitted a report of the business of 1910. The fire premiums received were \$7,355,980, with losses of \$3,273,555. Total assets January 1, 1911, were \$10,442,395. The capital of the company is \$12,000,000, of which \$600,000 is paid up.

The chairman of the Sun is Frederick Henry Norman, and the board of directors is composed of leading business men of London.

The United States assets of the Sun at the close of 1910, as well as its income and expenditures, will be found in the table below:

Year.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Total Income.	Total Expenditures.	Assets.
1882.....	\$390,973	\$164,154	\$390,976	\$312,467	\$1,095,229
1883.....	1,078,610	620,995	1,114,821	1,033,104	1,475,784
1884.....	1,219,960	782,913	1,271,034	1,242,787	1,477,933
1885.....	1,161,758	799,387	1,223,870	1,262,779	1,712,361
1886.....	1,076,040	715,618	1,135,078	1,130,180	1,666,681
1887.....	970,059	718,095	1,040,156	1,037,514	1,811,043
1888.....	1,102,064	647,089	1,161,071	1,012,768	1,926,203
1889.....	1,211,377	795,101	1,284,169	1,212,406	1,956,331
1890.....	1,455,218	765,351	1,520,967	1,243,539	2,222,725
1891.....	1,755,176	1,122,748	1,826,344	1,723,459	2,510,368
1892.....	2,157,562	1,376,272	2,244,353	2,113,456	2,671,250
1893.....	1,981,608	1,589,308	2,083,836	2,276,564	2,449,543
1894.....	2,169,913	1,144,052	1,661,531	1,090,537	2,433,165
1895.....	2,066,403	910,626	1,682,668	1,416,341	2,479,448
1896.....	1,557,670	795,489	1,655,134	1,351,937	2,641,519
1897.....	1,615,850	819,007	1,715,267	1,410,600	2,728,128
1898.....	1,579,258	904,642	1,678,263	1,506,011	2,724,972
1899.....	1,405,683	1,057,497	1,502,335	1,627,350	2,616,935
1900.....	1,480,473	1,057,923	1,571,867	1,655,345	2,595,075
1901.....	1,815,095	1,031,790	1,900,203	1,720,705	2,716,457
1902.....	1,996,430	991,990	2,092,741	1,716,730	2,902,199
1903.....	2,022,549	1,007,983	2,128,445	2,033,156	2,911,882
1904.....	2,329,817	1,706,763	2,984,065	2,759,262	3,195,440
1905.....	2,396,977	1,132,126	2,528,498	2,546,746	3,139,168
1906.....	2,744,218	2,716,546	4,994,560	4,541,281	3,556,754
1907.....	2,819,291	1,308,504	994,819	2,594,301	3,790,767
1908.....	2,802,895	1,558,476	2,972,829	2,965,789	4,011,445
1909.....	3,077,119	1,423,767	3,259,101	3,044,447	4,236,374
1910.....	3,050,567	1,447,323	3,221,604	3,045,058	4,367,762

The resident manager of the Sun's United States branch is J. J. Guile, A. M. Thorburn being secretary. H. N. Kelsey is the manager for the western department, with headquarters at Chicago, while C. A. Henry & Co. are general agents for the Pacific coast.

SUN INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New Orleans, La., was incorporated in November, 1855, under the name of Sun Mutual Insurance Company, and began business in January, 1856, and has done and is now doing a general fire, river, and marine business, and is operating in the southern states. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000, all paid up. Assets of the company December

31, 1910, \$1,226,638.64; net surplus to policy-holders, \$625,527.44; net surplus over and above liabilities, \$125,527.44. The name of the company was changed from Sun Mutual Insurance Company to Sun Insurance Company on November 19, 1898. The officers of the company are Charles Janvier, president; Fergus G. Lee, vice-president; Wm. P. Maus, secretary.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, O. Organized 1862. Samuel Nieman, president; R. B. Eckelmann, secretary.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND COMMISSIONERS OF INSURANCE. [See Insurance Departments, and also National Insurance Commissioners' Convention.]

SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE, STATE AND NATIONAL. [See Insurance Departments.]

SURETY AND FIDELITY INSURANCE. This kind of insurance, the guaranteeing of the fidelity of employes of corporations and public officials holding places of trust, and the giving of bonds for executors and administrators of estates, was barely transacted fifteen years ago, but has had a rapid growth within a few years. Its use has become general throughout the United States, and new companies to do this class of business are constantly forming. The New York State insurance department makes a distinction between surety and fidelity insurance, and requires companies to make separate reports of the business done in each kind. Defining it generally, surety insurance is going on the bond with administrators and executors of estates, and fidelity insurance giving bond guaranteeing the honesty of employes and public officials, and becoming pecuniarily responsible therefor.

The following tabular statement shows the premiums and losses in 1910 of the principal surety and fidelity companies:

COMPANIES.	FIDELITY INSURANCE.		SURETY INSURANCE.	
	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Paid.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Paid.
American Bonding,.....	\$282,580	\$74,893	\$804,324	\$196,097
American Fidelity,.....	35,438	.602	56,448	13,397
American Surety,.....	1,001,457	166,455	1,444,154	*112,206
Empire State,.....	108,617	17,346	319,583	96,261
Employers Liability,.....	115,149	45,258	.....	.....
Federal Union,.....	91,648	14,864	170,999	170,111
Globe Surety,.....	31,719	.....	49,853	45
Guarantee Co. of No. America,.....	175,763	39,290	.....	.....
Home Accident,.....	313	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Surety,.....	103,542	11,340	228,930	111,534
Maryland Casualty,.....	12,746	222	56,161	11
Massachusetts Bonding,.....	198,244	4,288	382,975	27,579
National Surety,.....	1,097,441	294,456	1,461,038	335,044
Ocean Acc. & Guarantee,.....	18,189	588	.....	.....
Pacific Coast Casualty,.....	5,099	.....	95,502	960
Pacific Surety,.....	41,248	9,309	125,151	34,444
United States Guarantee,.....	\$72,981	46,510	.....	.....
Totals,.....	\$3,505,438	\$1,125,481	\$5,195,178	\$985,483

*Excess salvage over losses paid.

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty of Baltimore in 1910 received net fidelity and surety premiums of \$3,316,704 and paid net losses of \$890,334.

Bankers Surety of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1910 received net fidelity and surety premiums of \$590,934, and paid net losses of \$194,493.

Citizens Trust & Guarantee of Parkersburg, Va., received net fidelity and surety premiums of \$97,143, and paid net losses of \$30,471.

Fidelity and Casualty received net fidelity and surety premiums of \$476,010 and paid net losses of \$63,226.

Fidelity and Deposit received net fidelity and surety premiums of \$2,473,989 and paid net losses of \$579,279.

Title Guarantee & Surety received net fidelity and surety premiums of \$934,890 and paid net losses of \$401,742.

SURETY CLUB OF OHIO was organized by agents of bonding companies at a meeting held at Cedar Point, in July, 1910. Officers were elected as follows: President, C. C. Connell, general agent, Fidelity and Deposit, Lisbon; vice-president, George H. Olmsted, Title Guaranty and Surety; second vice-president, J. S. Mossgrove, American Surety; third vice-president, R. S. Galleher, United States Fidelity and Guaranty; secretary-treasurer, Philip E. Uhl, Title Guaranty and Surety, Toledo; executive committee: E. E. Shipley, United States Fidelity and Guaranty; Merwin Jackson, American Surety; Burt A. Miller, United Surety; C. R. Laurenson, American Bonding; T. F. Huggins, United States Fidelity and Guaranty.

SURETY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA was organized at a meeting in July, 1910, and its objects are the promotion of harmony and good practices in the business. Officers were elected as follows: President, Fitzhugh Burns, St. Paul, American Bonding; vice-president, Wirt Wilson, Minneapolis, United States Fidelity and Guaranty; second vice-president, W. S. McCurdy, St. Paul; National Surety; secretary, Fred S. Bryant, St. Paul, Maryland Casualty; assistant secretary, C. H. Van Campen, Minneapolis, Massachusetts Bonding; treasurer, John Hoppin, Minneapolis; executive committee: Fitzhugh Burns, Wirt Wilson, W. S. McCurdy, C. H. Hood, Walter T. Lemon, Fred S. Bryant.

SVEA FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of Gothenburg, Sweden. M. L. Duncan, New York, United States manager. Edward Brown & Sons, San Francisco, Pacific coast managers.

SWITZERLAND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Zurich (marine business). Jacob Bertschmaan, New York, attorney.

SYRACUSE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held in November, 1904, and the following officers were elected: President, Pancoast Kidder, Mutual Life; first vice-president, Charles F. Whitney, Provident Savings Life; second vice-president, C. H. Tennant, Prudential; secretary and treasurer, Arthur C. Boshart, Mutual Life. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in 1910, are: President, Warren S. Parks; vice-president, George F. Hadley; second vice-president, Charles H. Tennant; secretary and treasurer, Elmer E. Rust; executive committee: Chas. T. Brockway, R. H. Herring, H. B. Husted, D. B. Cooper, C. L. Behm and J. W. Reed.

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TALBOT, WALTER LE MAR, president of the Philadelphia Casualty Company, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 23, 1870. He received a public school education and began his insurance career when eleven years of age as office boy with the Fidelity Mutual, passing through various stages of promotion to the position of second vice-president. He is a member of the vestry and rector's warden of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Annunciation of Philadelphia. Member of Art Club of Philadelphia; second vice-president Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a director Juvenile Association of Philadelphia.

TAPPING, EDGAR JAMES, fire underwriter and a former president of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, is a native of New Jersey, and was born at New Brunswick, April 7, 1863. He received a public school education, and began his business career in a wholesale leather house in New York city. He is at present engaged in the fire insurance business as senior member of the local agency firm of Tapping & Riedenburg, Milwaukee, Wis. He has been an active member of the National Association of Local Agents and was elected president of the association at the annual meeting in 1905.

TATLOCK, JOHN, former president of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at Williamstown, Mass., March 12, 1860, and is the son of Rev. Dr. John Tatlock, a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian church. He was prepared for college at Park Institute, Rye, N. Y. Like his father and his great-uncle, Professor Tatlock of Williams College, Mr. Tatlock was a graduate of that seat of learning, his class being that of 1882. After his graduation he accepted the position of astronomer of the Washburn Observatory at Madison, Wis., resigning therefrom to become professor of astronomy at Beloit College. In January, 1889, he was appointed actuary of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, and in March, 1889, was appointed assistant actuary of the Mutual Life. Mr. Tatlock has been a frequent contributor to the scientific and literary periodicals of the time. His services to science have been recognized abroad as well as in his own country. He is a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of London and of the New York Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Actuarial Society of America, the New York Mathematical Society, and other scientific associations. In 1887 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of M.A. He was elected secretary of the Actuarial Society of America in May, 1899. In the fall of 1899 he was appointed associate actuary of the Mutual

Life Insurance Company of New York. He was general secretary of the fourth International Congress of Actuaries, which met in New York in September, 1903. Mr. Tatlock was elected an associate of the Institute of Actuaries of England in March, 1904. He was elected president of the Washington Life Insurance Company on December 30, 1904, and retained the position until the sale and re-insurance of the company in 1908, and later entered the bond investment business and is president of the Westchester Avenue Bank, New York.

TAXATION OF PREMIUM RECEIPTS by States and Territories (not including taxes on assessment companies and fraternal orders). The following table has been prepared from the statements made by the insurance departments in response to inquiries in behalf of the Cyclopaedia of Insurance, to June 1, 1911 (changes were possible after that date):

- Alabama*—Fire companies \$1.50 upon each \$100 of gross premiums received in the State, every other company \$2.00 on each \$100 of gross premiums.
Alaska—none.
Arizona—2 per cent. on gross premiums.
Arkansas†—2½ per cent. on net premiums.
California—2 per cent. on premiums, less losses paid and return premiums; life insurance companies one per cent. gross premiums received in State.
Colorado—2 per cent. on gross premiums; also corporation tax of 2 cents on each \$1,000 of capital.
Connecticut*—2 per cent. on gross premiums by companies of foreign countries; United States companies reciprocal provisions.
Delaware*—Life, 2 per cent., all other companies 1½ per cent. on gross premiums. Delaware fire and miscellaneous companies, ¾ of 1 per cent. gross premiums.
District of Columbia—1½ per cent. on gross premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums, of all companies except mutual fire companies.
Florida†—2 per cent. on gross premiums, except local companies.
Georgia*—1 per cent. on gross premiums, except that premiums on canceled fire and marine policies are deducted.
Hawaii—2 per cent. on gross premiums, less losses, return premiums and payments to policyholders.
Idaho—Fire companies, 2 per cent. on premiums less losses and return premiums; life and all miscellaneous companies, 2 per cent., gross premiums.
Illinois*—Tax on net receipts same as other personal property, but cities may lay not exceeding 2 per cent. on gross receipts for fire departments. Illinois companies are exempt from taxes on premium receipts.
Indiana*—3 per cent. less losses and return premiums.
Iowa*—Life, Casualty and miscellaneous companies 2½ per cent. on gross premiums. Fire companies 2½ per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums on canceled policies.
Kansas*—4 per cent. on gross premiums by foreign fire companies, less return premiums or cancelled policies, and 2 per cent. on gross premiums of companies of other states; also other state and foreign fire companies pay 2 per cent. on gross premiums in cities having fire apparatus worth \$1,000.
Kentucky*—2 per cent. on gross premiums, fire and miscellaneous companies deduct return and reinsurance premiums; fire companies also one-third of one per cent. on gross premiums for the fire marshal's office; fraternal assessment companies 1 per cent. gross premiums.

*Reciprocal or retaliatory law in force.

†Under an act of 1907 a franchise tax is imposed on amount of authorized capital, as follows: capital of not over \$25,000, \$10; over \$25,000 to \$100,000, \$25; \$100,000 to \$500,000, \$50; over \$500,000, \$100.

‡Fire, life and casualty companies pay, in addition, a license tax of \$200; late glass companies \$50.

- Louisiana*—No per cent. tax. Companies are charged specific amounts for licenses, graded according to amount of gross premiums received on Louisiana business. Fire companies deduct return and reinsurance premiums; municipalities may collect the same license as the State.
- Maine*—Life companies 2 per cent. less dividends paid to policyholders in the state on account of premiums, and one-half of one per cent. on surplus less value of real estate held in the state; all other companies 1½ per cent., policies issued on farm property exempt.
- Maryland—1½ per cent. on gross premiums received in State less return premiums and reinsurance in authorized companies.
- Massachusetts*—2 per cent. on gross premiums of other State and foreign companies other than life, with deductions for reinsurances and return premiums, life companies one-quarter of one per cent. on the net value of all policies held by Massachusetts policy-holders in life companies.
- Michigan*—3 per cent. on gross premiums of fire companies less return premiums and re-insurance when the tax has been paid on the original premium; 2 per cent. on gross premiums, of all other companies.
- Minnesota*—2 per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums; 2 per cent. additional on gross premiums of fire companies received in cities maintaining fire patrols for the expenses of the fire patrol, and one-fourth per cent. on net premiums for the fire marshal's office. Assessment life and accident companies exempt.
- Mississippi—2 per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums by all but life companies, which pay 2 per cent. on the gross amount of their first year's premiums, and one-tenth of one per cent. on renewals thereafter issued; fire companies one-fifth of one per cent. for fire marshal tax.
- Missouri*—2 per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums and reinsurance in authorized companies; stipulated premium companies 1 per cent.; 5 per cent. on excess lines by agents, and 2 per cent. on premiums placed with unauthorized companies.
- Montana—The excess of premium receipts over losses and ordinary expenses incurred in the state are listed and taxed at the same rate as other personal property.
- Nebraska*—2 per cent. on gross premiums, all companies except fire and assessment and fraternal associations; fire companies taxed locally; gross premiums assessed as personal property.
- Nevada—None.
- New Hampshire†—2 per cent. on gross premiums of fire and fidelity and casualty companies, less reinsurances and return premiums. Life companies, 2 per cent. on gross premiums less payments for death losses paid during year in the state, provided the tax is not less than 1½ per cent. on the gross premiums.
- New Jersey*—2 per cent. on gross premiums, less return and re-insurance premiums, by all except life companies; life companies no taxes.
- New Mexico*—2 per cent. on gross premiums, all companies.
- New York*—Reciprocal and 2 per cent. on gross premiums received by non-State fire companies within the limits of cities maintaining fire departments. Life and casualty companies of other States, 1 per cent. on gross premiums; marine companies, 2 per cent. on gross premiums.
- North Carolina—2½ per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums; fire companies also one-fifth of one per cent. semi-annually on gross receipts, for investigation of fires.
- North Dakota*—2½ per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums.
- Ohio*—2½ per cent. on gross premiums of all companies, less return premiums paid and reinsurance premiums received. Fire companies pay in addition one-half of 1 per cent. on gross premiums for maintaining the department of state fire marshal.
- Oklahoma*—2 per cent. on gross premiums, cancellations deducted.
- Oregon—2 per cent. less returned premiums and losses paid in the State and re-insurance premiums paid to authorized companies—all companies.

*Reciprocal or retaliatory law in force.

†Life companies are taxed 2 per cent. on gross premiums received on business in the state, less death losses paid, except that the tax shall not be less than an amount equal to 1½ per cent. of the gross premiums received in the state.

- Pennsylvania—2 per cent. on gross premiums, less reinsurances in authorized companies and return premiums.
- Rhode Island—2 per cent. on gross premiums domestic and foreign companies.
- South Carolina—2 per cent. on gross premiums less dividends and return premiums, fire companies one-tenth of 1 per cent. additional on gross premiums for fire inspection.
- South Dakota*—2½ per cent. on gross premiums of fire and life companies, less return premiums on cancelled policies and re-insurance in authorized companies, one-half of 1 per cent. for fire marshal. Assessment companies 2 per cent.
- Tennessee*—2½ per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums and cash dividends.
- Texas*—2 per cent. on gross premiums of fire, marine, casualty and guarantee companies; life, 3 per cent. gross premiums; except if 30 per cent. of reserve on policies written upon lives of citizens of the State is invested in Texas securities, 2.6 per cent. on gross premiums; if 60 per cent. of reserve be invested the tax is 2.3 per cent., and if 75 per cent. of the reserve be invested the tax is 1 per cent.
- Utah—1½ per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums.
- Vermont*—2 per cent. on gross premiums, less reinsurances, cash dividends paid to policy-holders, and return premiums.
- Virginia—Life, health, and sick benefit insurance companies 1 per cent. on gross premiums. All other companies 1½ per cent. on gross premiums.
- Washington—2 per cent. on gross premiums of life companies less amount paid as premiums for reinsurance, except if a company has 50 per cent. of its assets invested in the State the tax is 1 per cent; title insurance companies are taxed on their property under general tax laws and not otherwise; 2½ per cent. on all other companies, less return and reinsurance premiums.
- West Virginia*—2 per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums.
- Wisconsin*—Fire and marine companies 2 per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums and cancellations, also ¼ of 1 per cent. on gross premiums for expenses of fire marshal office, and 2 per cent. in cities and towns having standard fire departments; domestic life companies 3 per cent. on gross income from all sources, excepting income from rents of real estate on which the company has paid assessed taxes, and also premiums collected outside the state on policies held by non-residents; foreign companies, license fee of \$300; casualty and surety companies 2 per cent. on gross premiums.
- Wyoming*—2½ per cent. on gross premiums.

*Reciprocal or retaliatory law in force.

TAYLOR, FREDERICK F., fifth vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was born in Cambria, Niagara county, N. Y., August 21, 1863. His early years were spent in service in the United States navy, and he has filled various positions in the service of the Metropolitan Life from local agent to superintendent and supervisor in the field, and was later assistant secretary and manager of the Pacific coast department, which position he relinquished to accept his present position in 1910.

TAYLOR, GEORGE W., Boston fire underwriter, was born in Nottingham, England, December 13, 1852, and came to this country in his youth. His first connection with insurance was as a local agent at Lexington, Mass., in 1875-76. In the latter year he accepted the appointment of New England special agent for the North British and Mercantile, serving until 1888. The following two years he was general agent for the London and Lancashire, and from 1890 to 1892 assistant United States manager of that company. In 1893 he organized and put in the field the Commonwealth

Mutual of Boston. Mr. Taylor was president of the New England Insurance Exchange in 1886. He also was general agent in the New England states of the North German Fire Insurance Company of New York, and is engaged in general fire insurance business as agent and broker at 141 Milk Street, Boston.

TAYLOR, JOHN M., president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Cortland, N. Y., February 18, 1845. He entered the sophomore class at Williams College in 1864, graduating with the class of 1867. He was admitted to the bar in 1870 at Pittsfield, Mass., and practiced law there until 1872, meanwhile filling the office of clerk in the district court, town clerk, and various other public positions. In August, 1872, he was appointed assistant secretary of the Connecticut Mutual, and was elected secretary in 1878, and vice-president in 1884. Mr. Taylor is the author of a very entertaining and valuable memoir of Maximilian and Carlotta of Mexico, and of a history of colonial days in Massachusetts and Connecticut entitled "Roger Ludlow, the Colonial Law Maker," and of the witchcraft delusion in Colonial Connecticut 1647 to 1697. He was elected president to succeed President Jacob L. Greene in 1905.

TENNESSEE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Nashville, in October, 1899, with the following officers: Thomas Hart, president; James E. Beasley, N. A. Crocket, Edward Maynard, vice-presidents; Sol Moyses, Chattanooga, secretary and treasurer. The present officers elected in January, 1911, are: President, W. E. Metzger, Nashville; vice-president, R. H. Fitzgerald; second vice-president, Sol Moyses; third vice-president, L. G. Mason; secretary and treasurer, Chas. B. H. Loventhal; executive committee: John Burns, chairman; R. H. Fitzgerald, N. H. Grady, F. B. Hunter, R. P. Johnson, H. B. Cowan, D. A. Fisher.

TENNESSEE FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION, was organized in 1909, and at a meeting held in January, 1910, officers were elected as follows: President, David Caldwell, Commercial Union; vice-president, J. C. Lucas, Phoenix; secretary and treasurer, Verner M. Kline, Niagara Fire. The present officers are: President, J. C. Lucas, Fidelity-Phoenix; vice-president, Jno. M. Picton, American Central; secretary and treasurer, Robert H. Williams, Philadelphia Underwriters; assistant secretary, Miss Lily Silberman; executive committee: E. H. Sherley, Home, chairman; J. K. Polk, Aetna; T. Graham Hall, National; Verner Kline, Niagara; Caesar Thomas, National Union.

TENNESSEE, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1876-1911. The bureau of insurance in Tennessee was created in 1876, the State treasurer, who is appointed for a term of two years, being made insurance commissioner *ex officio*. The officials who have exercised the duties of the office are:

William Morrow, . . .	1876—1877	Atha Thomas, . . .	1887—1888
M. T. Polk, . . .	1878—1882	Manse F. House, . . .	1889—1892
Atha Thomas, . . .	1883—1884	Ed. B. Craig, . . .	1893—1897
J. W. Thomas, . . .	1885—1886	Reau E. Folk, . . .	1901—1911

Thomas Taylor is the present state treasurer, elected in 1911.

TEUTONIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Dayton, Ohio. Organized, 1865; capital, \$250,000. E. Pape, president; J. Linxweiler, Jr., secretary.

TEUTONIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Allegheny, Pa. Organized 1871; capital, \$200,000. H. Gerwig, president; C. W. Gerwig, secretary.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, La. Organized 1871; capital, \$250,000. A. P. Noll, president; Frank Langbehn, secretary.

TEXAS LOCAL FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at Waco, June 15, 1891, S. P. Cross of Cameron being elected president; B. F. Weems of Houston, first vice-president; C. M. Guinard of Galveston, second vice-president; W. V. Fort of Waco, third vice-president, and J. D. Kerfoot of Dallas, fourth vice-president; P. L. Downs of Temple, secretary, and J. L. Lee of Belton, treasurer. The association was re-organized in 1898, and at the annual meeting in May, 1911, officers were elected as follows: President, F. W. Offenhauser, Texarkana; vice-presidents, J. D. Willett, T. V. Smelker and George Wällig; secretary and treasurer, P. W. Terry, Texarkana; assistant secretary, and treasurer, W. R. Ellis, Dallas; executive committee: Charles L. Dexter, Charles R. Brown, J. A. Rudford, P. P. Pinkstein, E. B. Norment.

TEXAS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Fort Worth, Texas. Organized, 1906; capital, \$100,000. E. E. Bewley, president; G. Walker, secretary.

TEXAS, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1876-1911. The insurance department of Texas was organized in 1876, becoming operative September 1 of that year. The title of the official was up to 1907 commissioner of agriculture, insurance, statistics, and history, his term of office being for two years. The commissioners have been as follows:

V. O. King,	Sept. 1, 1876—Jan. 26, 1881
A. W. Spaight,	Jan. 25, 1881—Jan. 31, 1883
H. P. Brewster,	Jan. 31, 1883—Dec. 26, 1884
H. P. Bee,	Dec. 30, 1884—Jan. 21, 1887
L. L. Foster,	Jan. 21, 1887—May 5, 1891
J. E. Hollingsworth,	May 15, 1891—Jan. 10, 1895
A. J. Rose,	Jan. 10, 1895—Aug. 1, 1897
Jefferson Johnson,	Aug. 1, 1897—Aug. 1, 1901
W. J. Clay,	Aug. 1, 1901—Aug. 1, 1906

R. T. Milner succeeded Mr. Clay, but resigned in 1907; the resignation to take effect September 1, 1907, and Thomas B. Love was appointed his successor. The legislature of 1907 separated the insurance department from the other departments and Mr. Love was appointed the first commissioner. William E. Hawkins succeeded him, and F. C. von Rosenberg succeeded Mr. Hawkins. B. L. Gill is the present commissioner and his term began January 11, 1911.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., of Liverpool, England. H. K. Fowler, New York, resident manager.

THOMSON, CLIFFORD, insurance journalist, was born at Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y., April 15, 1834. After leaving school his experiences for a score of years were—like those of most Americans who have their own way to make in the world—varied and interesting. He learned the printer's trade, was a miner in California, lived among the Indians in northwestern Minnesota, worked on the *New York Tribune*, doing reporter's work up to 1861, when he enlisted from the *Tribune* editorial rooms for the war and longer, serving five years in the cavalry, and rising from private to the rank of major of the Fifth U. S. Vol. Cavalry. He received the Congressional medal of honor for "distinguished services" at Chancellorsville, and was twice brevetted for "gallantry," and is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Medal of Honor Legion, and the Society of the Army of the Potomac. In 1866 he was on the editorial staff of the *New York Times*, and then on that of the *Evening Mail*. He was four years in the internal revenue service with General Pleasonton, when United States commissioner of internal revenue, and finally, in 1877, he was called to the *Spectator*, of which he became editor and part proprietor, and so, after thirty-four years in the harness, remains.

THOMSON, JOHN L., vice-president of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city October 19, 1839. He was educated in the public schools and began his business life in 1855 in a wholesale grocery and sugar refining establishment. In 1864 he entered the office of the Pennsylvania Fire as a clerk, was promoted to assistant secretary in 1877, to secretary in 1881, and to vice-president September 1, 1890. Mr. Thomson was secretary of the National Board of Fire Underwriters from 1884 to 1888, inclusive, and is president of the Fire Insurance Patrol of the city of Philadelphia.

THORBURN, ALFRED M., secretary of the United States branch of the Sun Insurance Office of London, was born in 1859, at Newark, New Jersey. In 1875 he entered the employ of the German-American Insurance Company of New York, and in 1886 was appointed assistant secretary of that company. In August,

1893, he resigned to accept his present position. He is also secretary and treasurer of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, secretary and treasurer of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

THORNTON, ALBERT WARREN, fire underwriter, San Francisco, Cal., is of Irish descent and was born at Perth, Ontario, Canada, April 23, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and in the Perth Collegiate Institute, from which he graduated in 1884, and engaged in teaching. He began his insurance career in 1887 as local agent at Crookston, Minn., and in 1890 removed to Tacoma, Wash., entering the local agency field there. He was a special agent in the Pacific coast field from 1902 to 1908, and was chief adjuster for the London Assurance Corporation in the settlement of its San Francisco losses in 1906, and was a conference member of the committee of five on adjustments. He was appointed to his present position as joint manager of the Pacific departments of the London Assurance Corporation and Niagara Fire Insurance Company in 1908.

TITLE GUARANTY & SURETY COMPANY, THE, Scranton, Pa. (surety department). Organized 1901; capital, \$1,000,000; L. A. Watres, president; J. H. Law, secretary.

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, THE, New York. Organized 1901; capital, \$2,000,000. Edgar J. Levey, president; Frank C. Cooke, secretary; C. H. Burdett, general manager.

TITLE INSURANCE. Companies have been organized within the past ten years in the larger cities of the United States to guarantee the titles of property to purchasers or owners thereof. In the state of New York there are several of these companies: The Title Insurance Company of New York, organized 1901, cash capital, \$2,000,000; Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company of the city of New York, capital \$4,000,000; Lawyers' Mortgage Company, organized 1887, capital \$400,000; Buffalo Abstract and Title Company, capital \$260,000; United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity, New York, cash capital, \$1,250,000; Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty, White Plains, capital, \$500,000; Lawyers' Westchester Mortgage and Title Company, organized 1906, capital \$250,000; Home Title Insurance Company, organized 1906, capital, \$204,200; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee, organized 1892, capital \$3,000,000; Queens County Mortgage Company, Jamaica, organized 1909. In other states are the following companies, all incorporated since 1885: Massachusetts Title Insurance Company of Boston; Conveyancers' Title Insurance Company of Boston; California Title Insurance and Trust Company of San Francisco; Minnesota Title and Trust Company of Minneapolis; Real Estate Title Company of Trenton, N. J.; West Jersey Title and Guarantee Company of Camden, N. J.; Kentucky Title Company of Louisville; Louisville Title, Louisville, Ky.; Title Guarantee and Surety Company

of Scranton, Pa.; Central Title Insurance Company, San Francisco; Pacific Title Insurance Company, San Francisco; Title Guarantee and Trust and Title Insurance and Trust of Los Angeles; Citizens Title Insurance and Mortgage, Passiac; North Jersey Title Guarantee, Hackensack; N. J.; New Jersey Title and Abstract, Newark; Passaic County Title Guarantee, Paterson.

TOLEDO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Sandusky, O. Organized 1848; capital, \$100,000. J. J. McKelvey, president; James E. Melville, secretary; John McKelvey, vice-president and manager.

TOLEDO ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. This association was organized May 10, 1902, with the following officers: G. W. Farley, president; A. K. Wylie, first vice-president; Charles Skene, second vice-president; Thomas J. Stewart, secretary. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1911, are: President, A. J. Gallagher, Metropolitan; vice-presidents, W. J. Garnett, Massachusetts Mutual; J. H. Chappell, Provident Life and Trust; secretary and treasurer, W. Herbert Wall, Penn Mutual; executive committee: G. W. Farley, Equitable of Iowa; E. L. Briggs, Prudential; T. J. Stewart, Prudential.

TORREY, MORRIS W., vice-president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in that city November 20, 1870, of Revolutionary stock on both sides of his family. In 1887, at the age of seventeen years, he entered the office of David Parks Fackler, the Actuary, and in 1891 became his managing clerk. He resigned in 1893 to enter the actuarial department of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Ohio, of which company he became assistant actuary in 1895. In 1898 he resigned to become actuary of the Manhattan Life, and in 1905 was elected secretary as well as actuary. In 1910 he was elected vice-president.

TRADERS AND MECHANICS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lowell, Mass. Organized 1848. C. C. Hutchinson, president; E. M. Tucke, secretary.

TRADERS AND TRAVELERS ACCIDENT COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1887. This company was placed in control of the New York department to be liquidated in 1909.

TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Hartford, Conn., was chartered in 1863, as an accident insurance company, with a capital stock of \$250,000. In 1866 it secured an amendment to its charter authorizing it to issue policies of life insurance. In 1889 it commenced issuing employers' and general liability contracts, and, in March, 1899, the issuance of health policies, providing indemnity for loss of time occasioned by sickness. Its capital stock at the present time (1911) is \$2,500,000; assets, \$75,296,005; excess security to policyholders,

\$11,018,179. The official staff is as follows: Sylvester C. Dunham, president; John B. Lunger, vice-president; John L. Way, second vice-president; Louis F. Butler, secretary; James L. Howard and Donald A. Dunham, assistant secretaries; Edward V. Preston, general manager of agencies; Hiram J. Messenger, actuary; William Bro Smith, counsel; Levi L. Felt, comptroller; J. Stanley Scott, secretary, life department; Bertrand A. Page, secretary, and John Ahearn, assistant secretary, accident department; Walter G. Cowles, secretary, and Robert J. Sullivan, assistant secretary, liability department; Frank Landon, assistant secretary, life department; John B. Lewis, M.D. and Arthur B. Wright, M.D., medical directors; Charles C. Beach, M.D. and Frank L. Grosvenor, M.D., associate medical directors; George B. Newton, manager, mortgage loan division; Howard A. Giddings and Samuel R. McBurney, superintendents of agencies; H. H. Armstrong, assistant superintendent of agencies; Theron U. Lyman, manager of liability claim division; J. W. H. Pye, Auditor; George S. Penfield, superintendent of ticket and railway insurance; George Gilmour, superintendent of inspections; C. A. Austrom, assistant chief engineer, liability department; Robert C. Dickinson, attorney; Edward B. Morris and Benedict D. Flynn, assistant actuaries; Daniel N. Case and Arthur P. Woodward, managers claim division, life and accident department; George W. Ellis, superintendent of publications; Edwin P. Piper, superintendent, liability department; Ernest H. Cady, superintendent, pay roll audit; William P. Conklin, cashier; Louis N. Denniston, agency instructor; Earl D. Church, superintendent, policy loan division; Frank W. Theis, purchasing agent; directors: William B. Clark, Austin C. Dunham, George Roberts, Charles C. Beach, M.D., Frederick R. Foster, Sylvester C. Dunham, Charles L. Spencer, John R. Hills, James G. Batterson, John B. Lunger, John L. Way, Edward B. Bennett, Arthur L. Shipman, Francis T. Maxwell.

TRAVELERS INDEMNITY COMPANY, THE, of Hartford, was organized in 1905, and 9,960 shares out of a total issue of 10,000 shares are owned by The Travelers Insurance Company. Capital, \$1,000,000; total assets, \$1,658,515; capital and surplus, \$1,262,736. The officers are: Sylvester C. Dunham, president; John B. Lunger, vice-president; John L. Way, second vice-president; Louis F. Butler, secretary; Walter G. Cowles, assistant secretary; James H. Coburn, assistant secretary; board of directors: Charles C. Beach, William B. Clark, Sylvester C. Dunham, John R. Hills, John B. Lunger, George Roberts, Charles L. Spencer, John L. Way.

TREZEVANT, JOHN TIMOTHEE, Southwestern department manager for the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Scottish Union and National, Lion, Philadelphia Underwriters, Orient, and other prominent fire insurance companies, is the descendant of a refugee French Huguenot family which settled in South Carolina in

1865. He was born at Memphis, Tenn., October 18, 1842. The civil war began when he was at school. He enlisted in the Confederate army and served throughout the four years of the conflict, participating in many of the great battles, and being twice badly wounded. At first a civil engineer, after the return of peace he found in 1868 his best vocation in insurance. For ten years he was located at Little Rock, Ark., as a local agent and secretary of a local fire insurance company. He has been for 30 years a member of the firm of Trezevant & Cochran, and Southwestern department manager at that point for Northern and foreign companies 36 years. Colonel Trezevant is largely interested in the social and business affairs of the city of Dallas, and is director of City National Bank and Trust Company of Dallas; Fidelity Real Estate and Trust Company; president of the T. and C. Insurance Company, and of Dallas Golf and Country Club. He has been prominent in the councils of all the Texas fire underwriting organizations, both as committeeman and officer, and was the first president of the Association of Underwriters for Texas, which was organized in 1882.

TRIMINGHAM, R. N., secretary of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, is a native of St. Johns, Newfoundland, and became a resident of Chicago in 1856. He was employed in the agency office of A. C. Ducat ten years, and was with Fred. S. James nearly as long. When the Underwriters' Exchange was organized in 1880 Mr. Trimmingham was appointed secretary, and he succeeded to the secretaryship of the late Fire Underwriters' Association when that body absorbed the Exchange in 1885. Upon the reorganization of that body in 1894, as the Underwriters' Association, Mr. Trimmingham was continued as secretary. In January, 1906, the Chicago Board of Underwriters succeeded the Chicago Underwriters' Association. Mr. Trimmingham continues as secretary of the Chicago Board.

TRUSTS, LAWS AGAINST. [See Anti-Compact Laws.]

TRYON, GEORGE H., assistant secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., March 6, 1866. He received a public and high school education, and began his business career in fire insurance. He was engaged successively in local agency and field work, and was New York State agent of the National when called to the home office and appointed an assistant secretary in May, 1904.

TUPPER, SAMUEL Y., Southern department manager of the Queen Insurance Company of America, was born at Charleston, S. C., May 18, 1856, and is the son of the late Samuel Y. Tupper, an eminent citizen and for more than a quarter of a century a prominent underwriter of Charleston. The younger Tupper was graduated from the University of Nashville in 1875, and immediately began the study of fire underwriting in his father's office, where the advantages for a sound and extended education were unusual. In

1877 he was admitted to partnership in the business. In 1884 Mr. Tupper became special agent in the Southeastern department for the Phenix of Brooklyn, of which his father had long been agent and a director. The reputation gained in this service led to his election as secretary of the South Eastern Tariff Association in 1891. After three years in this important and exacting field of labor, he declined a re-election by the association in June, 1894, to accept the management of the Southern department of the Queen, with headquarters at Atlanta. He continued, however, on the executive committee of the South Eastern Tariff Association, of which he was made chairman, and at the annual meeting of the association in 1896 he was unanimously elected president, serving until May, 1898.

TURNBULL, JAMES ARCHIBALD, former secretary of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 31, 1869, and received his education in private schools and Yale University, graduating from the latter in the class of 1892. He entered the office of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company immediately after graduation. In 1899, he became connected with the Connecticut General, was appointed actuary in 1900 and elected secretary in May, 1901. He resigned in May, 1905. He is at present agency manager for the company for central New York.

TURNBULL, THOMAS, former secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Connecticut, is a native of Scotland. In early life he was engaged in the foreign dry goods and commission trade in the city of Philadelphia. Afterward he was in the wholesale tea trade in Philadelphia and New York as a member of the firm of Merritt & Turnbull. In 1869 he began his insurance career with the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York, as special agent in New York and the New England States. In 1876, Mr. Turnbull entered the service of the Hartford Fire as general agent for New York State. In June, 1886, he was invited to the company's office in Hartford to take the office of assistant secretary, and on January 16, 1908, he was elected secretary of the company. He resigned as secretary of the company April 1, 1910, and retired from active business.

TURNER, PAUL, formerly special agent of the German-American of New York for the Middle Department, was born in November, 1857, and entered the insurance business in the old agency office of Gegan Bros. & Allmand in Baltimore, about 1872. Later he was a special agent under Joseph Selby, then Southeastern manager of the Western of Toronto. Leaving the field in 1881 he engaged in the local agency business in Baltimore, in which he continued until 1890, when he went again into the field as special agent of the Royal Insurance Company, which position he resigned in October, 1896, to become special agent of the German-American. Mr. Turner was elected president of the Underwriters' Association

of the Middle Department in 1904, and was chairman of the General Loss Committee which handled the losses of the Baltimore conflagration. Resigned as special agent of the German-American March 15, 1907, to become president of American Agency Company, a corporate field agent for insurance companies, which position he still holds, being also a member of the local agency firm of Fraser Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.

TYSON, GEORGE H., Pacific Department manager for the German-American, Phoenix of Hartford, German Alliance, and Protector Underwriters' Insurance Companies, was born in 1863 in Denmark. His parents were pioneers in California in 1849, and Mr. Tyson was born while they were on a visit to the old country. He has lived in California since childhood. He began his business life as an office boy with the Fireman's Fund in 1879, and filled the positions of clerk, counterman, special agent, adjuster, and assistant secretary, successively, in that company. In May, 1891, Mr. Tyson was appointed Pacific Coast Department manager for the German-American, and in 1897 the German Alliance Insurance Company was also placed in his hands. In 1901 he was appointed Pacific Coast manager for the Phoenix of Hartford and Protector Underwriters. He is a member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Club, and the Bohemian Club, Clairmont Country Club, and of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific, and was secretary of this association in 1891. Mr. Tyson is a prominent member of the Masonic order, a stockholder in numerous local enterprises, and a director of the Chas. Nelson Company, and the Globe Mutual Building and Loan Society, the Old People's Home and other institutions in San Francisco.

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"UNAUTHORIZED" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

At the National Convention of Insurance Department Officials in September, 1902, the committee on unauthorized insurance reported a list of fire insurance companies transacting business in different states without licenses therefrom and through correspondence. [For List of Companies see Cyclopedia of Insurance for 1904-5 and subsequent volumes.]

UNDERHILL, WILLIAM WILSON, former president of the United States Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born in that city September 13, 1839. He was educated at Burlington (N. J.) college and the University of Pennsylvania, was clerk in the commission business from 1858 to 1862, and entered the service of the United States Fire in 1862, and remained with the company until 1908. He was assistant secretary in 1862, secretary in 1865, and was elected president in 1882. He was elected vice-president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in May, 1904, and 1905.

UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM E., insurance journalist, was born at New Orleans, La., November 8, 1860. He was educated in the public schools and left the high school when seventeen years old to enter an insurance agency as office boy. In 1882, when twenty-two years old, he was assistant manager of the Denver compact. He was then, successively, manager of the compacts at St. Joseph, Mo., Mobile, Ala., and Joliet, Ill. From 1889 to 1891 Mr. Underwood was manager of and edited the New Orleans *Vindicator*. From 1891 to 1893 he was the special representative of the Mutual Life of New York for its Louisiana and Mississippi department. In 1894 he purchased the *Insurance Radiator*, with which he was connected until 1899, when he again assumed editorial charge of the *Vindicator* of New Orleans. He resigned the latter position in August, 1901, and became insurance editor of the *Daily States*, New Orleans. He is now proprietor and editor of *Assurance*, New York.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCIES, JOINT POLICIES OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES WRITTEN BY. [For action of certain State insurance departments against "underwriters'" combinations of fire insurance companies, see Cyclopedia for 1898-99.]

The following is a list of the principal Underwriters' Agencies in business when this record closed:

American Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by Spring Garden Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

Atlantic Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by Eastern Fire Insurance Company, Atlantic City.

Ben Franklin Underwriters, guaranteed by the National-Ben Franklin Insurance Company, Pittsburgh.

Cincinnati Underwriters, composed of the Eureka Fire and Marine and Security Insurance Companies of Cincinnati.

Colonial Underwriters, guaranteed by the National Fire of Hartford.

English American Underwriters, guaranteed by the London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

Federal Underwriters. Policies guaranteed by Franklin Insurance Company and Potomac Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.

Fidelity Underwriters. Policies assumed half by the Continental Insurance Company and half by Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Company.

Firemen's Underwriters, guaranteed by Firemans Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.

Globe Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by Globe and Rutgers Assurance Company, New York.

German Underwriters, guaranteed by the Milwaukee Mechanics.

German Alliance Insurance Association, composed of the German-American and German Alliance of New York.

Gulf States Underwriters, guaranteed by Merchants' Union, Miss., and Commonwealth Insurance Company, Dallas.

Hudson Underwriters, composed of the Lumber and Adirondack Fire Insurance Companies of New York.

Iowa Underwriters, guaranteed by Dubuque Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Jefferson Underwriters, Policies guaranteed by Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

Keystone Underwriters, composed of German, Union, Western and German-American Insurance Companies, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Memphis Underwriters, guaranteed by Bluff City and Hernando Insurance Companies, Memphis, Tenn.

Monongahela Underwriters, guaranteed by American Union Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

New England Underwriters, guaranteed by the Capital Insurance Company of Concord, N. H.

New Haven Underwriters, guaranteed by the Security Insurance Company, New Haven, Conn.

New Hampshire Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by the New Hampshire fire.

New York Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Northwestern Underwriters, guaranteed by the Northwestern National of Milwaukee.

Philadelphia Underwriters, guaranteed by the Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association, Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh, Underwriters, composed of the Allemannia of Pittsburgh and the National-Ben Franklin, Humboldt, and Teutonia Insurance Companies of Allegheny, Pa.

Prussian National Underwriters, guaranteed by the Prussian National Insurance Company.

Protector Underwriters, guaranteed by the Phoenix Insurance Company, Hartford.

Rochester-German Underwriters, guaranteed by the German-American Insurance Company, New York.

Republic Underwriters, Dallas, Tex., composed of the Austin Fire and Commonwealth Fire Insurance Companies.

Royal Underwriters, guaranteed by the Royal Insurance Company.

Royal Exchange Underwriters, guaranteed by the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

Scotch Underwriters, guaranteed by the Caledonian Insurance Company.
 Southern Underwriters, guaranteed by Southern Stock, Southern Life and Trust, Home and Underwriters Insurance Companies, Greensboro, N. C.
 Sun Underwriters, guaranteed by the Sun Insurance Office, London.
 United States Underwriters, guaranteed by the North River, Empire City Fire, Nassau Fire and United States Fire Insurance Companies, New York.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY, NEW YORK. (A. and J. H. Stoddart, general agents.) [See New York Underwriters' Agency.]

UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA. The local fire insurance agents of Alabama met in convention at Montgomery, January 20, 1897, and organized this association, with the following officers: J. L. Dean, Opelika, president; J. G. Smith, Birmingham, vice-president; M. M. Sweatt, Montgomery, secretary and treasurer; H. C. Davidson and Leopold Strauss, Montgomery; R. H. Mabry, Selma; Samuel L. Cook, Anniston; J. K. Glennon, Mobile, executive committee. The officers elected at the annual meeting in June, 1911, are: President, James H. Glennon, Mobile, vice-president, H. G. Seibels, Birmingham; secretary-treasurer, J. Paul Wilson, Mobile.

UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT. January 28, 1881, a few supervising and adjusting agents, having charge of the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, held a meeting, and, believing "that a thorough concert of action" and acquaintance with the views of agents relative to the best interests of underwriting were necessary, agreed to form a permanent organization, which was effected July 19, 1881. The officers elected were: President, A. J. Foster; vice-president, J. B. Kelsey; secretary and treasurer, W. C. Goodrich. Quarterly meetings are held. On May 9, 1883, a reorganization took place, creating thereby the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, the object of which is the systematic interchange of information and co-operation among field men. The membership is personal, and no company is pledged to any course of action, reliance being placed on the honor and good faith of the members to use their influence to secure the accomplishment of such measures as they may individually approve.

The territory covered by the association is Pennsylvania (except the counties of Allegheny, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia); New Jersey (except the counties of Camden, and Hudson, and the city of Newark and townships of Belleville, Clinton, and Irvington); Delaware (entire state); Maryland (except city of Baltimore); West Virginia (counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, and Morgan only.)

The officers of the association since organization have been:

	President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.
1883	E. C. Irvin.	J. H. Mitchell.	W. C. Goodrich.
1884	E. C. Irvin.	J. H. Mitchell.	W. C. Goodrich.
1885	J. H. Mitchell.	B. H. Wood.	W. C. Goodrich.
1886	William Muir.	John Tenney.	W. C. Goodrich.
1887	William Muir.	John Tenney.	W. C. Goodrich.
1888	William Muir.	Alfred Rowell.	W. C. Goodrich.
1889	Alfred Rowell.	J. B. Kremer.	E. R. Clemence.
1890	J. B. Kremer.	E. O. Weeks.	E. R. Clemence.
1891	E. O. Weeks.	W. N. Kremer.	E. R. Clemence.
1892	W. N. Kremer.	A. N. Stewart.	E. R. Clemence.
1893	H. O. Kline.	R. H. Wilson.	E. R. Clemence.
1894	A. N. Stewart.	R. H. Wilson.	E. R. Clemence.
1895	W. C. Goodrich.	R. H. Wilson.	E. R. Clemence.
1896	R. H. Wilson.	M. Lewin Hewes.	E. R. Clemence.
1897	James S. Catanach.	Benjamin Bevier.	E. R. Clemence.
1898	Benjamin Bevier.	Thomas C. Temple.	E. R. Clemence.
1899	Thomas C. Temple.	Wm. B. Kelley.	E. R. Clemence.
1900	C. J. Irvin.	Chas. F. Hawes.	E. R. Clemence.
1901	Chas. F. Hawes.	Edw. B. Creighton.	E. R. Clemence.
1902	Edw. B. Creighton.	L. Wiederhold, Jr.	E. R. Clemence.
1903	L. Wiederhold, Jr.	Paul Turner.	E. R. Clemence.
1904	Paul Turner.	R. C. Christopher.	E. R. Clemence.
1905	R. C. Christopher.	M. L. Ward.	E. B. Creighton.
1906	G. A. Russell.	J. Woods Brown.	E. B. Creighton.
1907	A. E. Duncan.	E. J. Haynes, Jr.	E. B. Creighton.
1908	E. J. Haynes, Jr.	F. K. Patterson.	E. B. Creighton.
1909	F. H. Patterson.	Geo. A. Clarke.	Louis Wiederhold, Jr.
1910	Geo. A. Clarke.	Chas. M. Kerr.	Louis Wiederhold, Jr.
1911	Chas. M. Kerr.	A. F. Sanford.	Louis Wiederhold, Jr.

The officers elected at the annual meeting in January, 1911, are: President, Chas. M. Kerr, vice-president, A. F. Sanford; secretary, Louis Wiederhold, Jr.; treasurer, E. R. Clemence. The present members of the executive committee are: H. N. Dickinson, chairman; E. A. Innes, Gilbert A. Russell; C. K. Underhill, Harold Haskins, H. O. Kline, Chas. W. Cutting, G. G. Plyer, Hubert W. Chapman, Smith M. Wilson, U. O. Michaels, M. O. Selden, Wm. C. Poe, Jr., A. N. Hamilton, Russell M. Young, R. H. M. Stuart, W. E. MacQuesten, Wm. P. Long. The following is a list of standing committees: Constitution, By-Laws and Rules, Gilbert A. Russell, chairman; Hubert W. Chapman, A. N. Hamilton, G. Hope Miller, H. O. Kline, Ross M. Wickham; Schedule Committee, Henry P. Whitman, chairman; Gilbert A. Russell, Hubert W. Chapman; Chas. M. Kerr, Chas. S. Kremer, Geo. A. French, U. O. Michaels, Paul Kline, H. A. Miller; Sprinklered Risk Committee, A. L. Mooney, chairman; Chas. W. Cutting, G. G. Plyer, H. A. Miller, Paul Kline, Geo. Velten Steeb, George A. French, R. L. Riggs, P. G. Farquharson, A. N. Hamilton, W. V. A. Keeler, H. E. Griswold, Russell M. Young, J. Arthur Pulsford, Frederick Ackerman, Charles M. Slocum, Harry T. Poor, Robert E. Michaels, Harry Y. Chatterley.

UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. This association, which is a rating and supervising body, having jurisdiction over the State of New York, except Long Island and the counties of New York, Richmond, Westchester, Put-

nam, and Rockland, and the city of Buffalo and Tonawanda, was organized at Syracuse, September 13, 1883. The presidents of the association have been: J. H. Van Buren, 1883-84; A. M. Burtis, 1884-85; O. W. Palmer, 1885-86; C. W. Du Bois, 1886-87; W. A. Holman, 1887-88; J. J. Babcock, 1888-89; George M. Elwood, 1889-90; J. L. Kendig, 1890-91; T. E. Gallagher, 1891-92; C. L. Hedge, 1892-93; J. M. Carothers, 1893-94; C. H. Van Antwerp, 1894-95; I. H. Lindsley, 1895-96; George W. Wyatt, 1896-97; H. B. Smith, 1897-98; L. S. Morgan, 1898-99; J. T. Ryan, 1899-1900; F. W. Jenness, 1900-1901; J. M. Hodges, 1901-1902; F. W. Bauer, 1902-1903; F. E. Burke, 1903-1904; F. F. Buell, 1904-1905; F. S. Tyler, 1905-1906; A. W. Selkirk, 1906-1907; H. P. Moore, 1907; A. G. Martin, 1908; A. T. Lovett, 1909; F. L. Curtis, 1910.

The following is a list of the companies which were represented in the association June 1, 1911.

Aachen and Munich, Aetna, Agricultural, Albany, American Central, American of New Jersey, Alliance of Pennsylvania, Atlantic Underwriters, Atlas, Boston, British-America, Caledonian, Caledonian-American, California, Calumet, Citizens of Missouri, Citizens, W. Virginia; Commerce, Albany, N. Y.; Commercial Union of London, Commercial Union of New York, Commonwealth, Concordia, Connecticut, Detroit, Dubuque, Dutchess, Equitable of Rhode Island, Farmers, Fire Association of Pennsylvania, Firemen's Fund, Franklin, General Fire Assurance, Paris, France; Germania, German of W. Virginia, German Alliance, German-American of New York, German-American of Maryland, Glens Falls, Hamburg-Bremen, Hanover, Hartford, Home, Insurance Company of North America, Jefferson, Liverpool and London and Globe, London Assurance, Mechanics and Traders, Mechanics of Pennsylvania, Nassau, National of Hartford, National Lumber, National Union of Pittsburgh, Newark, New Brunswick, New Hampshire Fire, New York Underwriters Agency, Niagara, North British and Mercantile of England, North British and Mercantile, North River, Northern of London, Norwich Union, Old Colony of Boston, Palatine, Pennsylvania Fire, Peter Cooper, Phenix of Brooklyn, Philadelphia Underwriters, Phenix of London, Phenix of Hartford, Pittsburg Fire, Providence-Washington, Prussian National, Queen, Rochester German Underwriters, Royal Exchange, Royal Insurance, Scottish Union and National, Security, Springfield Fire and Marine, Spring Garden, Standard, Hartford; Standard of New Jersey, Sun of London, Svea, Westchester, Western of Canada, Williamsburgh City.

At a meeting of the association held at Syracuse in January, 1911, officers and executive committee of the association were elected as follows: President, C. E. Dosser; vice-presidents, W. W. Lenox and E. S. Jarvis; secretary and treasurer, F. W. Jenness, assistant secretary, G. S. Baxter; executive committee: R. G. Potter, chairman; J. H. Vreeland, J. W. Wood, G. B. Greenslet, W. H. Taylor, H. E. Maxson, F. O. Channell, W. C. Roach, E. H. Hornbostel and J. M. Carothers..

The secretary's office is at 1000 Onondaga County Savings Bank Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARDS.

The following is a list of the local boards under the jurisdiction of the association, arranged by counties:

Albany—Albany, Cohoes, West Troy.	Chenango—County Board.
Alleghany—County Board.	Clinton—County Board.
Broome—Co. Board, Binghamton.	Columbia—County Board, Hudson.
Cattaraugus—County Board.	Cortland—County Board.
Cayuga—County Board, Auburn.	Delaware—County Board.
Chautauqua—Northern County Board,	Dutchess—County Board, Pough-
Southern County Board.	keepsie.
Eric—County Board.	Rensselaer—County Board, Lan-
Essex—County Board.	singburgh, Troy.
Franklin—County Board.	Saratoga—County Board, Saratoga
Fulton—County Board.	Springs, Waterford.
Genesee—County Board.	Schenectady—County Board, Schen-
Greene—County Board.	ectady.
Herkimer—County Board.	Schoharie—County Board.
Jefferson—County Board.	Schuyler—County Board.
Lewis—County Board.	Seneca—County Board.
Madison—County Board.	Steuben—Addison and vicinity, Bath
Monroe—County Board, Rochester.	and vicinity, Corning and vicini-
Montgomery—County Board, Am-	ity, Hornelsville and vicinity.
sterdam.	St. Lawrence—County Board.
Niagara—Niagara Falls, Lockport.	Sullivan—County Board.
Oneida—County Board, Utica,	Tioga—County Board.
Rome.	Tomkins—County Board.
Onondaga—County Board, Syracuse.	Ulster—County Board.
Ontario—County Board.	Warren—County Board.
Orange—County Board, Newburg.	Washington—County Board.
Orleans—County Board.	Wayne—Eastern County Board,
Oswego—County Board, Oswego.	Wyoming—County Board.
Otsego—County Board.	Western County Board.
Chemung—County Board, Elmira.	Yates—County Board.

UNDERWRITERS' BUREAU OF NEW ENGLAND. Organized 1894. The bureau has offices at 141 Milk Street, Boston, and the companies composing the bureau are Queen, National Fire, German-American, Phoenix, Hartford; New Hampshire Fire, Springfield Fire and Marine, Royal, Liverpool & London & Globe, Aetna, Scottish Union and National, Home, North British & Mercantile, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Hartford Fire, New York Underwriters' Agency, Royal Exchange Assurance, Northern Assurance, London & Lancashire, Norwich Union Fire, Atlas Assurance, Commercial Union, Phoenix Assurance, Rochester German Underwriters Agency, and Providence Washington.

The following is the executive committee elected at the annual meeting in 1910: Home, Queen, Aetna, London & Lancashire, Scottish U. & N., New Hampshire. E. B. Cowles is treasurer, and Gorham Dana, secretary and manager. The bureau maintains the following corps of inspectors: C. M. Whitaker, H. C. Newell, G. H. Spooner, J. W. Chapman, Benjamin Richards, J. A. Robinson, I. Osgood, G. M. Chamberlin, D. W. Sleeper, T. F. Holland, J. W. Smith, C. E. Macomber, Jr., J. M. Colby, J. E. Downey, B. W. Pepper, E. V. McKarahan and S. L. Burgher.

UNDERWRITERS' CLUB OF NEW YORK was organized in August, 1898, with Paul E. Razor as president, Marshall S. Driggs, vice-president, and Harry Hall, secretary and treasurer. The club occupies rooms at 73, 75, and 77 William Street, New York, which were open for the first time for the use of the members

on November 3, 1898. The membership is over 700 and represents all classes of down-town business men of New York, principally those engaged in the fire, life, and casualty insurance business. At the annual election in October, 1910, the following governors were elected: Farnham Yardley, C. E. W. Chambers, Harry Hall, Graham H. Brewer, E. H. Betts, J. H. Ward, B. C. Fuller, A. W. Putnam, S. T. Carter, Jr. Officers: Farnham Yardley, president; C. E. W. Chambers, vice-president; Harry Hall, treasurer; Graham H. Brewer, secretary.

UNDERWRITERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Concord, N. H. Organized, 1886; capital, \$100,000. L. Jackman, president; F. T. Jackman, secretary.

UNDERWRITERS' FIRE PATROL OF SAN FRANCISCO Organized April 1, 1876, with E. D. Farnsworth president, and Charles A. Laton, secretary. The present officers are: Bernard Faymonville, president; C. Mason Kinne, vice-president; Clinton Folger, secretary and treasurer. The directors are: Carl A. Henry, Bernard Faymonville, C. Mason Kinne, F. J. Devlin, E. C. Morrison, Whitney Palache and Clinton Folger. Capt. Comstock is superintendent. The Patrol operates four stations.

UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES, INC., Chicago. These laboratories are under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. They are supported by the stock fire insurance companies doing business in the United States, are engaged exclusively in experimental work in fire protection engineering and testing of devices and materials having a bearing on fire hazard. This plant is the only thing of the kind in the world and has grown to its present size and importance from a beginning made ten years ago in the establishment by the Western Insurance Union and the Chicago Underwriters' Association of a small room for testing electrical fittings on the second floor of one of the insurance patrol houses in Chicago. This organization, upon which the insurance interests largely depend for correct estimates of the value of fire extinguishing appliances and fire resistive materials and methods of construction, as well as for correct methods of safeguarding as far as practicable lighting and heating devices, has the support and co-operation of manufacturing companies interested in fire-proof wares and construction.

The present officers and staff of the Laboratories are: President of the corporation and chairman of the board of directors, Henry Clay Eddy, Chicago, resident secretary Commercial Union and Palatine Insurance Companies; secretary and treasurer of the corporation and manager of the laboratories, W. H. Merrill; chief engineer, W. C. Robinson; consulting engineer, Prof. Fitzhugh Taylor, B.S.; associate engineer, Prof. J. B. Finnegan, S.B.; assistant engineers, G. W. Riddle, R. K. Porter, M. L. Carr, B.S., C. R. Alling, B.S., R. W. Hendricks, W. C. Pauli, B.S., E. P. Benjamin, J. F. Ahern, B.S., H. H. Ferris; electrical engineer, Dana

Pierce, B.A.; assistant electrical engineers, B. H. Glover, E.E.; J. G. Barber, E. A. Fruth; engineer, gases and oils, E. J. Smith, B.S.; assistant engineers, gases and oils, J. I. Banash, S.B., H. V. Glos, B.S., John Tregay, B.S., H. L. Ferris; chemical engineer, A. H. Nuckolls, B.A.; assistant chemical engineer, Chris. Bockius; superintendent label service, A. R. Small, B.S.; special agent, A. O. Boniface; inspector, H. G. Ufer; assistant to the manager, D. B. Anderson; cashier, B. F. Hardy; chief clerk, N. S. Neal; plant foreman, W. P. Dalrymple.

UNDERWRITERS OF GREENSBORO, Greensboro, N. C. Organized, 1898; capital, \$100,000. J. Van Lindley, president; A. W. McAllister, secretary and treasurer.

UNDERWRITERS' NATIONAL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION. The organization was dissolved in 1911, its work having been taken over by the electrical committee of the National Fire Protection Association.

UNDERWRITERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION (salvage corps) of Newark was organized in July, 1879, with the following officers: President, Silas Merchant; vice-president, H. J. Pionier; secretary, F. H. Dawes; treasurer, I. H. Lindsley. The present officers are: President, Robert O'Gorman; vice-president, Henry F. Trimpi; secretary and treasurer, Chas. S. Dodd. Henry S. Martin is superintendent of the corps.

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized, 1867; capital, \$500,000. Jesse R. Clark, president; E. P. Marshall, vice-president; John D. Sage, secretary. Assets, \$81,234,785.14; gross liabilities, \$78,014,094.20; net surplus, \$3,220,690.94.

UNION, EASTERN. [See Fire Underwriters' Union.]

UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Organized 1874; capital, \$200,000. O. E. Foster, president; C. Lee Abell, secretary.

UNION HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Denver, Col. Organized, 1906; capital, \$100,000. F. S. Moore, president; J. S. McCleery, secretary.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY (Marine), Bangor, Me. Organized 1862; capital, \$200,000. A. F. Stetson, president; A. W. Staples, secretary.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia. Incorporated 1804; capital, \$200,000. J. Henry Scattergood, president; Edgar R. Dannels, secretary.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1871; capital, \$100,000. A. W. Mellon, president; J. W. J. McLain, secretary.

UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., OF LIVERPOOL, England. F. Herrmann & Co., United States managers, New York.

UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt. Organized 1875. Joseph W. Brock, president; H. W. Kemp, secretary.

UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1863. J. T. A. Eddy, president; Charles G. Easton, secretary.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Portland, Me. Fred E. Richards, president; Arthur L. Bates, vice-president; J. Frank Lang, secretary.

UNION, THE, an association of officials of fire insurance companies doing business in the Western and Northwestern states, often called, for sake of distinctiveness, the "Western Union," has its headquarters in the city of Chicago.

The Union has jurisdiction over Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin, except as modified or restricted by the laws of the respective states.

The "governing committee" is appointed by the president of The Union, and is composed of two classes, the first of members whose terms expire in September, annually, and the second of members whose terms expire in April, annually.

The following is the governing committee as constituted after the semi-annual meeting of The Union at Washington, April, 1911: F. C. Buswell, W. N. Johnson, E. T. Campbell, Dugan & Carr, W. S. Warren, A. J. Harding, term expiring September, 1911; C. H. Barry, Thos. E. Gallagher, P. D. McGregor, C. R. Tuttle, W. H. Sage, term expiring April, 1912. The committee elects its chairman.

At the annual meeting held at Frontenac, N. Y., September, 1910 officers were elected for the year as follows: President, Fred S. James, Chicago; vice-president, John H. Stoddart of New York; secretary, H. N. Kelsey, of Chicago.

Edward B. Hatch is secretary of the governing committee.

UNION TRUST COMPANY of St. Louis. Organized 1890; capital, \$225,000. N. A. McMillan, president; Thomas West, Jr., secretary.

UNITED AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1898; capital, \$100,000. L. A. Karel, president; F. A. Krehla, secretary.

UNITED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia; incorporated April 1, 1860, and began business on April

UNITED STATES HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY 623

2, 1861; capital, \$400,000. President, Robert B. Beath; secretary, Henry A. Knabe.

UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY, New York, was organized under the laws of New York State, and began business in May, 1895, with a paid-in capital of three hundred thousand (\$300,000) dollars, two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000) dollars, being deposited with the New York Insurance Department for the protection of all policy holders. The capital was increased in 1906 to four hundred thousand (\$400,000) dollars, and in 1909 to \$500,000, the latter increase being in the shape of a stock dividend. Benjamin F. Tracy was the first president of the company and was succeeded by Edson S. Lott in 1908.

The company writes personal accident, health, burglary, sprinkler leakage, steam boiler, workmen's collective, and all forms of liability insurance, and is licensed to do business in nearly all of the states. In 1909 the United States Casualty company re-insured the entire United States business of the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association, on its withdrawal from this country.

The present officers of this Company are: Edson S. Lott, president and general manager; John Farr, vice-president; D. G. Luckett, secretary; J. J. Meador, Jr., assistant secretary; George H. Prentiss, treasurer; Lester H. Clarke, assistant treasurer. The Board of Trustees is as follows: Benjamin F. Tracy, chairman; John F. Dryden, Edson S. Lott, R. L. Edwards, J. W. Hinkley, Jr., Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., Geo. H. Prentiss, John Farr, Silas Hinkley, Henry W. Poor, George R. Sutherland, William H. Force, Edward T. Hulst, James H. Post, Casimir Tag, Geo. H. Frazier, George C. Kobbe, Robert B. Woodward, D. G. Luckett.

The Company's financial statement of December 31, 1910 showed: Assets, \$2,625,828.31; liabilities, \$1,825,828.31; capital, \$500,000; net surplus over all liabilities, \$800,000.

Its premium income in 1910 was \$1,794,031.27 and losses paid, \$875,063.77.

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY, of Baltimore, Md. (surety, fidelity, and casualty insurance business). Organized 1896; cash capital, \$2,000,000. John R. Bland, president; George R. Callis, secretary.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1824; capital, \$250,000. Charles A. Norris, president; M. L. Allen, vice-president and secretary.

UNITED STATES GUARANTEE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1889; capital, \$250,000. Edward Rawlings, president; D. J. Tompkins, secretary.

UNITED STATES HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Saginaw, Mich. Business established, 1891; capital, \$300,000. J. B. Pitcher, president; J. M. Pitcher, secretary.

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1850; capital, \$264,000. Dr. John P. Munn, president; A. Wheelwright, secretary.

UNITED STATES PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1867; capital, \$100,000. Frank V. Smyth, president; H. L. Henderson, secretary.

UNITED SURETY COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1905; capital, \$500,000. Receivers were appointed for the company in 1910.

UNIVERSAL MERCANTILE SCHEDULE. [A history of the origin of the Universal Mercantile Schedule appeared in the Cyclopedia for 1893-4. For a brief explanation of the "Mercantile Schedule" and the Analytic System or Dean Schedule see Cyclopedia for 1907-1908.]

UTAH ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized by the life insurance agents of the state at a meeting held at Salt Lake City in April, 1905. The following officers were elected: President, John D. Spencer; vice-presidents, W. G. Farrell and W. J. Deischer; secretary, Thomas W. Sloan; treasurer, Victor Wells. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in April, 1911, are: President, J. V. Smith, New York Life; vice-president, E. A. Ricker, Equitable Life; second vice-president, George D. Alder, National Life of Vermont; secretary, John James, Travelers; treasurer, Frank Mozley, Metropolitan Life; executive committee: W. F. Conover, C. D. Kipp, F. C. Hathaway, A. C. Shaw and L. W. Hirschvogel.

UTAH, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1884-1911. The insurance department of Utah was organized under an act approved March 13, 1884, the territorial secretary being charged with the duties of supervision. Arthur L. Thomas was the first secretary at the time the law went into effect, and was succeeded by William C. Hall, April 6, 1887. Elijah Sells, May 16, 1889, and Charles C. Richards in 1893. The new State government in 1896 put an end to Mr. Richard's term and under the State law the insurance commissioner *ex officio* was the secretary of state. J. T. Hammond served until 1905, when he was succeeded by Charles S. Tingey who served until 1909. The legislature in 1909 created a separate insurance department, and George B. Squires, formerly the assistant secretary of state, was appointed the first commissioner. Commissioner Squires died in office, and William Done succeeded him.

V

VALUED-POLICY LAWS. Twenty-eight valued-policy bills were introduced in fifteen state legislatures in 1891, nine bills were introduced in six legislatures in 1892, twenty-nine bills in seventeen legislatures in 1893, eleven bills in six legislatures in 1894, thirty bills in eighteen legislatures in 1895, ten bills in seven legislatures in 1896, nineteen bills in sixteen legislatures in 1897, four bills in three legislatures in 1898, nineteen bills in fifteen legislatures in 1899, four bills in four legislatures in 1900, twenty-one bills in eighteen legislatures in 1901, three bills in three legislatures in 1902, and thirteen bills in nine states in 1903, and two bills in two states in 1904. No bill was successful in 1891, one bill passed in 1892, six bills passed in 1893, two of which were vetoed; one bill was passed in 1895, two bills were passed in 1896, one in Mississippi being a substitute for the old law; three bills were passed in 1897, no bill was passed in 1898, four bills were passed in 1899, of which three were vetoed; two bills were passed in 1900, of which one was vetoed; two were passed in 1901, of which one was vetoed, and one bill was passed in 1903. The 1899 bills were passed in West Virginia, Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. The last three were vetoed. The West Virginia bill became a law without the governor's signature, the governor writing a memorandum opposing the principle of the law. The Florida legislature of 1899 passed a new law which took the place of that of 1897, and the Washington legislature of 1899 modified the law of 1897. The Iowa legislature of 1900 passed a substitute for the act of 1897, but as the governor vetoed this substitute the old law remains, and the Louisiana legislature of 1900 passed a bill which was approved. In 1901 the legislatures of California and Colorado passed bills, and the latter was vetoed, and in 1903 South Dakota passed a bill. An attempt to repeal the Mississippi law in 1900 failed, but it was modified in 1902 and again in 1904, and in 1901 the Delaware law was modified. The Nevada bill of 1899, which was vetoed, was revived and passed in 1901, but was declared null and void by the supreme court of the state because it had not been signed on its repassage by the presiding officers of the two houses of the legislature. Attempts in 1902 to repeal the Louisiana and Ohio laws, and in 1903 and 1905 to repeal the Missouri law, were not successful. Attempts in 1904 in Iowa, Kentucky, and South Carolina to modify the existing law failed, as did also an attempt to modify the Iowa law in 1906. Valued-policy bills appeared in the legislatures of Maryland, New York, and Virginia in 1906, but failed of enactment, and a bill in the Alabama legislature in 1907, and the Maryland legislature of 1908 failed of passage. Bills

were introduced in the legislatures of Massachusetts, Vermont, South Carolina, Illinois, Utah, Indiana, Iowa, New York, North Dakota, Nebraska, Tennessee, South Dakota and Wisconsin, in 1909, but none of the bills were enacted into law, except in Tennessee, where the law was successful. The bills in South Dakota and Wisconsin were for the repeal of existing laws.

HISTORY OF VALUED-POLICY LEGISLATION.

The legislature of Wisconsin passed a valued-policy law in 1874, and was therefore the pioneer in this species of legislation. Five years later, at the session of 1879, Ohio added a valued-policy section to its revised statutes. In the same year the State of Texas passed a valued-policy law, which was a dead letter up to a few years ago, when a decision of the courts gave judgment against the company for the full face value of the policy under the provisions of the law. In August, 1885, the legislature of New Hampshire passed the law, in company with an "anti-compact law," and the agency companies of other States and Territories doing business in the State signified their displeasure at the adoption of this kind of hostile legislation by withdrawing from the State. New Hampshire was deprived of the protection which the great fire insurance companies afforded until 1890, when the *Ætna* led most, but not all, of the companies back. Missouri passed a valued-policy law similar to the Wisconsin law, which was in force several years, but in 1889 the general insurance laws of the State were revised, and, while the valued-policy feature was retained, the section embodying it was re-written. Arkansas, Delaware (amended in 1901), and Nebraska adopted laws in 1889, the Territory of Oklahoma in 1890, Mississippi in 1892 (amended in 1904 so as to eliminate personal property except household and kitchen furniture), Kansas, Kentucky, and Oregon in 1893, Minnesota in 1895, South Carolina in 1896, Florida (substitute in 1899), Iowa and Washington (amended in 1899) in 1897; West Virginia in 1899, Louisiana in 1900, California in 1901, and South Dakota in 1903 (repealed 1905.)

The following is the full text of all the valued-policy laws in force in States and Territories of the United States on June 1, 1911:

ARKANSAS. (Law passed in 1889, and amended in 1899.)

Section 1. A fire insurance policy in case of a total loss by fire of property insured shall be held and considered to be a liquidated demand against the company for the full amount for which the company charges and collects premiums, provided, that the provisions of this article shall not apply to personal property.

CALIFORNIA. (Section 2757 of the Civil Code, passed in 1901.)

2757. Whenever the insured desires to have a valuation named in his policy, insuring any building or structure against fire, he may require such building or structure to be examined by the insurer, and the value of the insured's interest therein shall be thereupon fixed by the parties. The cost of such examination shall be paid for by the insured. A clause shall be inserted in such policy, stating substantially that the value of the insured's interest in

such building or structure has been thus fixed. In the absence of any change increasing the risk without the consent of the insurer or of fraud on the part of the insured, then in case of a total loss under such policy, the whole amount so insured upon the insured's interest in such building or structure, as stated in the policy upon which the insurers have received a premium, shall be paid, and in case of a partial loss the full amount of the partial loss shall be so paid, and in case there are two or more policies covering the insured's interest therein, each policy shall contribute pro rata to the payment of such whole or partial loss. But in no case shall the insurer be required to pay more than the amount thus stated in such policy. This section shall not prevent the parties from stipulating in such policies concerning the repairing, rebuilding, or replacing buildings or structures wholly or partially damaged or destroyed.

DELAWARE. (Law passed in 1889, amended 1893, and amended and re-enacted in 1901—Act to Re-enact and Revise the Insurance Laws of Delaware, Chapter 695, Volume 18, Laws of Delaware.)

Sec. 28. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be issued to insure any real property in this State against loss by fire, tornado, or lightning, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed, without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of the agreed or estimated value stated in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured and the total amount of insurance in force and the true amount of loss and measure of damages subject to the proviso herein; and every such policy, when hereafter issued or renewed, shall have endorsed across the face of it the following: "It is agreed between insurer and insured that the value of the insured property is the sum of \$....., and this estimate shall be binding on both parties as to the value; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall, in case of loss, prevent the company insuring from adjusting the loss by replacing the property destroyed; and in case any owner shall effect any subsequent insurance upon any larger value than so agreed all insurance, as well as that then existing, and that subsequently obtained, shall become void."

Sec. 29. This act shall apply to all policies of insurance hereafter made or issued upon real property in the State; and also the renewal which shall hereafter be made of all policies heretofore issued in this State; and the contracts made by such policies and renewals shall be construed to be contracts made under the laws of this State.

Sec. 30. The court upon rendering judgment against any insurance company upon any such policies of insurance shall allow the plaintiff a reasonable attorney's fee, to be taxed as a part of the costs.

FLORIDA. (Chapter 4677, Laws of 1899, substitute for the Act of 1897.)

Section 1. From and after the passage of this act any individual, firm, corporation, or association insuring any building or structure in this State against loss or damage by fire or lightning, shall cause such building or structure to be examined by an agent of the insurer, and full description thereof to be made, and the insurable value thereof to be fixed by such agent and written in the policy; in the absence of any change increasing the risk without the consent of the insurers, in case of total loss, the whole amount mentioned in the policy upon which the insurers receive a premium shall be paid, and in case of a partial loss the full amount of the partial loss shall be paid, but in no case shall the insurer be required to pay more than the amount upon which a premium is paid.

Sec. 2. In case of the total loss of the property insured the measure of damage shall be the amount upon which the insured paid a premium, and, in case of partial loss, the measure of damage shall be such part of the amount upon which premiums are paid as the damage sustained in part of the insurable value of the building or structure as fixed by the agent of the insurer, and the insurers shall be estopped from denying that the property insured was worth at the time of insuring the amount of the insurable value as fixed by the agent.

Sec. 3. Any person who solicits insurance and procures applications therefor shall be held to be the agent of the party issuing a policy upon such application, anything in the application or policy to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. The defendant in any action brought upon a policy or contract of insurance, hereafter made, or renewed, insuring any building or structure in this State against loss or damage by fire or lightning, shall not be permitted to defend against such action, by setting up any claim, or provision of such policy, or contract of insurance, as avoiding the provisions, or any of them, of this act, and it shall be the duty of the court, on motion of the plaintiff, or on its own motion, to strike out any plea setting up such defense.

IOWA. (Section 1742 of the Code of Iowa.) The section was adopted in 1897.

Section 1742. In any action brought in any court in this state on any policy of insurance for the loss of any building so insured, the amount stated in the policy shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the insurable value of the property at the date of the policy; provided the insurance company or association issuing such policy may show the actual value of said property at date of policy and any depreciation in the value thereof before the loss occurred, but the said insurance company or association shall be liable for the actual value of the property insured at the date of the loss, unless such value exceeds the amount stated in the policy. And in an action upon said policy it shall only be necessary for the assured to prove the loss of the building insured and that he has given the company or association notice in writing of such loss, accompanied by an affidavit stating the facts as to how the loss occurred so far as they are within his knowledge, and the extent of his loss. Any condition in said policy voiding the same shall not prevent a recovery, unless it is shown that the violation of such conditions contributed to the loss.

KANSAS. (Law passed in 1897, taking the place of the law of 1893.)

Section 1. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure any real property in this State against loss by fire, tornado, or lightning, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed, without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured, and the true amount of loss and measure of damages, and the payment of money as a premium for insurance shall be *prima facie* evidence that the party paying such insurance is the owner of the property insured; provided, that any insurance company may set up fraud in obtaining the policy as a defense to a suit thereon; and provided further, that nothing herein contained shall in case of loss prevent the company insuring from adjusting the loss by rebuilding the property destroyed.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of every person, corporation, association, partnership, company, or individual issuing a policy insuring real property of any description against loss by fire or any of the risks usually insured against in their insurance policies, by itself or its agents, to make careful examination of the premises insured, and to place in such policy a full, complete, and correct description of the property or premises insured thereby; and no failure to properly and fully describe such property or premises, nor any erroneous statement in the description of such property or premises shall be a defense in any action to collect for loss thereon or thereunder when such description shall be sufficient to enable a person of ordinary intelligence to find and fully identify the property or premises upon which said insurance was written, and upon which premiums have been paid, and this notwithstanding any provision in said insurance policy contained.

Sec. 3. This act shall apply to all policies of insurance hereafter written in this State, and also to the renewals which shall hereafter be made of all policies written in this State, and the contracts made by such policies and renewals shall be construed to be contracts made under the laws of this State.

Sec. 4. The court in rendering judgment against any insurance company on any such policy of insurance shall allow the plaintiff a reasonable sum as an attorney's fee to be deposited as a part of the costs.

KENTUCKY. (Law passed 1893.)

Section 1. That insurance companies that take fire or storm risks on real property in this commonwealth shall, on all policies issued after this act

takes effect (in case of total loss thereof by fire or storm), be liable for the full estimated value of the property insured, as the value thereof is fixed in the face of the policy, and in case of partial loss of the property insured the liability of the company shall not exceed the actual loss of the party insured; provided, that the estimated value of the property insured may be diminished to the extent of any depreciation in the value of the property occurring between the dates of the policy and the loss. And provided, further, that the insured shall be liable for any fraud he may practice in fixing the value of the property, if the company be misled thereby.

LOUISIANA. (Law passed 1900.)

Section 1. Whenever any policy of insurance against loss by fire is hereafter written or renewed on property immovable by nature and situate in this State, and the said property shall be either partially damaged or totally destroyed without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the value of the property as assessed by the insurer, or as by him permitted to be assessed at the time of the issuance of the policy, shall be conclusively taken to be the true value of the property at the time of damage or destruction. Provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the insurer previous to the damage or destruction of property from reducing the insurance thereon.

Sec. 2. Whenever any policy of insurance against loss by fire is hereafter written or renewed on property situate in this State and the said property shall be totally destroyed without criminal fault on the part of insured or his assigns, the full amount of the insurance on the property so destroyed shall be paid by the insurer, and that when the said property shall be partially damaged without criminal fault on the part of the insured, or his assigns, the insurer shall pay to the insured such amount as will permit the insured to restore the damaged property to its original condition. Provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the insurer from replacing property partially damaged or totally destroyed at his own expense and without contribution on the part of the insured.

MINNESOTA. (Law passed 1895, as part of the Insurance Code.)

Any person, company, or association hereafter insuring any building or structure against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or other hazard, by a renewal of a policy heretofore issued, or otherwise, shall cause such building or structure to be examined by the insurer, or his agent, and a full description thereof to be made, and the insurable value thereof to be fixed by the insurer or his agent, the amount of which shall be stated in the policy of insurance; in the absence of any change increasing the risk without the consent of the insurer, and in the absence of intentional fraud on the part of the insured, in case of total loss, the whole amount mentioned in the policy or renewal upon which the insurer receives a premium shall be paid; and in case of a partial loss, the full amount of the partial loss shall be paid, and in case there are two or more policies upon the property, each policy shall contribute to the payment of the whole or the partial loss in proportion to the amount of insurance mentioned in each policy; but in no case shall the insurer be required to pay more than the amount mentioned in the policy; provided, that in the absence of fraud the burden of proof to show an increase of risk, by reason of any change in the ownership or condition of the structure or building upon which insurance is effected, either before or after loss arises, shall be upon the insurer, anything in the application or the policy of insurance to the contrary notwithstanding.

MISSISSIPPI. (Act of 1904, amending the act of 1902 to establish an insurance department.)

Section 33. No insurance company shall knowingly issue any fire insurance policy upon property within this state for an amount which, together with any existing insurance thereon, exceeds the fair value of the property nor for a longer term than five years. When real property or buildings, household and kitchen furniture, insured against loss by fire, and situated within this state, are totally destroyed by fire, the company shall not be permitted to deny that the property insured was worth at the time of issuing the policy the

full value upon which the insurance was calculated. And in case the policy contains a three-quarters valuation clause, the insurer shall not deny that the amount of the policy was but three-fourths the value at the date of its issuance, and a similar rule shall apply, it matters not what proportion the amount of insurance bears to valuation, according to the terms of the policy, but the measure of damage shall be the amount for which the property was insured. In case of partial loss or damage by fire to real property or buildings, the measure of damage shall be an amount equal to the damage done the property, not to exceed the amount written in the policy.

MISSOURI. (Revised Statutes, passed 1889.)

Section 6009. In all suits brought upon policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire hereinafter issued or renewed, the defendant shall not be permitted to deny that the property insured thereby was worth at the time of the issuing of the policy the full amount insured therein on said property; and in case of total loss of the property insured, the measure of damage shall be the amount for which the same was insured, less whatever depreciation in value, below the amount for which the property is insured, the property may have sustained between the time of issuing the policy and the time of the loss, and the burden of proving such depreciation shall be upon the defendant; and in case of partial loss the measure of damage shall be that portion of the value of the whole property insured, ascertained in the matter hereinafter prescribed, which the part injured or destroyed bears to the present property insured.

Section 6009a. When fire insurance policies shall be hereafter issued or renewed by more than one company upon the same property, and suit shall be brought upon any of said policies, the defendant shall not be permitted to deny that the property insured was worth the aggregate of the several amounts for which it was insured at the time the policy was issued or renewed thereon, unless willful fraud or misrepresentation is shown on the part of the insured in obtaining such additional insurance; and in such suit the measure of damage shall be as provided in the preceding section; provided, that whatever depreciation in value below the amount for which the property is insured may be shown as provided in the preceding section, shall be deducted from the amount insured in each policy, in the proportion which the amount in each such policy bears to the aggregate of all the amounts so insured on such property. This and the preceding section shall apply only to real property insured. Any condition in any policy of insurance contrary to the provisions of this act shall be illegal and void.

The legislature of 1895 enacted a law the concluding sentence of which reads:

No company shall take a risk on any property in this State at a ratio greater than three-fourths of the value of the property insured, and when taken its value shall not be questioned in any proceeding.

NEBRASKA. (Law passed 1889.)

Section 1. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure any real property in this State against loss by fire, tornado, or lightning, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assignees, the amount of the insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured, and the true amount of loss and measure of damages.

Sec. 2. This act shall apply to all policies of insurance hereafter made and written upon real property in this State and also to the renewal which shall hereafter be made of all policies heretofore written in this State, and the contracts made by such policies and renewals shall be construed to be contracts made under the laws of this State.

Sec. 3. The court upon rendering judgment against any insurance company upon any such policy of insurance shall allow the plaintiff a reasonable sum as an attorney's fee, to be taxed as a part of the costs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (Law passed 1885.)

Section 15, Chapter 172, General Laws. In any suit that may be brought in this State against an insurance company to recover for a total loss sustained by fire or other casualty to real estate or to buildings on the land of another, the amount of damage shall be the amount expressed in the contract as the sum insured, and no other evidence shall be admitted on trial as to the value of the property insured; provided, whenever there is a partial destruction or damage to the property insured, it shall be the duty of the company to pay the assured a sum of money equal to the damage done to the property; and provided, further, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the admission of testimony to prove over-insurance fraudulently obtained.

NORTH DAKOTA. (Law passed 1907.)

Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure any real property in this state against loss by fire, and that property shall be destroyed without fraud on the part of the insured or his assigns, the stated amount of the insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured.

OHIO. (Law passed 1879.)

Section 3643, Revised Statutes. Any person, company, or association hereafter insuring any building or structure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, by the renewal of a policy heretofore issued, or otherwise, shall cause such building or structure to be examined by an agent of the insurer, and a full description thereof to be made, and the insurable value thereof to be fixed by such agent; in the absence of any change increasing the risk without the consent of the insurer, and also of intentional fraud on the part of the insured, in case of total loss, the whole amount mentioned in the policy or renewal upon which the insurers receive a premium shall be paid; and in case there are two or more policies upon the property each policy shall contribute to the payment of the whole or the partial loss in proportion to the amount of insurance mentioned in each policy; but in no case shall the insurer be required to pay more than the amount mentioned in this policy.

OKLAHOMA. (Law passed 1890.)

All insurance companies issuing policies in this Territory shall be required to pay in case of total loss the full amount, and in case of partial loss will be required to pay the amount of loss so sustained, for which the property is insured; provided, however, that no policy shall be issued which shall contain a greater sum than 75 per cent. of the value of the property so insured. Section 32, Article 2, Chapter XLIV.

If there is no valuation in the policy the measure of indemnity in an insurance against fire is the full amount stated in the policy, but the effect of the valuation in a policy of fire insurance is the same as in a policy of marine insurance. Section 4, Article 4, Chapter XLIV.

OREGON. (Section 3721, Statutes of Oregon, passed 1893.)

Section 3721. That the amount of insurance written in a policy of insurance on all buildings insured after the passage of this act shall be taken and deemed the true value of the property at the time of the loss, and the amount of the loss sustained, and shall be the measure of damage, unless the insurance was procured by the fraud of the insured, or the loss was caused by the criminal act of the insured. It shall be lawful for any insurance company liable to pay losses occasioned by fire to rebuild any structure or building wholly or partially destroyed, of the same style and materials and of equal value with the one so wholly or partially destroyed, but they shall make their election so to do within thirty days' notice of loss. In case there is a partial destruction of the property insured no greater amount shall be collected than the damage sustained.

SOUTH CAROLINA. (Law passed 1896.)

Section 1. That hereafter no fire insurance company or individuals writing fire insurance policies, doing business within this State, shall issue policies for more than the value (to be stated in the policy) of the property to be insured, the amount of insurance, to be fixed by the insurer and insured, at or before the time of issuing said policies, and in case of total loss by fire the insured should be entitled to recover the full amount of insurance and a proportionate amount in case of partial loss; provided that two or more policies written upon the same property shall be deemed and held to be contributive insurance, and if the aggregate sum of all such insurance exceeds the insurable value of the property as agreed by the insurers and insured, in the event of a total or partial loss, each company shall only be liable for its *pro rata* share of said insurance.

Sec. 2. That no statement in the application for insurance shall be held to prevent a recovery before a jury on said policy, in case of partial or total loss, provided after the expiration of sixty days the insurer shall be estopped to deny the truth of the statement in the application for insurance which was adopted, except for fraud in making their application for insurance.

Sec. 3. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any insurance on chattels or personal property.

SOUTH DAKOTA. (Law passed in 1903.) The act was repealed in 1905, but was included in the standard policy form prescribed by an act passed in 1905.

TENNESSEE. (Law passed in 1909.)

That all corporations, firms or individuals doing a fire insurance business in this state shall, with respect to policies issued from and after the passage of this act, on buildings or property in this State, other than stocks of goods and merchandise and other species of personal property changing in specific and quantity by the usual custom of trade, be bound to pay the full amount of the policy in the event of a total loss of such buildings or property; and, *provided*, further, that the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to policies containing a co-insurance clause as authorized hereinafter; and, *provided*, further, that the insurer shall have the right to stipulate in the policy the insurable value of the property insured, and that any policy containing such stipulation shall be avoided if at the time of the loss the whole of amount of insurance on such property shall be in excess of such stipulated insurable value.

Section 2 of the law provides that "corporations, firms or individuals doing a fire insurance business in the state to contract with the assured, in respect of insurance on stocks of goods and merchandise and other species of personal property changing in specifics and quantity by the usual custom of trade, that in the event of loss the insured shall not be liable for an amount greater than three-fourths of the actual cash value of the property covered by each item of the policy at the time of such loss," and section 3 makes the use of the co-insurance clause lawful. In respect to the use of the three-fourths value clause it is provided that the clause shall not be binding on the assured unless its use is indicated by the words "Three-Fourths Value Contract," printed or stamped in capital letters, in red ink, across the face of the policy, and the use of the co-insurance clause is made optional with the assured, and the assured's consent will be presumed if the words "Co-insurance Contract" are stamped or printed in red ink across the face of the policy.

TEXAS. (Law passed in 1879.)

A fire insurance policy, in case of a total loss by fire of property insured, shall be held and considered to be a liquidated demand against the company for the full amount of such policy; provided, that the provisions of this article shall not apply to personal property. Article 2971, Civil Statutes.

WASHINGTON. (Law passed in 1897, amended in 1899 and re-enacted as section 105½ of the code of 1911.)

Section 105½. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be hereafter written or renewed insuring any real property or building or structure erected thereon or connected therewith, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property when insured, and the true amount of the loss and measure of damages when destroyed. In case there is a partial destruction of the property insured, no greater amount shall be collected than the injury sustained; provided, that the insurer shall have the option to repair, rebuild, or replace the property lost or damaged with other of like kind and quality if he gives notice of his intention so to do within twenty days after the receipt of notice of loss; provided, such insurer shall, within thirty days from the receipt of notice above, commence such rebuilding or replacing, and shall diligently prosecute the same to completion, and shall pay to the insured the reasonable rental value of the premises with the buildings thereon from the date of loss to the date of such completion.

WEST VIRGINIA. (Law passed in 1899.)

Section 1. All fire insurance companies doing business in this State shall be liable, in case of total loss by fire or otherwise, as stated in the policy on any real estate insured, for the whole amount of insurance stated in the policy of insurance upon said real estate; and in case of partial loss by fire or otherwise, as aforesaid, of the real estate insured, the basis upon which said loss shall be computed, shall be the amount stated in the policy of insurance effected upon said real estate, and the insured shall have the right to enforce his claim for said loss in any court having jurisdiction.

WISCONSIN. (Law passed 1874.)

Section 1943, Revised Statutes. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure any real property, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed, without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of the insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property when insured, and the true amount of loss and measure of damages when destroyed.

The Missouri Supreme Court, in the case of *Robert E. Daggs vs. the Orient Insurance Company*, passed upon the constitutionality of the valued-policy law of that State on December 15, 1896. [For opinion of the court see *Cyclopedia* 1904-5.]

A movement to test the constitutionality of valued-policy laws in the Supreme Court of the United States was begun in March, 1898, and an agreement to that effect was signed by the principal fire insurance companies doing business in the United States.

The case was argued before the Supreme Court in the autumn of 1898, and the court rendered an opinion January 16, 1899. It sustained the opinion of the Missouri Supreme Court and the constitutionality of the valued-policy law in that State in an opinion written by Mr. Justice McKenna. [For summary of decisions see *Cyclopedia* for 1904-5.]

For full text of vetoes of valued-policy bills in 1893 by Governor Pattison in Pennsylvania and Governor Altgeld in Illinois, see *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1893-4. For full text of vetoes of valued-policy bills in 1899 by Governor Thomas in Colorado, Governor Wells in Utah, and Governor Atkinson in West Virginia, and Governor Shaw in Iowa in 1900, and Governor Orman in Colorado in 1901, and also for the opinion of Superintendent of Insurance Wagner of Missouri in 1902 and Auditor Scherr of West Virginia in 1903, see *Cyclopedia* for 1904-5. In the Kentucky department report for 1906 Commissioner Prewitt favoring the repeal of the valued-policy law said of it: "It is unjust, in that it permits the assured in many instances to collect more from the companies than was actually lost. If the people of the State expect the companies to deal honestly with them, no law should be upon the statute books that would in itself permit a citizen of the state to deal unjustly with the companies."

VAN CISE, JOEL GARRETSON, consulting actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born near York Springs, Adams county, Pa., February 8, 1844, and went to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in October, 1857. He learned the trade of printer, entering an office in 1860, and worked at the case until 1863. He taught school one winter, and in 1864 went to the front with the Forty-fifth Regiment of Iowa Infantry, being then twenty years old. After his return home he was a bookkeeper until 1867, when he went east and joined the office force of the Equitable Life. In 1872 he was appointed assistant actuary, and on November 2, 1898, was elected actuary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. George W. Phillips. Mr. Van Cise is a member of the Actuarial Society of America. He is very much interested in temperance work, and has for many years been an active member of the Prohibition party. His residence is Summit, New Jersey.

VAN CLEVE, James A., insurance journalist, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich. He chose journalism as a profession, and was on the staffs of several newspapers in succession, until in 1887 he accepted an invitation from the late Dr. P. T. Kempton to be associate editor of the *Insurance Times*. On the death of Dr. Kempton, he was made one of the administrators of his estate and editor of the paper. He is now also a part owner of the paper as well as the trustee of the estate.

VAN RIPER, JULIUS F., branch secretary of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Limited, is a native of New York city where he was born on January 10, 1865. He began his career in 1878 in a law office where he remained for nearly two years. From the latter part of 1879 until 1885 he was associated with Mr. Henry Villard in the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and in February, 1885, he entered the office of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Limited, of which society he is now branch secretary. The first eight years of his association with that office were

spent in the underwriting end of the business and in 1893 he was appointed to the position of assistant branch secretary which position he held until August 1, 1907, when he received his present appointment.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized June 21, 1900, at Burlington, Vt., with the following officers: President, F. E. Alfred, Newport; vice-presidents, J. S. Hickok, Burlington; H. E. Taylor, Brattleboro; Crawford Ranney, St. Johnsbury; secretary and treasurer, G. E. Stratton, Burlington. The association was reorganized in December, 1906, and the following officers elected: President, F. E. Alfred, Newport; vice-presidents, R. D. Preble, J. G. Brown; secretary and treasurer, F. L. Brigham, Bradford. The present officers elected at the annual meeting at Rutland in October, 1910, are: President, Frank W. Williams, Brandon; vice-presidents, George F. Root, A. E. Plaistrige, A. B. Noyes; secretary, F. L. Brigham, Bradford; treasurer, Walter A. Clark, Rutland; executive committee: Henry H. Hickok, chairman; F. E. Alfred; George M. Clay; F. H. Burnham and G. H. Pape.

VERMONT, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1852-1911. The insurance department of Vermont was organized under the law of 1852, the secretary of State and the State treasurer being *ex officio* insurance commissioners. Elections were held annually until 1870, when the biennial amendment to the constitution became operative. Since that time the elections have occurred every two years. The insurance commissioners of Vermont from the time the office was created in the year 1852 until now have been:

Secretary of State.	State Treasurer.	Term of Office.
Ferrand F. Merrill,	George Howes,	Oct. 1, 1852 to Oct. 1, 1853
Daniel P. Thompson,	John A. Page,	Oct. 1, 1853 to Oct. 1, 1854
Daniel P. Thompson,	Henry M. Bates,	Oct. 1, 1854 to Oct. 1, 1855
Charles W. Willard,	Henry M. Bates,	Oct. 1, 1855 to Oct. 1, 1857
Benjamin W. Dean,	Henry M. Bates,	Oct. 1, 1857 to Oct. 1, 1860
Benjamin W. Dean,	John B. Page,	Oct. 1, 1860 to Oct. 1, 1861
George W. Bailey, Jr.,	John B. Page,	Oct. 1, 1861 to Oct. 1, 1866
George Nicholas,	John B. Page,	Oct. 1, 1866 to Oct. 1, 1882
George Nicholas,	William H. Dubois,	Oct. 1, 1882 to Oct. 1, 1884
Charles W. Porter,	William H. Dubois,	Oct. 1, 1884 to Oct. 1, 1890
Chauncey W. Brownell, Jr.,	Henry F. Field,	Oct. 1, 1890 to Oct. 1, 1899
F. A. Howland,	John L. Bacon,	Oct. 1, 1899 to Oct. 1, 1901
F. L. Fleetwood,	Ed. H. Deavitt,	Oct. 1, 1901 to Oct. 1, 1908
G. W. Bailey,	Ed. H. Deavitt,	Oct. 1, 1908 to

VERMONT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vermont. Organized 1828. Geo. O. Stratton, president; James T. Sabin, secretary.

VERNOR, FRANK A., Detroit, Mich., state agent for the Queen Insurance Company for Michigan, was born at Marshall, Mich., October 7, 1858. He was reared on a farm and taught school and attended Albion College for about three years. After studying law he was admitted to practice in the Michigan courts. His first

insurance experience was acquired in the compact office of the Southwestern Michigan Underwriters' Union at Battle Creek and Kalamazoo, where he was employed for some time as assistant manager. In 1886 he was appointed special agent for the Sun Fire Office for Michigan and Indiana, and the year following special agent of the Queen, Springfield Fire and Marine, and Guardian of England, for Michigan. Since then he has been connected with the Queen exclusively as state agent, and was engaged four months in San Francisco adjusting the Queen's losses in the conflagration in that city in April, 1906.

VIEMAN, CHARLES L., Michigan State agent of the John Hancock Mutual Life, is a native of Harrisburg, Ohio, where he was born September 29, 1857. From 1875 to 1880 he was teaching school in Pickaway and Franklin counties, Ohio, and afterward was a salesman in one of the leading dry goods houses of Columbus, Ohio. In 1887 he entered the insurance business as a solicitor for the Mutual Life. In January, 1888, he was appointed special agent for Ohio and West Virginia for the John Hancock Mutual Life, and in 1891 was placed in charge of the Michigan State agency of that company. Mr. Vieman has been actively identified with the Detroit Life Underwriters' Association since its organization, occupying positions as president, vice-president, member of executive board and delegate to a number of annual conventions of the National Association of Life Underwriters.

VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Lynchburg, September 20, 1899. The following were elected officers: President L. W. Childrey; vice-president, W. L. Dechert; secretary and treasurer, George D. Dey, Norfolk. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting held in Norfolk in June, 1911, are: President, T. G. Burch, Martinsville; vice-presidents, E. E. Goodwyn, Empire; W. Frank Garrett, Leesburg; secretary-treasurer, S. T. Pulliam, Richmond.

VIRGINIA FIELD CLUB was organized at a meeting of special agents, who only are eligible to membership, held at Richmond, September 25, 1905. Officers were elected as follows: President, Charles E. Wortham, Jr.; vice-president, E. W. Butcher; second vice-president, Oliver H. King; secretary and treasurer, William R. Robins. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in September, 1910, are: President, S. E. Bickford; vice-presidents, G. McG. Goodridge and C. R. Day; secretary and treasurer, William R. Robins; executive committee: Geo. B. Jennings, Chairman; E. H. Jones, G. Harrison, Arthur M. Travers, B. C. Lewis, Jr., Bartow Vanness, R. E. Michaels. The club maintains rooms at 715 Mutual building and carries on a work of education in the prevention of fire waste.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Richmond, Va. Organized 1832; capital, \$250,000. Wm. H. Palmer, president; W. H. McCarthy, secretary.

VIRGINIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1878-1911. Under act of the legislature, approved April 6, 1866, the auditor of public accounts in Virginia is charged with the supervision of insurance interests. This official is elected every two years by the joint vote of the General Assembly. The auditors since 1878 have been: John E. Massey, whose term expired in 1882; S. Brown Allen, from 1882 to 1884, and Morton Marye, from 1884 to the present time. Under an act of the legislature creating the Corporation Commission the commission succeeded the auditor, having supervision of insurance, and took office March 1, 1903. The legislature of 1906 passed an act establishing a bureau of insurance "within the department and subject to the supervision and control of the State corporation commission," whose chief office shall be known as the "commissioner of insurance." The commission is elected by the joint vote of the legislature for a term of four years at a salary of \$3,500 per annum. Joseph Button was elected commissioner for the term beginning July 1, 1906, and extending to January 31, 1910, and re-appointed for a second term.

VIRGINIA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, Richmond, Va. Organized 1865; capital, \$200,000. George L. Christian, president; A. H. Harris, secretary; William R. Miller, treasurer.

VOLUNTEER STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Chattanooga, Tenn. Organized 1903; capital, \$100,000. Z. C. Patten, president; E. B. Craig, vice-president; W. H. Gould, A. M., A. I. A., Actuary and Secretary.

VROOMAN, JOHN W., former secretary of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., March 28, 1844, and is a descendant of an ancient Holland family, of which the historic Count Egmont was a member, and also of the family of General Nicholas Herkimer of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Vrooman volunteered in the United States navy, and participated in several of the naval battles of the Civil War. When he returned home he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in his native country. He was chief clerk of the surrogate's court of that county ten years. In 1876 and 1877 he was deputy clerk of the assembly of the State of New York. In 1878 he was elected clerk of the New York State Senate, and re-elected four successive terms, making a total of ten years' service as clerk of that body. He also served for a number of years as a member of the Republican State Committee, and was for eight years secretary of that committee. In 1891 he was the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, running far ahead of his ticket, although he was not elected. On leaving the senate he engaged in the banking business in Herkimer. He was a presidential elector on the Republican State ticket in 1892. Colonel Vrooman is one of the most prominent Masons in the United States, and in June, 1889, was elected by a unanimous vote Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and unanimously re-elected in 1890. He is a member

of Aaron Helmer Post, Grand Army of the Republic; Monitor Association of Naval Veterans; and is an aide on the staff of the department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of New York. He has also been president and is now a trustee of the Holland Society of New York, a manager of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn, a trustee of the Herkimer Free Library, member Herkimer County Historical Society, a director in the Provident Savings Life, the Herkimer National Bank, and is officially identified with other financial and charitable institutions. He is an ex-president of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York and a present member of its executive committee, a member of the Union League Club, the Republican Club, of New York, the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, the New York Yacht Club, the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and other organizations.

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WAGGONER, SOL E., former president of the Citizens' Insurance Company, St. Louis, Mo., was born in Richland county, O., March 8, 1851. He obtained his education in the grammar and high schools, and graduated from a college at Oskaloosa, Ia., in 1872. He was first employed in telegraphy, but since 1873 has been engaged in the insurance business. Mr. Waggoner is a director in charge of the Masonic Home. He was president of the Salvage Corps for three terms and has always been active in Masonic circles, being past grand commander of Knights Templar of Missouri. He retired as president of the Citizens' Insurance Company in June, 1907.

WARD, LESLIE DODD, vice-president of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark. [See Death Roll.]

WARFIELD, RICHARD EMORY, president of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, New York, was born at "Manor Glen," Baltimore county, Md., August 11, 1855. His business career began in 1871 as junior clerk in the office of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore, of which he became secretary in 1878. Mr. Warfield resigned that office in 1882 to take the management of the department of Maryland and Delaware for the Continental of New York. In 1885 he transferred his services to the Royal, and was placed in charge of the Baltimore department, composed of the states of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina, and the District of Columbia. On January 1, 1896, the Baltimore and Philadelphia departments of the Royal were consolidated, with headquarters at Philadelphia, and Mr. Warfield was transferred to Philadelphia as assistant manager. He was appointed manager in 1905, and resigned in 1906 to accept the presidency of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company.

WARNER, EDWARD G., manager of the Florida Home Insurance Company. [See Death Roll.]

WARREN, NATHAN, resident secretary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at Boston, Mass., was born at Waltham, same State, February 11, 1838. He was educated at the Waltham public schools, and was engaged in the wholesale dry goods and shipping business until 1862, when he went to the front with the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, serving first in North Carolina and afterward in the department of the Gulf. He was in the War Department at Washington in 1865 and later went to Africa on a business venture. His connection with the Equitable Life began over

thirty years ago, and he is now its resident secretary at Boston. Mr. Warren has been a representative in the Massachusetts legislature two terms, and chairman of the committee on insurance while there. He was president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association in 1893-4, and has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Waltham public library several years, and is vice-president of the Waltham Savings Bank. He is the author of the history of "Insurance in Massachusetts," published in the "Compendious History of the New England States," which is considered valuable as a work of information and reference.

WARREN, WILLIAM SEYMOUR, manager of the western department of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company at Chicago, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, May 10, 1848, and is a son of the late William Warren, who was the resident secretary from 1875 to the time of his death, in November, 1889. The younger Warren was Chicago local agent when that event occurred, and he was appointed, together with George Crooke, to succeed his father. Mr Crooke withdrew in December, 1892, leaving Mr. Warren sole manager. The entire business life of Mr. Warren, from his school days to the present, has been devoted to the service of his company.

WASHBURN, ALVA COURTENAY, assistant actuary, Berkshire Life Insurance Company, born at Mt. Auburn, Illinois, 1866. Was educated at Puodue University and the United States Military Academy. Was assistant civil engineer of LaFayette, Indiana, two years; taught mathematics five years—including two years at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He entered the actuarial department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1895; became actuary of the Hartford Life Insurance Company in 1906, and was elected to his present position with the Berkshire in 1910. He is an associate of the Actuarial Society of America.

WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Seattle. Wash. Organized 1905; capital, \$250,000. The company re-insured in the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company in 1910.

WASHINGTON, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1890-1911. The insurance department in the State of Washington was organized June 26, 1890, the secretary of state being charged with the duties of supervision. He was elected for four years by the people. Allen Weir was the first official, and was succeeded in January, 1893, by James H. Price, and he by Will D. Jenkins in January, 1897. Sam H. Nichols, was secretary of state from 1901 to 1909. The legislature in 1907 created a separate insurance department, and under the act creating the department the commissioner was elected at the regular election in 1908, and took office January 1, 1909. J. H. Schively, who had been deputy in the secretary of state's office having charge of insurance, was elected the first commissioner under the law creating a separate department.

WASHINGTON STATE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in November, 1910, and officers were elected as follows: President, T. K. Binnie, Spokane; vice-president, Seth Morford; secretary and treasurer, E. L. Ensign, Spokane; executive committee: George C. Goodman, L. O. Janick, W. R. Paxton, and A. C. Hibbard.

WASHINGTON LIFE UNDERWRITER'S ASSOCIATION was organized in August, 1908. The present officers are: President, Malcolm Hughes; vice-president, T. A. Garrigues; secretary, DeW. A. Clark; treasurer, W. E. Pond.

WATKINS, DAVID O., former commissioner of banking and insurance of New Jersey, was born in Woodbury, N. J., June 8, 1862. He received a public school education, and engaged in farming early in life. He was mayor of the city of Woodbury four terms, and president of the city council three terms. He was three times elected to the general assembly, and was twice speaker of that body. He was appointed United States district attorney in February, 1900, and held that office until April, 1903, when he resigned to become commissioner of banking and insurance, from which position he retired in 1909. He is vice-president and director of the Commercial Casualty Company, Newark.

WATSON, EDWARD L., president of the Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., was born at Bristol, R. I., June 16, 1863. He began his insurance career in 1881 as clerk for the Providence-Washington Insurance Company. Later on he was special agent in New York State and the New England States for the same company, and was elected its secretary in 1889, which position he resigned on being elected president of the Providence Mutual in 1902.

WATT, GEORGE W., vice-president of the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia of American parentage, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He began his insurance career as a boy, in the office of the "Girard," resigning to enter the local agency business in Philadelphia, in 1896. Two years later he was appointed special agent for the middle department for the Boston Insurance Company, and in 1902 was called to the home office in Boston and placed in charge of the New England field business. He was appointed assistant manager of the Boston and Old Colony Insurance Companies in 1906, but resigned January 1, 1907, to return to his native city and accept his present position.

WATT, ROLLA VERNON, Pacific coast manager for the Royal and Queen Insurance Companies, was born at Camden, Preble county, Ohio, February 19, 1857. Reached the Pacific coast in 1876, where he was a clerk in a book store until 1882, when his first acquaintance with insurance was made. He entered the general

agency office of Smith & Snow in San Francisco, and in 1884 had charge of their city desk. In 1887 the firm retired from the general agency business and Mr. Watt succeeded them, thus becoming Pacific coast manager for their three companies, the American Central of St. Louis, Pacific Fire of New York, and Amazon of Cincinnati. The Liberty was in his agency from its organization until its retirement when the Pacific coast business was reinsured by the American Central. The Delaware of Philadelphia came into the office succeeding the Liberty, the Amazon meantime having retired, reinsuring its business in the Royal. In March, 1894, Mr Watt resigned the management of these companies to take that of the Royal and Norwich Union for the Pacific coast. On January 1, 1896, he relinquished the management of the Norwich Union to take that of the Queen in connection with the Royal. Mr. Watt was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific for the year 1894. He was a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners of San Francisco for four years ending January 8, 1904, is president of the Young Men's Christian Association, is a director of the First National Bank, First Federal Trust Company, Mutual Savings Bank, a trustee of the "Children's Hospital and Training School for Nurses," and is connected with several other business and charitable and religious enterprises.

WAY, JOHN L., second vice-president and a director of The Travelers Insurance Company; second vice-president and director of The Travelers Indemnity Company; director of the Hartford Trust Company, and trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank, was born at Gilead, Conn., July 1, 1860, and received a common school education. Commencing his insurance life at the Home Office of The Travelers in 1878, he has been engaged continuously ever since that time in the service of the Company. It early became apparent to the officers of the Company that he possessed abilities peculiarly adapted to field work, and upon transference to that department of the Company's affairs his promotion was rapid. He served the Company as special agent in Iowa and Nebraska for several years, then as state agent for Connecticut and Rhode Island, and later was given the agency control of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Iowa and Nebraska, with headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri, continuing in charge of this large and important territory about thirteen years. He built up these State Agencies, increased the efficiency of the agency organization and aided so largely in the profitable development of the Life, Accident and Liability business of the Company that in 1903 he was recalled to the home office and elected to the offices which he now holds.

WEBSTER, FRANKLIN, insurance journalist, was born at La Salle, Ill., February 22, 1862, being a descendant of the New Hampshire branch of the Webster family. His early education was obtained in the public and private schools of La Salle, and he prepared for college, but other demands on his time prevented the

accomplishment of his wishes. He secured a scientific course at Cooper Institute, however, after coming to New York. He was editor of *The Chronicle* from October, 1883, until September, 1895. He resigned at that time to begin the publication of the *Insurance Press*. He established *Insurance Engineering* in April, 1901. He was president of the American Trade Press Association in 1909.

WEDDELL, THOMAS R., insurance journalist, was born at Wooster, Ohio, October 26, 1864, and was educated in the high school at Piqua, Ohio, and at the University of Chicago, graduating in 1886. Mr. Weddell engaged in newspaper work, and was a reporter and night city editor on the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* from 1886 to 1891, political editor for a year, and from June, 1892 to 1899 was editor and principal owner of the Peoria, Ill., *Transcript*. Since the latter year he has been engaged in insurance journalism, and is insurance editor of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, and editor and manager of the *Insurance Post*, as well as insurance correspondent for various papers. Mr. Weddell is secretary of the Committee of Publicity and Education of the Western Union. He has also been secretary and vice-president of the Chicago Press Club, of which he is a life member.

WEED, NATHAN HERBERT, editor and manager of *The Life Insurance Independent*, and also formerly publisher of *Life Association News*, official organ National Association of Life Underwriters, is a son of Samuel R. Weed of the underwriting firm of Weed & Kennedy, New York, and was born at St. Louis, Mo., August 1, 1868. He was educated at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y., and connected with the local fire insurance business in New York City from 1884 to 1892, and was also correspondent of and regular writer for several insurance journals. In 1892 he became associated with P. J. Hanway, editor of *The Vigilant*. In 1895 he went to St. Louis to assume charge of the *Review*, and in 1898 bought the *Chicago Independent*, which he consolidated with the *American Journal of Life Insurance* in March, 1901, now published as *Life Insurance Independent*, which was removed to New York City in April, 1902.

WEED, SAMUEL RICHARDS, fire underwriter, comes from Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, and is a native of New York City, where he was born February 9, 1837. After a public school education he studied law in New York and California and removed from the latter State to St. Louis, Mo., in 1859. He organized a news bureau in that city for overland mail service for a syndicate of San Francisco journals. In 1864 he entered the local insurance agency business and was a general and special agent in the west some years. In 1875 Mr. Weed returned to his native city and has since been continuously a local agent and manager there. He was vice-president of the late Liberty Insurance Company of New York. At present he is a member of the firm of Weed & Kennedy, local agents, and United States managers of the Alliance, until that

company withdrew from the United States, in 1908. Mr. Weed is a director in the Nassau Bank of New York, also a member of the Sons of the Revolution and various New York clubs.

WEEKS, RUFUS WELLS, one of the vice-presidents of the New York Life Insurance Company and its chief actuary, was born at Newark, N. J., August 11, 1846, and is a son of Robert D. Weeks of that city, and grandson of the Rev. William R. Weeks, the noted abolitionist. He was educated in the public schools and entered the actuarial department of the New York Life in 1867, when twenty-one years of age. He became the head of the department in 1883, and was elected actuary of the company in 1885, second vice-president in 1903, and vice-president in 1906. Mr. Weeks is a charter member and an ex-president of the Actuarial Society of America. He is also an associate member of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland; a corresponding member of the Institute of French Actuaries, and a member of the Society of Insurance Science of Germany.

WEINMANN, LOUIS, secretary of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, was born at Benicia, Cal., August 23, 1853. His education was received at the Missionary College of St. Augustine, which was one of the foremost institutions of that day. After being graduated with honors at the head of his class in 1874, he was appointed principal of the public schools of his native town. He was for several years president of the Board of Education of Solano County. He entered the drug business about this time, and began his first insurance experience as local agent for the Fireman's Fund. He removed to San Francisco in 1886, and for the succeeding two years was in charge of the mathematical department of the Commercial High School, but he resigned this position in 1888 to become special agent for the Fireman's Fund. In 1892 he was elected assistant secretary of the company, and was appointed to his present position in January, 1900. Mr. Weinmann was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific in 1898. In April, 1907, he was appointed a member of the Alameda City Board of Education of which board he was president.

WELCH, ARCHIBALD ASHLEY, second vice-president and actuary of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Hartford, October 6, 1859. He was educated in the public and high schools of Hartford, and graduated from Yale College in the class of 1882. After graduation he entered the actuarial department of the Travelers Insurance Company, and in 1890 entered the service of the Phoenix Mutual Life. He is a member of the board of directors of that company, and is also a member of the Actuarial Society of America, and one of its vice-presidents. He has been chairman of the high school committee since 1900, and is a director and secretary for the American School for the Deaf of

Hartford. He was elected to his present position January 1, 1905. He is president of the Actuarial Society of America.

WELLS, DANIEL H., actuary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Riverhead, Suffolk county, N. Y., August 19, 1845. He graduated from Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1867, and remained there seven years as instructor in engineering and mathematics. In 1874 he became a clerk in the actuarial department of the Connecticut Mutual, and in 1876 was placed in charge of the actuarial work of the company, with the title of second assistant secretary. He was appointed assistant secretary in 1878, and actuary in 1881. During his connection with the company Mr. Wells has prepared and published its mortality experience. He was elected president of the Actuarial Society in 1906 and 1907.

WESLEY, FRANK AUGUSTUS, formerly director of agencies of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company, and a director of the company, began his business career in life insurance, as agent for the New York Life. He was assistant general agent for the Bankers Life, and later was appointed Boston manager for the Columbian National Life, and becoming successively New England manager, assistant director of agencies, director of Eastern agencies, and director of agencies for that company; his present position to which he was appointed in 1908. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Cambridge, January 14, 1875, and was educated at the East Greenwich Academy and Wesleyan University. In 1910 he accepted the position of vice-president and general manager of the Standard Life of Pittsburg.

WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Capital, \$300,000. George R. Crawford, president; M. O. Brown, vice-president; John H. Kelly, secretary; Otto E. Schreffer and Geo. B. Crawford, assistant secretaries.

WEST COAST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal. Organized 1906; capital, \$305,861.81. H. J. Croker, president; Julian Sonntag, secretary.

WEST, EGBERT WATSON, secretary of the Glens Falls Insurance Company, has spent his entire business career in the service of the Glens Falls Insurance Company; entering its service as a clerk. He was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., May 1, 1863, and received his education in the common schools of his native city. He represented the Glens Falls Insurance Company as special agent in the New York State and middle department field for twenty years, when he was called to the home office as assistant secretary, and later elected secretary. He is a trustee of the Home for the Aged and of the Parks Hospital, and a member of the Board of Water Commissioners of Glens Falls.

WESTERN AND SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1888; capital, \$100,000. W. J. Williams, president; H. W. Wannenwetsch, secretary.

WESTERN ARKANSAS ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS, was organized at a meeting held in Fort Smith, in 1910. Officers were elected as follows: President, George Tilles, J. E. Weaver, New York Life. The present officers elected in 1911 are: President, George Tilles, Prudential; vice-president, Jno M. Andrews, Northwestern National, secretary, J. E. Weaver, New York Life; executive committee: C. B. Caine, New York Life; S. A. Wilson, Metropolitan; Jno R. McBride, Travelers, and the officers.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Toronto, Canada, was organized and began business August 30, 1851. It transacts a general fire and marine and inland business throughout Canada, the United States, Newfoundland, England, India, Australia and other parts of the world. Its paid up capital is \$2,500,000. The present officers are: Hon. Geo. A. Cox, president; W. R. Brock, vice-president; Robt. Bickerdike, M.P., E. W. Cox, D. B. Hanna, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., Alex Laird, Z. A. Lash, K.C., W. B. Meikle, Geo. A. Morrow, Augustus Myers, Frederic Nicholls, James Kerr Osborne, Sir Henry M. Pellatt, E. R. Wood; W. B. Meikle, general manager. The department managers in the United States are: T. L. Meyers & Co., Memphis, Tenn., general agents for the State of Arkansas; T. A. Manning, Dallas, Texas, general agent for the State of Texas; Dillingham & Godfrey, managers of the southeastern department, Atlanta, Ga.; W. L. W. Miller, assistant manager, Pacific department, San Francisco, Cal.; H. T. Lamey, manager of the western department, Denver, Col.; W. L. Perrin & Son, agents, New York City, and Reed & Dunkle, 71 Kilby St., Boston, general agents for the New England States.

The business of the United States branch of the Western in 1910 was as follows: Premiums received, \$1,500,890.64; gross income, \$1,584,587.44; amount at risk December 31, 1910, \$224,481,765. The United States assets were \$2,361,430.92; re-insurance reserve, \$1,190,947.20; surplus over all liabilities, \$965,981.82.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT MANAGERS. [See Chicago Managers.]

WESTERN FACTORY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. Address, 171 La Salle Street, Chicago; S. W. Tripp, associate manager; Albert Blanvelt, associate manager. This association of stock fire insurance companies, includes in their business the writing of sprinklered manufacturing risks in the western union states.

The last annual meeting of the association was held in Chicago, in May, 1911, when the following officers were elected: President, C. H. Lermitt, Northern; vice-president, Walter H. Sage, German-American; secretary and treasurer, Charles R. Street, Fidelity-

Phenix; executive committee: W. H. Sage, German American; John Marshall, Jr., Fireman's Fund; C. R. Tuttle, Continental, and C. P. Barry, Pennsylvania Fire.

WESTERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Lincoln, Neb. Organized 1907; capital, \$100,000. The company re-insured in the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company in 1911.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1849; capital, \$300,000. W. H. Nimick, president; D. Dallas Hare, secretary.

WESTERN MASONS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, Los Angeles, Cal. Organized 1886. C. J. Willett, president; Gilbert F. Stevenson, secretary.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS, LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Life Underwriters' Association of Western Massachusetts.]

WESTERN RESERVE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio. Organized 1903; capital, \$250,000. M. E. Wagar, president; J. E. Lyons, secretary.

WESTERN SPRINKLED RISK ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting in Chicago in March, 1904, by representatives of companies not affiliated with the Western Union, for the purpose of writing sprinkled risks. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. L. Whitlock, Glens Falls; vice-president, William Trembor, German of Freeport; treasurer, E. G. Halle, Germania; secretary, R. D. Harvey, New Hampshire. Directors, the officers and Charles E. Sheldon, American of Newark, and O. C. Kemp, Delaware and Reliance. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in April, 1911, are: President, E. E. Cole, National Union; vice-president, Walter D. Williams, Security, Conn.; secretary, O. C. Kemp; treasurer, E. L. Hall.

WESTERN UNION. [See Union, The.]

WESTERN UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Spokane, Wash. Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. R. L. Rutter, president, H. C. Sampson, general manager; A. P. Bunt, secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Wheeling, September 5, 1899. The following officers were elected: W. S. Foose, president; W. D. Paden, F. E. Nichols, vice-presidents; A. F. Faulkner, Wheeling, secretary; William Lohmeyer, treasurer. At the annual meeting in June, 1911, officers were elected as follows: President, J. H. Knapp, Parkersburg; vice-president, S. D. E. Stalnaker, Frank Baker, D. W. Hammerson, Joe Parke and C. W. Blaire; secretary and treasurer, J. N. Hendricks, Wheeling; executive com-

mittee: H. L. Alexander, chairman; J. A. Luttrell, Howard Post, B. L. Holland, C. A. Bradshaw, W. S. Foose and the vice-presidents.

WEST VIRGINIA FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in February, 1900, with the following officers: President, F. Riester, Wheeling; vice-president, William Lohmeyer, Charleston; second vice-president, L. J. Bonar, Mansfield; third vice-president, Robert Lackay, Richmond; secretary-treasurer, E. B. Bowie, Wheeling; executive committee, J. F. Paull, Wheeling; Grayson Burruss, Baltimore; Hall Turner, Baltimore; D. G. Morgan, Wheeling; R. E. Gooch, Cleveland; Harry Bush, Louisville; H. M. Gibbs, Columbus. For the purposes of supervision the State is divided into five districts, each district being in charge of a committee of five. At the annual meeting in March, 1911, the following officers were elected: President, F. W. Shires, Springfield Fire and Marine; vice-president, H. E. Boning, Milwaukee Mechanics; secretary and treasurer, A. S. Whitley, Wheeling; executive committee: R. E. Michaels, Glens Falls, George R. Fulton, Royal Exchange; Robert Forrest, New York Underwriters, and C. B. Corry, Liverpool and London and Globe.

WEST VIRGINIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1864-1911. By act of March 4, 1864, to the auditor of the State was assigned the duty of supervision of insurance. The term of the auditor is for four years. The officials since March, 1882, when the insurance law was revised, have been: Joseph S. Miller, whose term expired in 1885; Patrick F. Duffy, from 1885 to 1893, and I. V. Johnson from March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1897. He was succeeded on that date by M. La Follette, who was succeeded in March, 1901, by Arnold C. Scherr. J. S. Darst is the present auditor of State.

WHAT CHEER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Providence, R. I. Organized 1873. Frank L. Pierce, president and treasurer; Chas. A. Tompkins and Royal G. Luther, assistant secretaries.

WHILDEN, WILLIAM GILBERT was born at Charleston, S. C., May 2, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of Atlanta, Ga., and the Greenville, S. C., Military Institute, and entered the fire insurance business in 1885. He was appointed special agent for the Continental in Pennsylvania and West Virginia in 1890, and assistant to the secretary at the home office of the Continental in 1891. Two years later he was appointed New England special agent for the Norwich Union, and 1894 was assistant to the general agent at the home office of the Merchants of Newark. In 1896 Mr. Whilden was appointed assistant secretary of the Globe and Rutgers, N. Y., in 1899 superintendent of agents of the Fidelity of Baltimore, and was appointed assistant United States manager of the Prussian National Insurance Company of Germany January 1, 1901. He

was elected secretary and managing underwriter of The Eagle Fire Insurance Company of New York December, 1904, and resigned January, 1, 1907, to enter the general insurance agency business in New York, and is senior member of the firm of Whilden & Hancock, general agents for the Austin Fire and Commonwealth of Texas, Central National of Chicago, Philadelphia Underwriters and several other companies. He was elected president of the Monongahela Insurance Company of Pittsburgh on December 1st, 1909, also president of the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., on January 11, 1911, and continues as a member of the firm of Whilden & Hancock, New York.

WHITE, HERBERT HUMPHREY, treasurer of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, is a native of Hartford, where he was born July 3, 1858. He entered the Hartford High School at the age of twelve years, but left at the close of the junior year to enter the service of the Hartford Trust Company. He was then fifteen years old. Four years later he accepted an offer of a clerkship in the Phoenix National Bank of Hartford with which he was connected for twenty years, rising by successive promotions to assistant cashier, which position he held nine years, until his election to the secretaryship of the Connecticut Mutual Life, which took place January 21, 1899. He had previously been for four years an auditor of that company. On March 23, 1906, the office of treasurer was created and he was advanced from the secretaryship and elected to the new office. Mr. White was a member of the Hartford Common Council for six years, serving four years as councilman and two years as alderman. He was president of the council board for one year, 1896. In February, 1900, Mr. White was elected president of the Colonial Club of Hartford, and continued to hold the office until the union of the Colonial and Hartford clubs in April, 1901.

WHITTELYSEY, W. F., JR., marine assistant secretary of the Aetna Insurance Company, was born in Hartford, October 18, 1856. He received a common and high school education, and has been connected with the Aetna Insurance Company for twenty-five years as clerk and later as marine special agent. He was elected to his present position in 1908.

WILDER, DANIEL WEBSTER, insurance journalist, was born at Blackstone, Mass., July 15, 1832, and is the son of Dr. Abel Wilder of that place, who was the sixth in descent from Thomas Wilder of Charlestown and Lancaster, Mass., the pioneer. Mr. Wilder was educated at the Public Latin School of Boston and at Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1856. He studied law at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Boston bar December, 1857. He practiced his profession there and in Kansas, to which he removed soon after, and until President Lincoln, in 1863, appointed him surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska. He was elected State auditor of Kansas by the

popular vote of two terms, and served one term of four years, 1887 to 1891, as superintendent of insurance. But most of his life was devoted to journalism. On retiring from office Mr. Wilder established at Kansas City, Mo., the *Insurance Magazine*. Mr. Wilder was the author of "Annals of Kansas," published in 1875, with a later edition in 1885, and of the "Life of Shakespeare," published in 1893. He organized the Kansas State Historical Society in 1875 and was its president in 1886. Mr. Wilder died July 18, 1911.

WILLIAM PENN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pottsville, Pa. Organized 1908; capital, \$100,000. The company re-insured in 1911 in the Scranton Fire Insurance Company.

WILLIAMS, ALMERON NEWBERRY, an assistant secretary of the Aetna Insurance Company, entered the insurance business, after receiving a common school education, as a stenographer in the office of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and later represented the company in the western New York field, having headquarters at Rochester. He was born in Hartford, January 19, 1862. From the western New York field he was called to the home office and placed in charge of the western New England field. In May, 1897, he was appointed special agent in the same field for the Aetna, and in December, 1902, was appointed to his present position.

WILLIAMS, PAUL ERNEST, second vice-president Union Central Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, is a son of the late Prof. William G. Williams, of Ohio Wesleyan University, a distinguished scholar, and one of the founders of the Union Central Life, and was born in Delaware, Ohio, November 12, 1851. He is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, class of 1873, and of the law school of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., in the class of 1875. He engaged in the practice of law for a number of years, and was elected to his present position in 1906.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn. Organized 1853; capital, \$250,000. F. H. Way, president; W. Vanderhoef, secretary.

WILSON, CHARLES FLOYD, fire underwriter, was born of American parentage at Ann Arbor, Mich., December 2, 1855. He received a public and high school education, and began his insurance career as a clerk in a St. Louis office in 1871. Mr. Wilson has been identified with the insurance business at Denver for more than a quarter of a century, and has held every position in the profession, serving as vice-president and underwriting manager of its then most prominent local fire insurance company; and manager of a department for several leading companies for a territory covering the mountain states, his field and managerial experience covering the entire section west of the Missouri River. He is a former president of the Denver Board of Fire Underwriters. He is also active in the business and public affairs of Denver, having been

president of the Chamber of Commerce, Excise and Police Commissioner and Auditor of the city and county of Denver. He was elected president of the National Association of Local Agents at the annual meeting in 1906. Is now located in Denver conducting an Independent Adjustment Office covering Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and the Black Hills district of South Dakota, and is consulting authority on all matters pertaining to the profession of fire underwriting and adjustments.

WILSON, GEORGE THOMSON, second vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is a native of the city of New York, where he was born September 23, 1850. He comes from Scotch-Irish stock. While a student at the College of the City of New York, in 1875, he saw a newspaper advertisement for an office boy in the office of the Equitable Life, applied for the position, received it, and went to work vigorously for the company. Shortly afterward Vice-President Alexander wanted a stenographer and private secretary and appointed Mr. Wilson. The young man became general utility in the company's offices, and known to all callers on business. His rise was rapid. He was successively general executive clerk, second assistant secretary, assistant secretary, fourth vice-president, third vice-president, and was elected second vice-president in March, 1907. Mr. Wilson received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Princeton University in 1892. He is a director in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Union Exchange Bank and Equitable Trust Company.

WING, ASA S., president of The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, was born at Sandwich, Massachusetts, January 29, 1850. Educated at the Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I., he entered the service of the Provident in 1867, two years after the organization of the company, as an assistant to Rowland Parry, actuary. He was appointed assistant actuary in 1873, and upon Mr. Longstreth's death in 1881, was elected vice-president, still retaining the office of assistant actuary. In 1883 on the retirement of Mr. Parry he was made actuary, and served until 1899, when David G. Alsop was made actuary and Mr. Wing retained the title of vice-president only. In January, 1906, he was elected president, Samuel R. Shipley, who had been president of the company continuously since organization in 1865, having declined re-election.

WINONA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. The company changed its name to the Minneapolis Fire and Marine Insurance Company (which see).

WINSLOW, EUGENE H., president of the Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company of New York, who was elected president of the company September 19, 1895, following the death of President Henry Harteau, is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was born in March, 1856. He received his education in that city and entered the office of John G. Schumaker for the study and

practice of law. In February, 1874, he was induced by Mr. Harteau, then organizing the Metropolitan, to engage in the business of plate glass insurance, the company at that time confining its operations to the plate glass business. Mr. Winslow began as a clerk, being the first man employed in any capacity by that company. He has been in continuous service with the Metropolitan ever since, and worked his way up through the various steps to the position of secretary in 1887, and president in 1895.

WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in 1899, and the following officers were elected: E. J. Tapping, Milwaukee, president; E. E. Baker, Portage; P. P. McDermott, Fond du Lac; James Jenkins, Oshkosh; and W. H. Hardy, Jr., Waukesha, vice-presidents; F. C. Hazelton, Janesville, secretary and treasurer. The present officers and executive committee, elected at the annual meeting held in 1910, are President, E. H. Palmer, Antigo; vice-presidents, E. K. Ansorge, Jos. Koffend, Andrew B. Weil, W. H. Harly, V. A. Rowley, J. A. Smith; secretary-treasurer, Geo. Y. Wilkinson, Milwaukee; executive committee: Walter Hartshorn, chairman; J. H. Manson, Aug. Rebhan.

WISCONSIN FIELD CLUB, composed of general agents of Union companies, at the annual meeting at Green Lake, in 1911, elected officers as follows: President, H. J. Zechlin, Niagara; vice-president, R. B. Ellis, Aachen and Munich; secretary and treasurer, L. S. Wallace, Pennsylvania; executive committee: Carl Hilbert, London and Lancashire, and Franklin Phillips, Insurance Company of North America.

WISCONSIN, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1867-1911. By Chapter 56, Section 32, general laws of 1867, the secretary of State as commissioner of insurance *ex officio*, until the passage of Chapter 214, laws of 1878, creating the office of commissioner of insurance. The office was made elective by the people by Chapter 300, laws of 1881. The commissioners since 1878 have been:

Philip L. Spooner, Jr.,	April 1, 1878—January 3, 1887
Philip Check, Jr.,	January 3, 1887—January 5, 1891
Wilbur M. Root,	January 5, 1891—January 5, 1895
William A. Fricke,	January 5, 1895—October 1, 1899
Emil Giljohann,	October 1, 1899—January, 1903
Zeno M. Host,	January 10, 1903—January 1, 1907

Dr. Fricke was re-elected in 1896 for a second term, expiring January 1, 1899. He resigned in October, 1898, to accept an appointment under the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Ohio, and the deputy commissioner, Emil Giljohann, was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy. Mr. Giljohann was elected by the people for the regular term of 1901-1903. Zeno M. Host was elected to succeed him, and retired January 1, 1907. George E. Beedle served from 1908 to 1911, and was succeeded by H. L. Ekern, the present commissioner.

WISCONSIN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Madison, Wis. Organized 1895. R. B. Anderson, president; S. A. Brant, secretary.

WISTER, CHARLES J., JR., vice-president and secretary of the Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born at Germantown, Pa., May 26, 1869. He entered the service of the Reliance, April 1, 1886, and became a special agent for the company in 1889, in 1892, he was elected secretary and was elected vice-president also in November, 1909.

WOHLGEMUTH, EDWARD JAY, president of the Western Underwriter Company of Cincinnati and Chicago, is a native of Michigan, and was born at Detroit, September 26, 1875. He was educated at the Imlay City, Mich., High School, The University of Michigan and Pomona College (Cal.). When nineteen he accepted an offer from the *Insurance Herald*, and removed to Louisville in the spring of 1895, a few months later becoming assistant editor. In February, 1897, he established the *Ohio Underwriter*, which was later changed to the *Western Underwriter*. In July, 1898, the Western Underwriter Company opened an office at Chicago, changed the *Western Underwriter* to a weekly, and purchased and absorbed *Black and White of Chicago*.

WOLFE, S. HERBERT, consulting actuary, is a native of Baltimore, Md., where he was born March 19, 1872. After a preliminary training in the schools of Baltimore, he received further education in the New York College and Queen's Laboratory. He first became connected with the insurance department of Connecticut when placed in charge of the investigation of the assessment companies of that state which resulted in radical changes taking place in their management. On the resignation of Mr. Wilson he was appointed actuary of the department. Mr. Wolfe is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, of the American Statistical Association, and other scientific societies, and maintains an office in the city of New York as consulting actuary. He is also connected with the insurance departments of various states and with various companies.

WOLF, E. MYRON, former insurance commissioner of California, is a native of San Francisco, and received his education in the public schools of that city, and in the University of California, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. He engaged in newspaper work, studied law, and was admitted to practice before the courts of California, and the United States courts. He served as secretary of the state bureau of highways for two years and was appointed insurance commissioner in 1902, and re-appointed in 1906. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Mystic Shriner, and a member of other fraternal organizations, as well as a member of several social clubs and other organizations of San Francisco. He retired from the office of insurance commissioner in 1910, and was elected vice-president of the Pacific Surety Company.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION, Lincoln, Neb
A. O. Faulkner, president; C. E. Spangler, secretary.

WOOD, SILAS, P., fire underwriter, was born in North Hempstead, N. Y., May 15, 1842. His early life was spent on a farm. At the age of 19, when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in one of the first regiments that went to the front, participating in several battles, and returned badly wounded in 1862. He entered the insurance arena in 1865. He was fifteen years with the Niagara of New York, holding positions in both field and office—the last five years as general agent at the home office of the company. This position he resigned in 1882 to accept the managerial chair of the British-America, which necessitated his removal to Toronto, the parent office of the company. In 1886 he returned to New York to take a place on the agency staff of the American Fire. He was elected a director of the company in April, 1896, and subsequently vice-president and secretary, and in April, 1897, he was advanced to the presidency. Mr. Wood resigned as president December 31st to accept the management of the Metropolitan Department of the Western Assurance Company and the British-American Assurance Company, the Western appointing him a United States trustee for the company. About the same time Mr. Wood assisted in the organization of the British-American Insurance Company of New York, of which he was elected president. By reason of a severe illness he resigned as manager of the Metropolitan district of the Western and British-America in November, 1900, but continued as president of the British-American of New York. This position he resigned in 1901, and he has since remained out of active business. Mr. Wood is a member of the Lawyers' Club of New York, and of the U. S. Grant Post of the Grand Army of the Republic of Brooklyn, N. Y., Asure Lodge of the Masonic order, Casino Club, and president of the Golf and Automobile and Gun Clubs of Cranford, N. J.

WOOD, WILLIAM, fire underwriter, was born in Scotland in 1847, and studied law in Glasgow. He was chief clerk in the National Board of Fire Underwriters from 1872 to 1877, with the Queen Insurance Company from 1877 to 1882, first in the agency department and latterly in charge of the metropolitan district. In 1882 he was appointed assistant manager, and in 1884, manager of the United Fire Insurance Company of Manchester, which company was absorbed in 1892 by the Palatine. He was joint manager for the United States of this company, with William Bell until the death of the latter in June, 1898, when he was appointed manager, continuing as such until 1900, when the Palatine was absorbed by the Commercial Union of London. In February, 1901, Mr. Wood was appointed general manager of the Merchants of Newark, continuing in that position until the Merchants retired in 1902. In November, 1902, Mr. Wood became secretary and general manager of the Anchor Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati, O., which

position he retained until 1906, when he was appointed manager of the newly organized Surplus Line Association, Chicago, composed of twenty of the larger companies to write surplus lines in Western Union territory. In December, 1906, he resigned from the Surplus Line Association to become secretary and general manager of the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, and continued with the company until its retirement in 1908. He was appointed special agent for the Home Insurance Company of New York in the western provinces of Canada in 1910.

WOODMEN'S CASUALTY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized, 1907; capital, \$100,000. W. A. Northcott, president; W. A. Orr, secretary.

WOODS, WILLIAM T., president of the Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York, was born in that city July 20, 1851, and received his education in the public schools. He went into an insurance broker's office in New York when seventeen years old, and was in the brokerage business until 1879, when he became interested in plate glass underwriting. He was the first secretary of the Lloyds Plate Glass which was established in 1882. He succeeded to the presidency in January, 1893.

WOODWARD, GEORGE B., third vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was born at Haverhill, Mass., August 17, 1852, and received his education in the Boston grammar and high schools. He has been devoted to the business of life insurance from the time of leaving school. At the age of 16 years he entered the office of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, where he learned the details of the business, and six years later, on August 1, 1874, he accepted the appointment of correspondence clerk of the John Hancock Life. Mr. Woodward was elected secretary of the company in February, 1875. In May, 1894, he was elected secretary of the Metropolitan Life, and in October, 1901, was made third vice-president. He is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America.

WOODWARD, HENRY P., vice-president of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, was born in Franklin, Conn., March 19, 1833. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1855. He is prominently connected with the business interests of Hartford, and was for several years secretary of the Hartford Board of Trade. He is also president of the Dime Savings Bank.

WOODWARD, HEDLEY R., vice-president of the Fidelity and Casualty, New York, was born in Nottingham, England, in 1858, of pure English descent. He was educated in the common schools of Nottingham and Manchester, England. In 1872 he came with his father to the United States, making his home on Jersey City Heights. He entered the public school and graduated. He took a short course at the high school and in 1875 entered the employ of

the Rodger Wardrobe Company of New York. He traveled for the company a number of years, and later entered the service of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. He entered the employ of the Fidelity and Casualty in 1887, and in 1905 was appointed superintendent of the company's accident insurance branch. He was elected to his present position in 1911.

WOODWORTH, C. H., president of the Woodworth-Hawley Co., a local fire insurance agency at Buffalo, N. Y., was born upon a farm in Northern Ohio in 1845. He worked on the farm and studied in the common and academic schools there until 1864, when he removed to Buffalo. He was employed in mercantile houses until 1866, when he accepted a clerkship in the fire insurance office of Dirck V. Benedict. He was appointed agent of the Niagara Fire of New York August 1, 1868. Other companies afterward joined his agency, and in January, 1884, he formed a partnership with Edward S. Hawley. The business was incorporated May 1, 1898. Mr. Woodworth is a charter member of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, and was vice-president of that organization from 1896 to 1898, and its president from 1898 to 1900.

WORCESTER MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Worcester, Mass. Organized 1855. Waldo E. Buck, president; Charles S. Bacon, secretary.

WORCESTER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 1823; began business 1824. Lewis N. Gilbert, president; Roger F. Upham, secretary.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SERVICE AND INFORMATION BUREAU was organized in December, 1910, by casualty insurance companies writing workingmen's compensation or liability insurance. The purposes of the bureau are to aid in the preparation of plans for the compensation of working people, to devise and recommend safeguards and safety appliances, to collate information and statistics concerning industrial occupations, and to promote the interests and welfare of companies which issue workmen's compensation or liability insurance. C. H. Franklin, Frankfort Plate Glass, was elected chairman, and A. Duncan Reid, secretary and treasurer. Charles Hughes is manager of the Bureau.

WRAY, ALEXANDER H., United States manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company the Palatine Insurance Company of London, and Union Assurance Society, Ltd. of London, and president of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born in the city of New York. In February, 1869, he entered the office of the Star Fire Insurance Company as application clerk. He was appointed secretary of the Northern of Watertown in 1874, and on the reinsuring of that company in 1881 entered the field as an independent adjuster. From 1883 he was general agent of the Commercial Union for New

England, until, on May 1, 1889, he was appointed assistant manager. On the death of Manager Sewall in December, 1898, Mr. Wray was appointed his successor.

WRIGHT, THOMAS HOUARD, secretary of the Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Philadelphia, March 24, 1860. He received a common school education, and began his business career in clerical work. He is also treasurer of the Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

WRIGHT, WALTER, CHANNING, life insurance consulting actuary, was born at Boston, Mass., August 24, 1846, and is the son of the late Elizur Wright, the distinguished mathematician and actuary. Clerk in the Massachusetts State Insurance Department, of which his father was commissioner, 1859-1866. He was actuary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1866-1900, and consulting actuary from 1900 to date. Mr. Wright is a fellow of the American Statistical Association, and a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America; also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Mathematical Society.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM A., comptroller-general and insurance commissioner of Georgia, is a native of Louisville in that State, where he was born January 19, 1844. On the impeachment and removal of Comptroller-General Goldsmith in 1879, Mr. Wright was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was elected to fill a full term in 1880, and since then has been biennially re-elected by the people.

WYMAN, WILLIAM D., president and treasurer of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, was born at Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., April 24, 1859. His first occupation was that of a school teacher. In December, 1883, he began his life insurance career as a solicitor at Chicago for the Massachusetts Mutual Life. June 1, 1885, he was appointed one of the general agents of the company at Chicago. April 22, 1889, he was appointed Illinois state manager for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company and on October 31, 1908, was elected to his present position with the company. On January 20, 1911, was elected president and treasurer of the company. He was the president in 1892 and 1897 of the Chicago Life Underwriters' Association, and of the National Association of Life Underwriters for 1901-1902.

WYMAN, WILLIAM HENRY, former general agent of the Aetna Insurance Company, Omaha, Neb., was born at Canton, St Lawrence county, N. Y., July 21, 1831, and was educated in the common schools and also had a term at the Beloit and Milton academies, Wisconsin, but his principal education was received in the printing offices, where he spent much of his time during early boyhood. In the insurance business he first engaged as a junior clerk at the Cincinnati office of the Protection Insurance Company of Hartford.

On the failure of the Protection he entered the office of the *Ætna* at Cincinnati, on September 15, 1854, and after a year of travel through the south and west as special agent, he went to Madison, Wis., as State agent for the *Ætna* until 1869. He established a local agency at Milwaukee, from which place he was called at the expiration of a year, to Cincinnati, to act as assistant general agent for the *Ætna*, and removed to Omaha in 1891 as general agent for the same company. He has taken great interest in historical matters relating to the Northwest, and also compiled a book on the subject (a Bibliography of the Bacon-Shakespeare Literature), and published other Shakespearean matters in the magazines. He resigned as general agent on December 1, 1910, and retired from business.

WYOMING, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1877-1911

In Wyoming the first insurance legislation by act of December 13, 1877, placed the duties of supervision with the Territorial auditor. The succession of auditors was:

James France,	December 13, 1877—January 4, 1880
J. H. Nason,	January 4, 1880—March 31, 1882
Jesse Knight,	April 1, 1882—March 31, 1884

Under a law approved March 6, 1884, the office of insurance commissioner was established, and J. E. Adams was insurance commissioner from April 1, 1884, to March 31, 1888. Under the law of March 8, 1888, the office of insurance commissioner was discontinued, and the auditor was made *ex officio* insurance commissioner. The officials under this law have been:

M. N. Grant,	March 8, 1888—November 8, 1890
Charles W. Burdick,	November 9, 1890—January 7, 1895
William O. Owen,	January 7, 1895—January 7, 1899
Leroy Grant,	January 7, 1899—January 7, 1911

Robert B. Forsyth is the present incumbent in the office.

WYPER, JAMES, manager of the Pacific coast department of the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, and the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., was born in Dumfries, Scotland, January 26, 1864. He was educated in the public and high schools of Liverpool, and for a time was employed as a hardware salesman in New Zealand. He entered the New York office of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company in April, 1888, and filled, at various times, all positions in the underwriting department, up to chief clerk. In January, 1896, he was appointed special agent for New York State, and entered the service of the Union of London as special agent for large cities in the West, April, 1897. He was appointed agency manager for the western department of Hall & Henshaw Companies, in April, 1899, and October 1, 1900, was appointed secretary of the Orient Insurance Company. On the removal of the underwriting department of the London & Lancashire to Hartford in December, 1905, he was appointed agency secretary of that company. In August, 1906, he was transferred to the Pacific coast as manager for the two companies.

Y.

YATES, MORTIMER B., member of the general agency firm of Hughs & Yates, Atlanta, Ga., was born in Leeds, England, in 1866, and educated at Halifax, England, coming to America at the age of twenty. He was engaged in the local agency business for several years in Texas, afterwards becoming special agent of the German of Freeport for Texas and Arkansas, resigning to become special agent of the Imperial of London for Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, under the southern department. When the Imperial retired from the United States, Mr. Yates gave his active attention for three years to the oil business in the Beaumont district, where he was already largely interested. When the Atlanta-Birmingham Fire Insurance Company was organized, he became home office special agent, having jurisdiction over the company's business in all the large cities. He resigned October 1, 1906, to form a general agency partnership with Robt. N. Hughs, under the firm name of Hughs & Yates, and they are now general agents for the Southern States for the Jefferson Fire, New Brunswick Fire, Union of Philadelphia, Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Peoples National of Philadelphia.

YEREANCE, JAMES, New York metropolitan manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is a native of the city of New York, where he was born January 17, 1844. He was educated in the public schools and the male normal college. Before entering the life insurance business in 1892, Mr. Yereance was for thirty-three years one of the most widely-known fire underwriters of the metropolis. From 1859 to 1867 he was clerk and assistant secretary of the Greenwich Insurance Company; from 1867 to 1871 secretary of the Astor Fire of New York; from 1871 to 1879 secretary and president of the Safeguard Fire of New York; from 1879 to 1887 manager of the New York department and special agent for the United States of the London and Lancashire of Liverpool, and from 1887 to 1892 president of the Alliance Insurance Association of New York, which retired from business in 1892. He then accepted the important offer of the Equitable Life. Mr. Yereance is an elder in the Presbyterian Church and a Sunday-school superintendent, and for some years has been one of the directors of the New York Port Society and American Sabbath Union. He was elected president of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York in 1897. He is also a member of the Lawyers' Club and Republican Club, was president of the Presbyterian Union, is the secretary and treasurer of the trustees of the Presbytery of New York, is a member of the Republican County Committee of New

York, and was for five years a transfer tax appraiser of the state of New York.

YOUNG, JAMES R., insurance commissioner of North Carolina, was born in Granville county, N. C., February 17, 1853. He attended the Hampden-Sidney College in Virginia, and for a time was engaged in the drug business. He was clerk of the Superior Court of Vance county, N. C., for ten years, and has done a general insurance business for twenty-five years, and was general agent for the Netherlands Life Insurance Company. He is a prominent member of the Democratic party, being chairman of the executive committee of the Congressional District and a member of the State committee. When the insurance department of North Carolina was established in 1899 he was elected commissioner by the legislature. He has made a success of the new department, and in 1901 was re-elected unanimously for a term of four years, and has been commissioner ever since. In 1907 the office was made an elective state office and at the general election, 1909, he was elected to serve until 1913.

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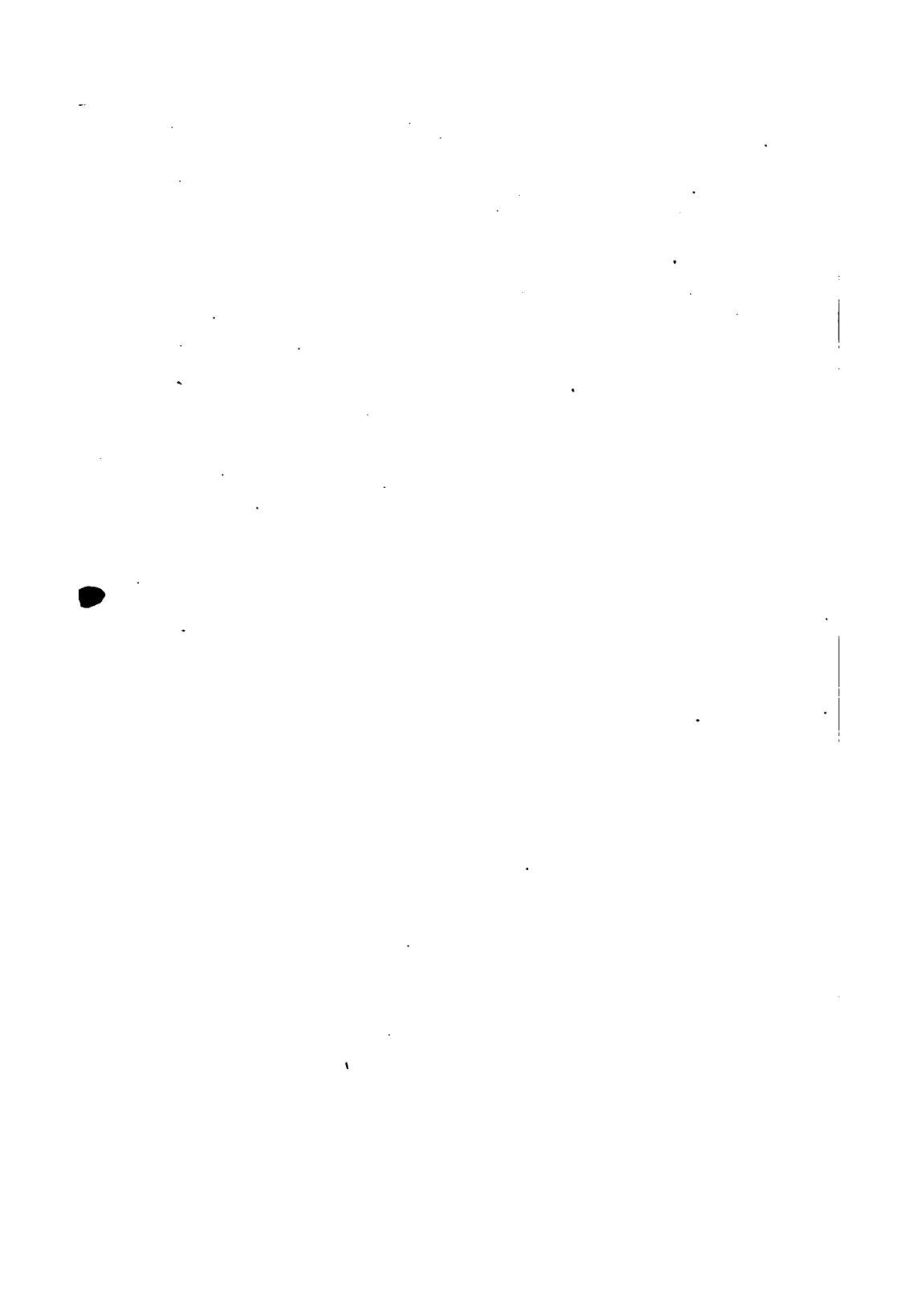
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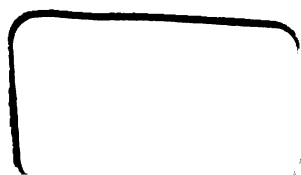
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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems, and a number of initiatives have been developed to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Mental Health Act 1983 was amended in 1995 to give people with mental health problems more control over their own lives. The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse treatment, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care. The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care. The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care.

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